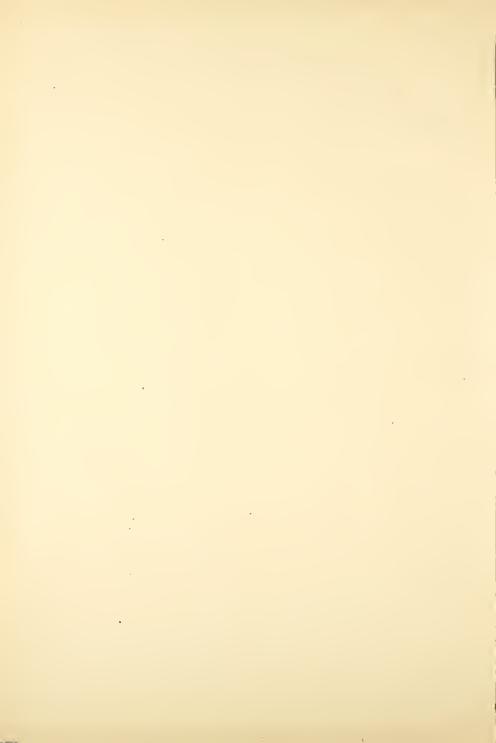
THE SOLDIER



CIVIL WAR

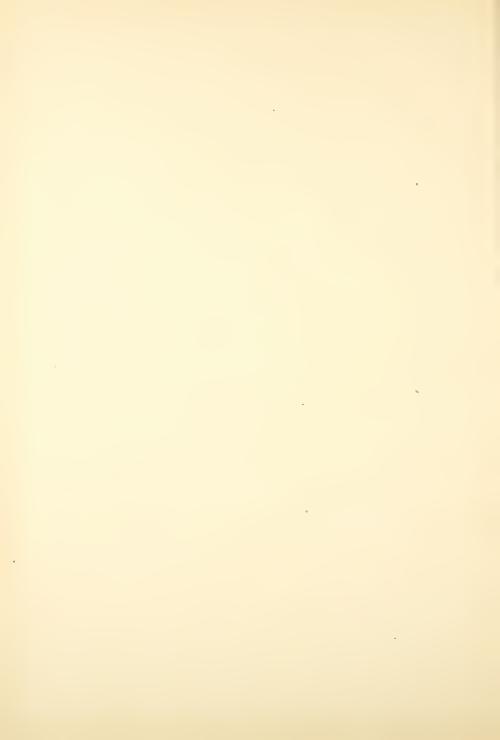






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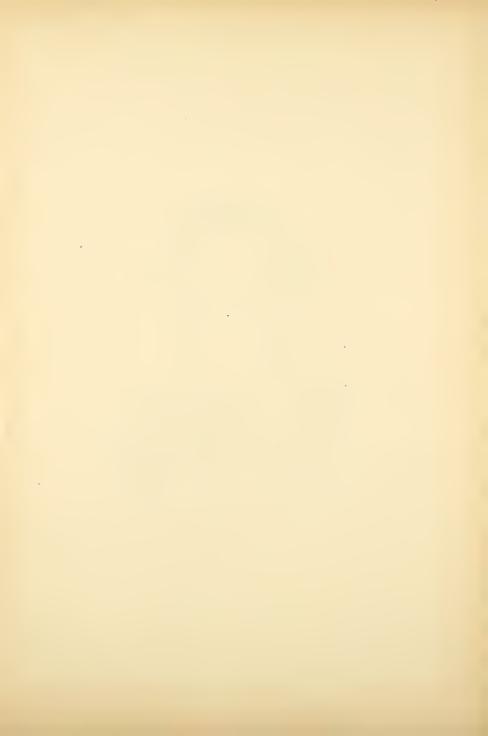
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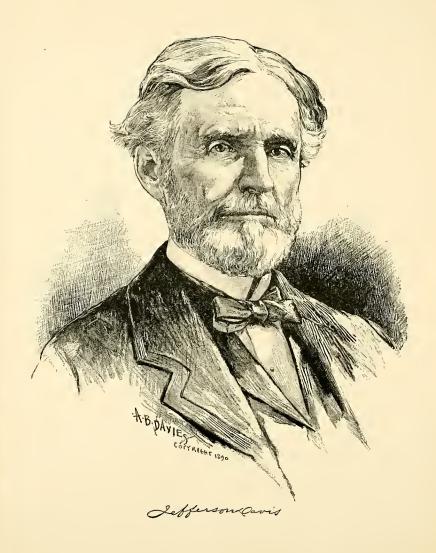
THE SOLDIER IN OUR CIVIL WAR.







Abraham Lincoln





Frank Leslie's

ILLUSTRATIONS

THE SOLDIER IN OUR CIVIL WAR:

COLUMBIAN MEMORIAL EDITION.

A PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE CONFLICT, 1861-1865,

ILLUSTRATING THE VALOR OF THE SOLDIER AS DISPLAYED ON THE BATTLE FIELD.

FROM SKETCHES DRAWN BY

FORBES, WAUD, TAYLOR, HILLEN, BECKER, LOVIE, SCHELL, CRANE, DAVIS,

And numerous other Eye-witnesses to the Strife.

EDITED BY

PAUL F. MOTTELAY and T. CAMPBELL-COPELAND.

ASSISTED BY THE MOST NOTABLE GENERALS AND COMMANDERS OF BOTH SIDES.

WITH AN INTRODUCTION BY ROBERT B. BEATH,

PAST COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

HISTORY OF THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC, BY PAUL VANDERVOORT, PAST COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

HISTORY OF THE CONFEDERATE VETERANS' ASSOCIATION, BY COL. I. W. AVERY, ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

HISTORY OF THE SONS OF VETERANS, BY A. P. DAVIS, ORIGINATOR, AND BY FRANK P. MERRILL, COMMANDER-IN CHIEF.

HISTORY OF THE SONS OF VETERANS, BY A. P. DAYIS, ORIGINATOR, AND ETTAMATOR

Valuable information has been contributed and courtesies extended by Generals Grant, Hancouk, Logan, Brevet Maj.-Gen. (S. N. Y.), J. WATIS DE PEYSTER, Generals Beauregard, Fitzhugh Lee, Longstreet, Early, Captain Waddell, late of the C. S. Navy, War and Navy Departments, etc.

VOL. I.

NEW YORK AND ATLANTA, GA .:

STANLEY BRADLEY PUBLISHING COMPANY,

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This Book is Dedicated

To the Veteran Soldier—the Hero of these Volumes—and to the Sons of Veterans who Keep Green the Memory of their Hathers' Sacrifice on the Battle-Hields of Our Civil War.

w.

INTRODUCTION.

N EARLY a generation has passed since the armies and navies of citizen-soldiers who had survived the hardships of over four years of War were mustered out and returned to their homes to enjoy the full fruits of peace in a united Republic.

On one side had been gathered over two millions of men, on the other nearly every available man who could be put to service in the field, together forming an army numbering nearly four millions.

The survivors of the conflict are fast passing away, and a new generation is forming, to whom the great events of those years of bloodshed can be but a faint memory, or "as a tale that is told."

Yet, until deeds of daring, and patriotism, and suffering cease to enlist admiration and sympathy, will the services of our soldiers and sailors be the theme of song and story that will longest command the thought and attention of our people; for did not nearly every family contribute its quota to the War, and have not all shared in the accepted results?

The graves of the dead of North and South, marked each year by loving hands with flowers of spring-time, the sufferings of the thousands yet living, have evoked a broad bond of sympathy that, with the cheerful acceptance of the duties of citizenship by the men of all sections, has long ago wiped out personal animosities, if, indeed, such existed, and all good men, no matter how divided in opinion from 1861 to 1865, join in devotion to a common country that stood such fearful tests as the struggles of the armies of Grant and Lee.

Each participant in the stirring scenes of the War could corry with him but few of the details that contributed to the formation of a grand History that will, through all time, testify to a devotion and bravery never surpassed and never to be forgotten.

Herein are to be gathered facts and figures as demonstrated and proven by years of research. Herein will be placed in an enduring form, as a supplement to histories already written, the incidents of battle; and here will be pictured the heroes whose forms and faces gave inspiration to the artist's pencil on the scene of strife.

The old soldier by his quiet fireside, surrounded by family and friends, will turn these pages and be vividly reminded of a thousand incidents of army life, and all will here find inspiration for increased devotion to a country worthy of all the sacrifices made in its behalf.

ROBERT B. BEATH.



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PREFACE.

A FTER twenty years, the memory of our Civil War fails to carry in detail the events that ushered in that event. The actors, one by one, are disappearing from the stage. The echo of the first gun fired at Sumter, and which called to arms and to deadly strife two sections of one great country, has become so faint as to be scarce a memory. The bloody chasm that run with the best blood and embraced in its unrelenting arms the precious bodies of gallant men who gave up blood and life for country and fireside, each equally conscions of the righteousness of their cause, has long since been filled with the roses heaped so profusely by both the "Blue" and the "Gray" on the graves of their departed comrades. Each passing year discloses some new-found beauty in the wealth of experience gained amid these scenes of strife.

There were 4,000,000 active, efficient, hardy soldiers, who did service, not for honor, glory, or reward, but to defend their firesides. They fought from a consciousness of duty, and were equally patriotic whether they marched under the "stars" or under the "bars," and these are the subjects, the authors, the actors, the heroes of our Book. It took soldiers massed together, willing to obey the orders of their commanders, and to face death at every step, to make an army. We picture these soldier-heroes-their faces gave the artists the inspiration that enabled them to make these battle scenes true to life. These pictures were made amid the very scenes they so vividly illustrate, and are now first published in a form to be preserved and supplement the histories already written. We aim to record only facts as demonstrated and proven by twenty-five years' historical research. We give no cause, no excuse, no apology for defeat, and no reason for victory. "The War for Independence" and "The War of the Rebellion" has no place in our book. We only care to illustrate the valor, patriotism, and bravery of the soldier as developed by and illustrated in the war. We gather from both parties to the strife the incidents of battle, and seek only to perpetuate their memories, as they serve to show our children and our children's children that whether their father wore the "blue" or the "gray," he was equally brave and honest in his efforts to defeat the foe hurled against him and his standard on the battle-field.

Prejudice, hatred, animosity, and revenge are of the past. Let us bury cach, and looking beyond the political questions of that day, behold the spectacle of The War as witnessed by the world, and proclaim the sons of the eight hundred thousand veteran soldiers as ready and able to defend their common country against the combined armies of the earth.



THE SOLDIER IN OUR CIVIL WAR.

SUMMARY OF LEADING EVENTS.

NOVEMBER, 1860-MARCH, 1861.

N the 6th day of November, 1860, a general election for President and Vice-President of the United States took place, which re-sulted in the choice of Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois, as President, and Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine, as Vice-President. Mr. Lincoln, besides receiving the majority vote of the Electoral College, had a popular majority of 481,534 votes over Mr. Don-glass, 1,009,057 over Mr. Breekinridge, and 1,266,979 over Mr. Bell.

At this time the inhabitants of the Slave-labor States numbered about 12,000,000, of which nearly 4,000,000 were held as slaves.

trolled the political power as voters-numbered about 1,000,000; of these, the large land and slave holders held an almost supreme influence, and of this class there were barely 200,000. Less than 170,000 men in the whole Slave-holding States owned 2.800,000 of the slaves; the remaining 11,830,000 owned but 500,000 slaves, and were counted as exoreising but little influence in the councils of the Government, and were classed in round numbers as follows: 6,800,000 small slaveholders, non-slaveholders, raechanies and laboring rates numbered about 12,000,000, of which nearly men; 1,000,000 known in those regions by the Choo were held as slaves.

The ruling class—those who exercised and convert those States; 4,000,000 of slaves, 4,000,000 of slaves.

The production of the great staple of cotton, regarded by them as "King," was in the hands of less than 100,000 men,

President Lincoln, in his first annual Messago to Congress assembled in extra session, July 5th, 1361, describes this condition of the body-politic of the Sonthern States, and the subtlety of the conspirators in leading the masses to support their plans, in these words (we quote from Raymond's "Life of Lincoln," page 193): "It might seem at first thought to be of little difference whether the present movement at the South be called 'secession' or 'rebellion.' The movers, however, well understood the difference. At the beginning they knew



BECEPTION AT CHARLESTON, S. C., OF THE NEWS OF THE ELECTION OF LINCOLN AND HAMLIN, NOVEMBER, 1860.

Hon, Simon Cameron, of Pennsylvania, Secretary of War, Hon, Salmon P. Chase, of Obio, Secretary of the Treasury.

THE MEMBERS OF LINCULN'S FIRST CABINET

Hon. Calcb B. Smith, of Indumy, Secretary of the latering.
Hop. Edward Bates, of Missouri, Attorney general.

Aon. Simon Cumeron, of Penasylvania, Secretary of War, Hon. Salmon P. Chaso, of Ohlo, Secretary of the Treasur

THE MEMBERS OF LINCOLN'S FIRST CABINET

Hon, Caleb R. Smith, of Indu-Hon, Edward Butes, of Misson

they could never raise their treason to any respectable magnitude by any name which implies violation of law. They knew their people possessed as much of moral sense, as much of devotion to law and order, and as much pride in, and reverence for, the history and Government of their common country as any other civilized and patriotic people. They knew they could make no advancement directly in the teeth of these strong and noble scutiments. Accordingly, they commenced by an insidious debauching of the public mind. They invented an ingenious sophism, which, if conceiled, was followed by perfectly logical steps, through all the incidents, the complete destruction of the Union. The sophism itself is, that any State of the Union ly, consistently with the national Constitution, and, therefore, lawfully and peacefully, withdraw from the Union without the consent of the Union, or of any other State. The little disguise that the supposed right is to be exercised for just cause, themselves to be the sole judges of its justice, is too thin to merit any notice,

"With rebellion thus sugar-coated, * they have been drugging the public mind of their section for more than thirty years, until at length they have brought many good men to a willingness to take up arms against the Government, the day after some assemblace of men have enacted the fareical pretense of taking their State out of the Union, who could have been brought to no such thing the day before." We find in this first Message of Mr. Lincoln so much of wisdom, moderation and justice, that we are tempted to quote it entire, but will in passing give from page 196 his tribute to the citizen-volunteer soldier, used as an argument against the sophistry of secession; "So large an army as the Government has now on foot (July 5th, 1861) was never before known without a soldier in it, but who had taken his place there of his own free choice. But more than this; there are many single regiments whose members, one and another, possess full practical knowledge of all the arts, sciences, professions, and whatever else, whether useful or elegant, is known in the world; and there is scarcely one from which there could not be selected a President, a Capinet, a Congress, and perhaps a Court, abundantly capable to administer the Government itself. Nor do I say this is not true also in the army of our late friends now adversaries in this contest; but, if it is so, so much better the reason why the Government which has conferred such benefits on both them and us should not be broken up."

On November 7th, 1860, the news of Lincoln's election reached the South, the Palmetto Flug was raised in Charleston, and indignation meetings were held in many leading Southern cities. In Charleston, the Governor and Council of South Carolina met in sceret session, and cheers were

given for the Southern Confederacy.

The same day, by order of the Sceretary of War, Normana, 1801. Major Fitz John Porter, A. A. G., made an inspection of the forts and garrisons in Charleston Harbor, which led to the immediate assignment of Major Robort Anderson to the command of these defenses, with a policy confidentially defined by Lieutenant-general Scott. Colonel Gardner, then in command, undertook, after sandown, to draw surreptitionaly from the Charleston Arsenal a supply of arms and ammunition absolutely needed for Fort Moultrie, but his attempt was discovered by the city authorities, and the officer in charge, Captain T. Seymour, was arrested, and the collected material was soized. Six days later, the State determined to raise and equip 10,000 volunteers, and a State Convention was colled to decide the secession of South Carolina,

The action of Georgia was no less prompt. The Governor of that State at once convened the Legislature, which on the 18th of November voted

* Mr Carpenter, in his "Six Months in the White House," relin following carecistic concerning this word in the Message," in blockres, the theoremset Printer, teld we flat when the Message in the printer printer, but we flat when the Message in the printer printer, but was a good dead distincted by the use of corn "sugar caretal," and finally want to the Precident indent it. T Therics, the Locardmann Printer, bell was that when the Message was being printed, he was a most deal disturbed by the use of the relations to such other belong of the most minuse relations to such other belong of the most influence claimenter, he took for Lincolon, frankly, then he wought for printed the American Message to congress was as different claim from a new hat a mass meeting in illinois—both the Wessam bearms a port of leitory, and should be sufficient with the present manner that Prese dant. "Wife, sald Mr. Befreen," you have more improved the Prese dant. "Wife, and Mr. Befreen, "you have more manners the Prese dant." Wife, and Mr. Befreen, "you have more manners that Prese dant. "Wife, and Mr. Befreen," you have more many days of the present property and provide provided to the property of the provided the Lincolon," that word a specess preceled yn pides, and I am and coing to change it. The time will nover comits this country."

\$1,000,000 to arm the State; a Bill was also passed ordering the election of delegates to a State Convention to assemble on the 9th of January follow-The order was made, in the language of the Act, because "the present crisis in national affairs demunds resistance

The Governor of Mississippi issued his proclama tion convening the State Legislature for the 26th of November, in which he set forth that "the recent election of Messrs. Lincoln and Hamlin demonstrates that those who neither reverence the Constitution, obey the laws, nor regard their oaths, have now the newer to elect to the highest offices in the Confederacy men who sympathize with them in all their zeal to destroy the peace, property and prosperity of the Southern section, and who will use the powers of the Federal Government to defeat all the purposes for which it was formed."

The Governor of Louisiana convened the Leg inture of that State on December 10th. The Florida Legislature ordered a State Convention for December 1st, and the Governor of Alabama, after proclaiming the right as well as the necessity of secession, and declaring that "if a State withdraws from the Union, the Federal Government has no power under the Constitution to use military force igninst her." Virginia, under the call of Governor Letcher, also took steps for a State Convention, her Legislature ordering the same for January

On December 26th, 1860, Major Anderson evacuated Fort Moultrie, and occupied Fort Sumter in Charleston Harbor.

At about the same time, Forts Pulaski and Jackson in the harbor of Savannah; Forts Gaines and Morgan at Mobile; Forts St. Philip and Jackson



THE PALMETTO FLAG

in the Mississ ppi, below New Orleans; Forts Barancas and McRae at Pensacola; Fort Cliach at Fernandina, and Forts Caswell and Johnson at Marcon in North Carolina; the Mint and Custom House at New Orleans: the arsend at Little Rock. Arkansas, etc., etc., were all seized by the State authorities. The various forts in Texas, built and manned by the national troops, as defenses against Indian incursions, also fell into the hands of the State authorities, chiefly through the treachery of General Twiggs, of Georgia, who was next in rank to Lieutenant-general Scott in the United States Army. He so dispersed and arranged the forces under his command as to make them easily overcome. He was successful in making over all the valuable materials of war-guns, ammunition, and supplies of all sorts, amounting in value to several millions of dollars. He had in command of the Department of Texas only a few weeks before, by the same influence exerted in the War Department that made the other Southern departments and fortifications an easy proy to the Confederacy. For forty years General Twiggs had neceptably served his Government, and had at all times been honored with its confidence. He, now that he had determined to desert his flux, tried to seduce his officers from their allegiance, by representing the Government as unable to maintain its authority over the Southern States, clusing wit a the assertion, "The Union will be at an end in less than sixty days, and if you have any pay due you, you had better get it at once, for it is the last you will over get.

Intimutions of the disloyalty of General Twiggs had reached Secretary of War Holt on the 18th of January, and in a general order the veteran officer was relieved from the command of the Department of Texas. This order was one of the most de-

cisive as well as inspiring acts or the administration. The Secretary of War gives in his order as the reason for this action, "his [Twiggs's] treachery to the flag of his country, in having surrendered th United military posts and other property of the States, in his department and under his charge."

It is not supposed that all these proceedings were carried out with the manimons concurrence of the people of the South. In Georgia, Alexander H. Stephens, subsequently made Vice-President of the Southern Confederacy, with many others, sought to stem the current, and by counseling delay and moderation, to provent the consummation of the scheme of "precipitating the Cotton States into revolution." But the revolutionary leaders well understood the danger of delay, and hesitated at no measure or expedient to coerce the calm and patrictic portion of the population into their measures, and they successfully undertook to overawe and silence all opposition to immediate disunion.

INAUGURATION OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN,

Mr. Lineoln's trip from his home in Spring-field, Ritinois, to the National Capital, had been, in the Northern States, one continuous ovation and hearty God-speed from the people. The spirit of opposition first manifested itself in the determination of insurgents in Maryland to prevent the President-elect from passing through their State. This opposition was chented of its purpose by strategy, and Mr. Lincoln safely arrived at the capital some hours before his presence was announced.

The ceremony of Inauguration took place, as usual, in front of the Capitol, and in presence of an immense multituda of spectators. The oath of Manco, 1881 office was administered by Chief-Jus-

tice Tancy, and immediately Mr. Lincoln read his Inaugural Address. We quote from this State Paper some of the passages, as indirating the plans, purposes and intentions of the President, as affecting the discontented element now actively engaged in revolution. Time has long since shown the wisdom, forethought, and eminent patriotism of Mr. Lincoln, and his State Paper now reads like words of inspiration:

INTERDED A PROPESS

" Fellow-Citizens of the United States;

"In compliance with a custom as old as the Government "To compliance with a costom as one as the deverances, itself, I appear before you to address you briefly, and to take in your presence the oath prescribed by the Constitution of the United States to be taken by the President 'before be enters on the execution of his office

"I do not consider it necessary at present for me to discuss these matters of administration about which there is no special anxiety or excitement.

"Apprehension seems to exist, among the people of the

"Apprehension seems to exist, among the people of the Southern States, that by the accession of a Republican Ad-ministration their praperty and their peace and personal scarrity are to be enlangered. There has never been my reasonable cause for such apprehension. Indeed, the most reasonable cause for such apprehension. Indeed, the most ample evidence in the conterry las all the while existed and been opeo to their inspection. It is found in nearly all the published specches of him who now addresses you. I do but quote from one of these speeches when I declare that 'I have no purpose, directly or indirectly, to interfere with the insti-tution of slavery in the States where it exists. I believe I have no lawful right to do so, and I have no inclination to

"I take the official oath to-day with no mental reserand with no purpose to construct the Constitution or laws by any hypercritical rules. And while I do not choose now to specify particular Acts of Congress as preper to be enforced, I do suggest that it will be much safer for all, both in official and private stations, to conform to and abide by all those Acts which stand norepealed, then to violate any of them trusting to flad impunity in laving them held to be nucon

It is seventy-two years since the first banguration of a Presided under our National Constitution. During that period, fifteen different and greatly distinguished effizens luve, in succession, rdministered the Executive branch of laive, in succession, runninstered the Executive formen at the Government. They have confused it through many perils, and generally with great success. Yet, with all this scope for previously. The water upon the same task for the brief constitutional term of four years, under great and pre-cular difficulty. A disruption of the Federal Union, hereare only memoral, is now formillably attempted.

'I hold that, in contemplation of noiveral law, and of the

Constitution, " · Union of these States is perpetual, Perpetuity is implied, if not expressed, in the fundamental law of all National Governments. It is safe to assert that no govern-ment proper ever had a provision in its organic law for its own termination. Conflute to execute all the express provi-sions of our National Government, and the Union will endure for ever—it being impossible to destroy it, except by some action not provided for in the instrument itself.

"Again, if the United States be not a Government propos-

art an association of States in the nature of contract merely, can it, as a contract, be peaceably unmade by less than all the parties who made it? One party to a contract may violate it—break it, so to speak; but does it not require all to lawfully rescind & ?

"Descending from these general principles, we find the p nestido itas, i legal contemplation, the Union is perpetual, confirmed by the listory of the Union its effect, confirmed by the listory of the Union itself. The Union is much older than the Constitution. It was formed, in fact, by the Articles of Association in 1774. It was matured and continued by the Dechmuton of Independence in 1776. It was further matured, and the faith of all the then Thirteen was further matured, and the failt of all the ther Thirteen States expressly pilluted and engaged that is about be per-petual, by the Articles of Confedention in 17th. And, failly, in 17th, one of the decharco objects for ordinizing and establishing the Coordination was 'to form a more perfect anion.' But if the destruction of the Union, by one, or by a part only, of the State, be lawfully possible, the Union is less perfect than before, the Constitution having lost the visia element of perspetuity.

It follows, from these views, that no State, upon its own "It follows, from these views, that no State, upon its own mere motion, can lawfully get out of the Union; that re-solves and ordinances to that effect are legally youl; and that note of violence within any State or States, ngainst the au-thority of the United States, are insurrectionary or revolunary, according to circumstances.
'I, therefore, consider that, in view of the Constitution

the vital rights of minerities and of individuals are so plainly assured to them by affirmations and negations, guarantees and prohibitions in the Constitution, that controversies never and prohibitions in the Constitution, that controversies enver-antle conseruing them. But no organic hav can ever be framed with u provision specifically applicable to each ever-question which may occur in practical administration. No foresight can anticipate, nor any document of reasonable segul contain, separan provisions for all possible questions. Supply the contained of the possible of the possible of the segul contain, applying the property of the property of the State anticority? The Constitution and by National or by State authority? The Constitution of the Property of the Con-tained of the Contained Constitution of the Contained Contained Con-tained Contained Conta May Congress prohibit slavery in the Territories? The Con-stitution does not expressly say. Must Congress protect slavery in the Territories? The Constitution does not ex-

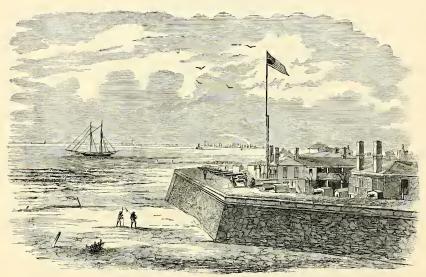
"From questions of this class spring all our constitutional controversies, and we divide upon them into majorities and minorities. If the minority will not acquiesce, the majority minorities. If the influority will not acquisted, the majority must, are the Oovermaneal must cease. There is no other alternative; for continuing the Government is acquisescence on uno side or the other. If a minority in such case will seewise rather than acquise, they make a precedent which, in turn, will divide nod ruit them; for a minority of their own will seede from them whenever a majority refuses to be controlled by another minority. For instance, why may not be controlled by such minority. For instance, why may not any portion of a new Confederacy, a year or two hence, urbitrarily secode again, precisely as portions of the present Union now claim to secode from it? All who cherish dis-

who inhabit it. Whenever they shall grow weary of the right of amending it, or their revolutionary right to dis-member or overthrow it.

"The Chief Magistrate derives all his authority from the people, and they have conferred about upon him to fix terms for the separation of the States. The people themselves tem do this so it they choose, but the Executive, as such, has activing to do with a E. H.; a duty is to administer the present control of the state of the state of the theorem. impaired by him, to his successor.

impaired by him, to his successor.

"Why should there not be a patient confidence fo the
ultimate justice of the people? Is there any better or equal
hope in the world? I nour present difference, is either
party without faith of being in the right? If the Almighty
Ruler of Nations, with Ills elevand truth, and justice, be on
your side of the North, or on yours of the soft, that truth
and that intellige will made proceed the other world. and that justice will surely presult by the judgment of this great tribuoul of the American people. By the frame of the Government under which we live, the same people have wisely given their public servants had little power for mis wisely given their pulsars servance and must power for ansi-chief; and have, with equal wisdam, provided for the return of that little to their own hands at very short intervals. While the people retain their virtue and vigilance, no Administra the large actions of wide dress a fellow. tion, by any extreme of wickedness or folly, can very seri-ously injure the Government in the short space of four years



EXTERIOR OF FORT MOULTRIE, ON SULLIVAN'S ISLAND, CHARLESTON HARBOR.

and the laws, the Union is unbroken, and to the extent of and the saws, are used as unpresent, and to the extent of my ability, I shall take core, as the Constitution itself ex-pressly enjoins upon me, that the laws of the Union be sinthfully exceuted in all the States. Doing this I deem to be only a simple duty on my part; and I shall perform it, so far as practicable, unless my rightful master, the Ame-rican regards abult withhold the recoultin purpose of the same or at as practically, unless my rightful master, the American people, shall withhold the regulate means, or, he some authoritative manner, direct the conterty. I trust this will not be regarded as a menace, but only as the declered purpose of the Union that it will constitutionally defend and maintain itself.

"In doing this there need be no bloodshed or violence; "In daing this there oeed be on monstoner or violence; and there shall be more, unless it be forced upon the National authority. The power confided to me will be used to bold, occupy, and possess the property and places belonging to the Government, and to collect the duties and imposte; but beyond what may be but necessary for these objects, there will be not been considered as a fine of the confidence of will be no lavasion, no using of force against or among the people anywhere.

"All profess to be content in the Union, if all constitu-tional rights can be maintained. Is it true, then, that any right, pfailog written in the Constitution, has been dealed? I think not. Happily the human mind is se constituted that I think not. Happily the human mind is se constituted that on porty can reach to the authority of adong lish. Think, if you can, of a single instance in which a plainly written provision of the Constitution has ever been deaded, if i, ijy the nacre force of numbers, a majority should depicte a minority of any clearly written constitution which. It might, in a majority should depicte a minority of any clearly written constitutions which it might, in a majority should depicte a minority and the constitution with the might, in a majority should depicte out and the constitution with the constitution of any clear with the constitution with the constitution of any clear with the constitution of the constitution with the constitution of the co union sentiments are now being educated to the exact temper

doing this.
"Is there such perfect identity of interests among the

"It there such perfect identity of interests among the Stotes to compose a new Union, as by produce harmony only, and prevent renewed secsion i "Philoity, the central idea of secsion is the escence of substitutions, and stores changing calley with ide-thesis and limitations, and always changing casily with ide-thesis and limitations, and always changing casily with ide-nity the secretary of the probabous and sentiments, is the only true severeign of the second control of the con-trol of the second of the second of the second of the document of the second of the second of the second of the document of the second of the second of the second of the document of the second of the only true sovereign of a tree people. Morever reyets at, does, of necessity, fly to nanethy or to despotism. Unantally is impossible; the rule of a minority, as a permanent arrangement, is swindly isadmissible; so that, rejecting the majority principle, nuarchy or despotisan, in some form, is

"Physically speaking, we cannot separate. We cannot "Physically epeaking, we cannot separate. We cannot reproduce our remove our respective sections from each other, not huild an impussable wall between them. A lumband mid write may be tilvored, and go out of the presence and beyond the roard of read-other; but the different parts of our country cannot do this. They cannot have tendin face to face; and hiercourse, either amirable or hostile, must canlinus be a first till a linguishing, then, to make that hiercourse cannot have the production of the production treces them. It is impossible, then, to make that inter-come more advantageous or more satisfactory after separa-tion than before. Can allena make treatles easier than friends can make have? Suppose you go to war, you cannot flath always: and when, after much loss on both sides, and no galo or either, you cases flighting, the delectual old quantions, as to terms of intercourse, are egute upon you. "The country, with the institutions, belongs to the people

"My countrymen, one and all, think calmly and we, upon the whole subject. Nothing valuable can be leet by taking time. If there be an object to hurry any of you is lick haste to a step which you would never take deliberatory but object will be fernismed by taking time; but no good but object will be fernismed by taking time; but no good subject of the subject will be resulted to the subject of you as are now discussed with the subject of the sensitive point, the laws of your own framing under it; while the new Arlaninistration will have no immediate power. If it would, to change either. If it were admitted that you who are dissatisfied hold the right side in the dispute, there who are dissatisfied hold the right side to the dispute, we still it no shiple good reason for precipitating action. Intelligence, patrolsing, Christiantly, and a time relative or Him who has been yet forwaten this favored hand, are still competent to adjust in the best way, all our present

"In your hands, my dis disfied fellow-countrymen, and tot lo mine, is the momentous issue of civil war. The Gov

ernneot with not assell you can be supported in the sell you.

"You can have no conflict without being yourselves the aggressors. You have no eath registered in heaven to destroy the Government; while I shall have the most scleam one to

"preserve, protect, and defend! h,
"I am leath to close. We are not engines, but friends, W
must not be enemies. Though passion may have strained
must not break, our bonds of affection.

must not reast, our bonds of affection.
"The mystic clords of memory, stretching from every battlefield and patriot-gravato every living heartmud hearthstone all over this broad land, will yet swell the chown of the Union, when mgain toucked, as surely they will & by the better angels of our nature."

Raymond, in his "Life of Abraham Lincoln," RAYS: "It was under trying circumstances that Mr. Lincoln entered upon the duties of his office. The declarations of his inaugural, as a general

thing, gave satisfaction to the loyal people of the whole country.

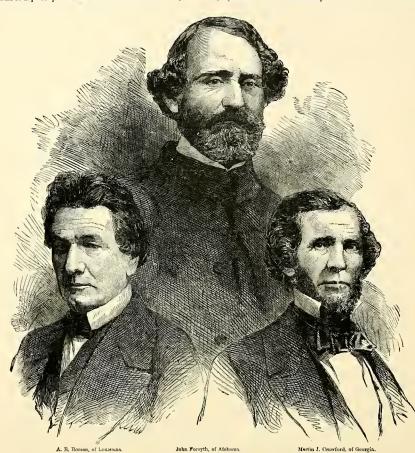
"It was seen, everywhere, that while Presi-dent Lincoln felt constrained, by the most solemn obligations of duty, to maintain the authority of the Government of the United States over all territury within its jurisdiction, whenever that authority

Scerctary of the Navy; Caleb B. Smith, of In- through a National Convention, to be assembled in diana, Sceretary of the Interior; Montgomery Blair, of Maryland, Postmaster-general; and Edward Bates, of Missouri, Attorney-general. These nominations were all confirmed by the Senate, and the Cabinet entered upon the discharge of their the Cabinet entered upon the discharge of their the Commissioners, until April 8th, when it was several duties.

A SOUTHERN COMMISSION.

On the 12th of March, Messrs, John Forsyth. of Alabama, Martin J. Crawford, of Georgia, and should be disputed by the actual exercise of armed A. B. Roman, of Louisiana, requested an unofficial Confederacy.

conformity with the provisions of the Constitudelivered. The fact of its receipt, and its character, were instantly telegraphed to Charleston, and it was made the occasion for precipitating the revolution by an act which, it was believed, would unite all the Southern States in support of the



THE COMMISSIONERS TO WASHINGTON FROM THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.

force, he would nevertheless do nothing whatever interview with the Secretary of State, which the to provoke such a demonstration, and would take no step which would look like violence or offensive warfare upon the secoded States. In the Border States its reception was in the main satisfactory. But as a matter of course, in those States, as elsewhere throughout the South, the secession leaders gave it the most hostile co ction."

latter declined. On the 13th they sent to him a communication, informing him that they were in Washington as Commissioners for a Government composed of seven States which had withdrawn from the Union, and that they desired to enter upon negotiations for the adjustment of all questions growing out of this separation. Mr. Saward, by direction of the President, declined to see them, gave it the most hostile co cton."

The President's first act was to construct his by direction of the President, declined to see them, Cabinet, which was formed by the appointment of because it "could not be admitted that the States William II. Seward, of New York, Secretary of referred to had, in law or fract, withdrawn from the State; Salmon P. Chase, of Ohio, Secretary of the Federal Union, or that they could do so in any Treasmy; Sinon Cameron, of Pennsylvania, Seetreatry of War; Gideon Welles, of Connecticut, of the people of the United States, to be given

THE DATES OF THE SECESSION OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

		-	-		
	States,			Secession.	Hatification.
South	a Carol	ina			April 3d, 1861.
Louis	anna				March 21st, 1861
Missi	lqqira			January 9th, 1861 .	March 36th, 1861
Alabi	amn .			January 11th, 1861 .	March 13th, 1861
Flori	da .			January 11th, 1801 .	April 284, 1861.
Georg	gla .			January 19th, 1861 .	March 16th, 1861
				February 1st, 1861 .	March 25th, 1861,
					May 19th, 1861,
				April 17th, 1861	
Тепп	68960			May 6th, 1861	June 94th, 1861.
Nortl	b Care	يسنا		May 20th, 1861	Muy 20th, 1861.

IEFFERSON DAVIS.

JEFFERSON DAVIS WAS DOTE June 3d, 1808, in Christian County, Ky.; graduated at West Point, 1828; served as lientenant of infantry at Western posts, and on frontior service, from 1828 to 1834; resigned, 1835, and became a cotton-planter; chosen presidential elector from Mississippi, 1844; nicmher of the United States House of Representatives, 1845-46; colouel First Mississippi Rifle Volunteers in Mexican War, 1846-47; engaged at Monterey, and severely wounded at Vista; member of United States Sonate, 1847-51; Secretary of War in President Pierce's Cabinet, 1853 - 57 : member of the United States Senate and Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, 1857 to 1861; President of the Southern Confederacy, February 18th, 1861; captured by the Federal troops, May 10th, 1865, at Irwinville, Ga.; prisoner of war, t865-67, at Fortress Monroe,

Virginia. After his release he visited Enrope, and on his return ne took up his residence at Memphis, and became Pre-sident of the Carolina Life Insurance Company. He afterward retired to his country place at Beauvoir, Mess, were he wrote his interpretation of the Civil War, under the title "Rise and Falt of the Confederate States," published in 1882 in (wo large volumes. He is still (1884) hving in scolnsion, and his name as his per-

sommity is almost forgotten in diately placing a force in the rapid progress toward prosperity enjoyed and and by wanton nggression on the part of others, these works, anticient to crush the first overt entered into by the wiser and less bitter of his confrères.

INAUGURATION OF JEFFERSON DAVIS.

THE mangaration of Jefferson Davis, as Provisional President of the Confederate States, took piece at alontgomery, Alubumu, February 18th, 1861, at noon, upon a platform creeted in front at the parties of the State House. Three days before, at his home in Vickshurg, Miss., he had been notified of his election, and hastened to Montgomery, taking in his route Jackson, Grand Chattaneoga, West Point, Columbus Innetion. and Opolika At each railroad station he was met by thousands of citizens, and in the route made twenty-five speeches. At the new capital,

which Mr. Davis reached at ten o'clock at right, the evation enhanted. He was welomed by the estizens eight miles outside the city, and escorted thather with the booming of cargon and the shouts of voices

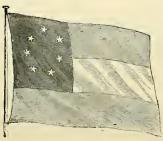
Escorted to the Exchange Hotel, he made sp, th from the buleony to the assembled throns, addressing them as "Brethron of the Confederated States of America." His ap persance at this late hour did not afford au apportantly for the people to see his face im on either side, and reflected the flickering ights against his pale and auxious countenance. After the ceremony of Inauguration, Mr. Davis come "need to pronounce his In-augural Address. Ie detended the right of secession, expressed his nuxuety to cultivate wace and commerce, and said he hoped to avoid war, or at least to be acquitted by posterity of having needlessly engaged in it; pastified the course of the Confederation by



JEFFERSON DAVIS.

which fact, he claimed, doubly insured their success; he averred that the world must have their agricultural productions, and that mutual interest would invite goodwill and kind offices, especially from the manufacturing and pavigating States of the Union; adding, however, that if passion or last of dominion should cloud the judgment or inflame the ambition of those States, then they must prepare to meet the emergency, and maintain, by the final arbitrament of the sword, that position they that day assumed among the nations of the carth.

Mr. Davis selected as his Cabinet, Robert Toombs, of Georgia, as Secretary of State; Charles G. Mem munger, of South Carolina, as Secretary of the Treasury; Leroy Pope Walker, of Alabama, as Secretary of War; Stephen R. Mallory, of Florida,



THE FLAG OF THE CONFEDERACY.

Three stripes—the upper and lower red, the central white. Union blue extending to the top of lower stripe, with seven white stees

as Secretary of the Navy; and John H. Reagan, of Texas, as Postmaster general. Afterward, Judah P. Benjamin, of Louisiana, was appointed Attorney-generat; Willian M. Brown, late of the Wash ington Constitution, Assistant-Secretary of State, and Philip Clayton, of Georgia Assistant - Secretary of Treasury.

EVACUATION OF FORT MOULTRIE.

WHEN the movements in Charleston Harbor following the election of Mr. Lincoln commenced, Castle Pinckney and Fort Sumter were with-DECEMBER, 1800 Ont goerisons.
The letter, indeed, was unfinished; Fort Moultrie was much out of repair. Its garrison consisted of two incomplete companies of the regular artillery. numbering only seventy men, including a band; all under the command of Colonel Gardner, who was early relieved by the appointment of Major Robert Anderson, of Kentucky, to the command. With the promulgation of the Ordinaure of Secession in South Carolina, open intimations, often taking the form of threats, were given out, that unless the forts were speedily surrendered to the State authorities, they would be occupied by force. It was declared that any attempt to reinforce them, on the part of the National Gov ernment, would be regarded as an overt act of hostility.

Generals Scott and Wool urged upon President Buchanan the duty of imme

acts of treason. Under his own theories of the restricted powers of the Government, and with a divided Cabinet, Mr. Buchanan hesitated to follow the advice of the heads of the army,

Major Anderson asked for instructions and uccor from the Government, representing the weakness of Fort Moultrie and the hopelessness of effective resistance to a cencerted attack. A private letter from him, dated in December, gives the following view of the situation:

"When I linerm you that my garries consists or only river effective mee, and that we are in a very indifferent work, the walls of which are only about fourteen feet high and that we have, within one linustred and sixty yards of our walls, such this which command our works, and which afford admirable shes for batteries, and the fixest covers for

shurpshouters, and that, besides this, there are on mercus houses, some of them within pistot-shot, you will at once see that, if attacked in force, headed by any one but a simpleton, there is scarce a possibility of nur being able to hold out long enough to comble our triends to come to our succor. Trusting that Goo will not desert us in our hour of trial, 2 am, sincerely

Major Anderson directed the force under his command, with such abilitional aid as he could control, to repairing and strengthening Fort Moultrie. His exertione in this "espect were made the subject of lond and violent remonstrance on the part of the press and authorities of South Carolina. Still, the Gov. ernment gave him neither counsel nor support, and it was not until December (14) that, ir. answer to his repeated sol; nitutious he received the tollowing verbal instructions, through special messenger Major Buell

"You are aware of the great auxiety of the Secre tary of War that a collision of troops with the peop of this State shall be avoided, and of his studi-determination to pursue a course with reference



DEFFERSON DAVIS ADDRESSING THE CITIZENS OF MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA.

the militor, roree and forts of this harbor which shall guard against each collision. He has, therefore, carefully abstained from increasing the force at this point, or taking any measures which might add to the present excited state of 'be public mind, or which would 'have any doubt on the onfidence the feels that South Carolina will not attempt, by violence, to obtain passession of the public works, or interfere with their occupancy.

volence, to obtain possession of the public works, or interfere with their occupancy.

"But as the counsel and actoof rash and impulsive personmay possibly disappoint these expectations of the Governnent, he deems is proper that you should be prepared with instructions to meet so unhappy a contingency. He has,

therefore, directed use verbally for give you such instructions. "You are carefully to noted corry act which would need-leasly tend to provide aggression, and for that reason you are not, without necessity, to take up any position which could be construed into the assumption of a hostile attitute; but you are hold possession of the fast in the history, and, if attacket, you are to held possession of the fast in the history perhaps, to never you much than once of the three forts, but an attack or attempt to take possession of either of them will be regarded us on a cut in locality, and then you may put your command into either of them which you may feet much proper to increase its power of resistance. You are also authorized to the similar steps whence your kneet least pilks without the property of the state of the similar steps whence you have leastly the size of the six of the

Toward the middle of December, it became evident, from the magnitude of military operations going on, and other indications, coupled with significant threats in the South Carolina Convent's and out of it, that an occupation of Castle Pinckney and Fort Sumter was meditated, even if no open manifestations should be made against Fort Moultric. The question of the latter, in event Fort Sumter was occupied, was one entirely subordinate, as it was completely commanded by Snmter. Major Anderson determined, therefore, to anticipate the South Carolinians in their contemplated mansenvre, bolioving that the contingency had arisen contemplated in the closing paragraph of his instruc-tions. Accordingly, on the night of December 26th, at the very time that the South Carolina Commissioners had arrived in Washington to demand the surrender of the forts, he evacuated Fort Moultrie, after spiking the guns, and providing for the destruction of their carriages and other material by fire; and with the aid of three small vessels successfully transferred his little command, his flag and available munitions to Fort Sumter,

RAISING THE FLAG ON FORT SUMTER

The raising of the national flag, which Anderson had brought with hin from Fort Moultie, was one of these imposing centes which lead a romantic and thirlling inspiration to the exigen Deceases, bod. cics which listory is forced to record. The flag was raised previsely at most on the 27th. A short time previous, Major Anderson had assembled his little force of soldiers and worknear around the flagstaff. The flag was attached to the cord, and Major Anderson, holding the end, reverently Ruelt down. Many of the group followed his example, and the chaplain offered an earnest prayer, an appeal of or support on carth, and mercy in heaven. When his fervid, solding words were ended, and the new with deep feeling words were ended, and the new with deep feeling

worns were entest, and the new with freely recting hal responded "Almen," Major Anderson drew file cord, and the starry flag rose slowly to the top of the staff, when the band rolled out the anthein of "Hail Columbin," and the group—officers, soldiers and laborers—broke into an exhibat sainte, cheer following electr, to the national emblem.

PRESIDENT BUCHANAN AND THE SOUTH CAROLINA COMMISSIONERS.

R. W. BARNWELL, J. H. Adams and James L. Jrr, prominent citizens of the State of South Carolina, arrived in Washington on the 20th of December, 1860, as Commissioners from that State. with communications to President Buchanan, setting forth that, as the State of South Carolina had resumed the powers which she had delegated to the Government of the United States, and declared her perfect sovereignty and independence, it became their duty to open negotiations in reference to all questions growing out of this act of the State, with a view to the amicable settlement of all questions between the sovereign State of South Carolina and the United States. That the action of Major Anderson had rendered the initiation of such arrangements impossible pending the absolute withdrawal of the United States forces from Charleston Harbora withdrawal which they now formally demanded.

They claimed that the movement of Major December, 1960. Anderson was in contravention of an noderstanding had some time previonsly between the Members of Congress for South Carolina and the President. The President replied that the understanding referred to was nothing more than the mutual expression of a desire that nothing should be done on either side in the way of attacks on the forts in Charleston Harbor, or og their reinforcement, that might lead to collisions, in other to gain time for reflection and deliberate action. He confessed that he might have ordered Major Anderson back to Fort Moultrie, if it had not been that South Carolina had already occupied the remaining fortifications without waiting for, or asking, explanations. He added that it was under such circumstances that he was called upon to withdraw the troops from the Harbor of Charleston, coupled with the threat that, without this being done, negotiatious would be impossible. Under these conditions he firmly refused in these words; "This I cannot do—this I will not do ("

The Commissioners thereupon sent the President a bitter and upbraiding note, charging him with bad faith, and setting forth that, after he had declared that the Government had no right to coerce a State, after having removed a former commandant of Fort Moultrie for naving attempted to increase his supply of ammunition, and after having accepted the resignation of General Cass rather than permit the garrison to be reinforced, he had now resolved to hold by force the position he had obtained through the misplaced confidence of South Carolina, and to convert the violation of orders by Major Anderson into a legitimate act of executive authority. They concluded by asserting open fire on their friends. But his instructions that by his course the President had probably from Washington did not permit him to fire a gun.

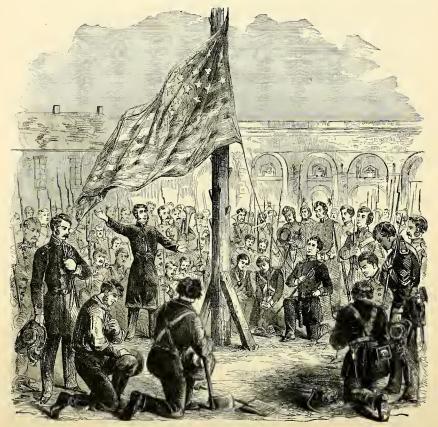
"endero" civil was inevitable, and ty appealing to "the God of Justice and the God of Hosts enable South Carolina to perform the work before her, "hopefully, bravely and thoroughly." This last document the President returned, declining to recaive it.

FORTS SEIZED BY SUCTH OAROLINA.

UPON Major Anderson's transfer to Fort Sumter, the Convention at once requested Governor Pickens to take possession of Forts Moultrie, Johnson and Castle Pinckney. General R. G. M. Dunovant seized Fort Johnson, and Colonel J. J. Pettigrew, Castle Pinckney. Lieutenant R. K. Mead, the commandant at Pinekney, with his troops, fled to Sumter,

DECEMBER, 1800. His men barricaded the door of the Castle, spiked the guns, ruined their carriages, removed the ammunition and prestrated the flagstaff, Pettigrew unfurled the Palmetto Flag over the Castle, amid the cheers of thousands on the shore. It was the first flag raised by the insurgente over a national fortification. The Washington, the German, the Lafayette and the Marine Artilleries, under Celonel Wilmet G. De Sansaure, occupied Fort Moultrie.

The people of Charleston looked on with anxiety, net knowing the moment Major Anderson might open fire on their friends. But his instructions



MAJOR ANDERSON BAISING THE UNION PLAG ON FORT SUMTER, DECEMBER 27th, 1860

THE "STAR OF THE WEST."

Purious sentiment in the North demanded some action on the part of the Oovernment toward the relief of Major Anderson and his little band locked up in Fort Sumter; and, in conformity with this domand, the steamer Star of the West, losded with supplies, out unarmed, was dispatched from New York, and reached Charleston Bay January 9th, 1861. While proceeding up the harbor, and when opposite Morris Island, she was fired into from the batteries on the island, and compelled to re-turn to New York. The Star of the West had on board 250 artillerists and marines; she sailed from New York January 5th, 1861, cleared for New Fleaus and Havana. On the 8th of January, the ceretary of the Treasury resigned, on account of an disregard shown to the objections offered by nimself and the Secretary of the Interior to fitting out the Star of the West.

to Governor Pickens, asking him if the firing but she had not seen him in seven years. His name npen an unarmed vessel carrying the flag of the was Peter Hart. She knew him to be a tried and Government was authorized by him. Governor Pickens replied: "The act is perfectly justified Major Anderson then asked for, and received, permission to send a messenger to Washington with dispatches and for instructions. Lieutenant T. Talbot was selected for this mission.

Before an answer could be received. Governor on the 11th of January, made a formal demand for the surrender of the fort, which was refused.

MRS. ANDERSON AT FORT SUMTER.

Major Anderson's conduct in evacuating Fort Moultrie, and concentrating the available loyal forces of the United States troops, then in Charleston Harbor, within the stronger walls of Sumter, was looked upon as a breach of an implied agreement made between the scressionists and the Goy- ened with instant death should be fall into their

trusty friend, on whom she could rely in any emergency, and she resolved to find him, and place him by the side of ber husband within the walls of Fort Sumter.

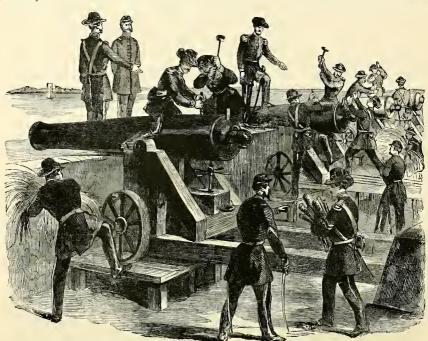
the residences of the various Harts named in the City Directory. She was an invalid. Her physician protested against her project, as no believed its execution would imperil her life. She would listen to no protests, but found Hart, and the two JANUARY, 1901. started the next day for Charleston.

They traveled without intermission,

For a day and a half she sought a clew by visiting

and reached Charleston at the end of forty-eight hours. The ears were crowded with recruits hastening to

join in the attack on Fort Samter. She neither ate, drank, nor slept, and heard her husband threat-



SPIKING THE GUNS OF FORT MOULTRIE BY MAJOR ANDERSON, BEFORE ITS EVACUATION, DECEMBER 26th, 1860.

John A. Dix, of New York, was appointed in his place, January 11th, and he immediately took vigorous measures to prevent the property of the Government, under the control of the Treasury, fa.ling into the hands of the seceding States. On the 19th he sent William Hemphill Jones, a special agent from his department, to New Oricans, with instructions to take charge of the Govornment property. This messenger ordered Captain John G. Breshwood, the commander of the McClelland, to proceed with her to New York. On refusal from the commander, the messenger telegraphed to Mr. Dix for

further instructions, and received for answer a dispatch directing him to put the mutinous officer under arrest, and concluded the message with the memoranle injunction: "If any one attempts to haul down the American flag, shoot him on tho spot!"

When Major Anderson witnessed the firing on the Star of the West, and saw her depart without being allowed to communicate with him, he wrote

ernment; but the new Secretary of War, Joseph Holt, assured Major Anderson of the approval of the Government, and that his action was in every way admirable, alike for its humanity and patriotism, as for its soldiership,

Before these words of approval reached Major Anderson, the Legislature of Nobraska sent greeting two thousand miles by telegraph. Indeed, every patriotic heart in the land heat responsive to the spontaneous praise of a grateful people for a which seemed a promise of safety to the

The position of Major Auderson and his little and fifty-five artillerists-eighty in all-was an extremely perilous one. His friends were uneasy; his wife, a daughter of the gallant soldier, General Clinch, of Georgia, was in Now York city. Sho knew her husband was exposed to ferocious foes without, and possible traiters within, the fort,

In the emergency she remembered a faithful sergeant who had been with her husband in Mexico, hands. Their language was very violent, especially respecting the destruction of the old flagstaff at Moultrie, which was considered such an insult to the South Carolinians as might not be forgiven, At the Mills House Mrs. Anderson met her brother. She found no difficulty in procuring a permit from Governor Pickeus, who was her father's old friend, to go to Fort Sumter.

The Governor refused one for Hart, saying he could not allow a man to be added to the Sumter garrison. She scornfully asked if South Carolina. claiming to be a sovereign power among the nations of the earth, would be endangered by the addition of one man to a garrison of seventy or eighty, while thousands of armed hands were ready and willing to strike them?

The Governor, seeing the absurdity of his refusal, gave a pass for Hart, requiring from Major Ander son a pledge that he should not be enrolled as a soldier. A small boat carried them to Sumter On every hand she saw strange hanners and warlike preparations. Nearing Sumter, she tarned and saw

the national ensign floating over the fort, toe only County, N. Y. In 1845 he was elected by the Legislature of Senate, where it was at once confirmed. The financial deal one in the whole bay. "The dear old flag !" she exclaimed, and burst into tears.

Reaching the fort, her husband caught her m his arms, whispering, "My glorious wife!

"I have brought you Peter Hart," she said
"The children are well. I return to-night,"

In two hours Mrs. Anderson was placed in the bout by her husband, and rowed back to the city. The same evening she started for the national capi-Her mission ended, she was utterly prostrate. A bed was placed in the car for her comfort, She was insensible when she arrived at Willard's Hotel, Washington, and after fortyeight hours of suffering from exhaustion, she proceeded to New York and rejoined her

This brave woman had done what the Government failed to do-she had not sent, but had taken, reinforcement to Fort Sumter. How faithful and useful this reinforcement was, the next three mouths' history of Fort Sumter will, in a measure, roveal.

JOHN ADAMS DIX

Boux ia New Hampshire, July 25th, 1798, Jahn Adams Dix entered the United States Army la 1812, acade, and was onleved to report to his father, May Timothy Dry, Jr., commanding the Fourteenth Infantry, stationed at Bullimore, in March, 1815, met, in Washington city, General Armstrong, the Secretary of War who questianed the hal as to his statice; and, floding him far advanced, told him be could learn little at West Point, except military tactics, and suggested that he should go to the frontier.

Having ga'-ed the consent of his father, General Armstrong gave him an ensign's commission, assigning him to service in his father's regiment, which, in il, received orders to murch to Suckett's N. Y., to report to General Jacob Brown, afterward

commander-in chief of the United States Army, Go their march, young Dix, then not fifteen years old, visited West Point in conpany with his fother and several of the other officers of the regiment, and in-spected the forta and Academy, They found but teen cadets at the Academy, and the forts were out of

children,

Arriving at Sack-ett's Harber, Ensign Dix was appointed adjutant to Major Timothy Uphum. the Twenty-first In fantry, and served on his staff until relieved from duty, and called to the father, Colonel Dix, who was stricken with pneumonia ul died while with the army on their way down the river to attack Montreal Early in 1814, Adjutant Dix was ordered to Fort Constitution, Ports-

mouth, N. H., and appointed on the staff of Colonel Walbuch, where he served appointed on the shart of Colonel Walbreb, where he served until 1848; thence to Fort Washington, opposite Mount Vernoe, on the Potomac, where he had command. The next year (1819), he was appointed regimental quartermaster, and ordered to Fort Columbus, New York Harbor, He was soon after appointed addede-camp to Major-general Jacob Brown, then cammanding the Northern Military De-Jacob Brown, their emmanufling the Northern Milliary Die-puriment of the United States. While Major Div were no General Brown's stoff, be had unusual facilities to yikit all parts of the United States, and mingle much with the pro-minent states men and scholars of that day. In 1820 Major Dix was sent as n-pecial mescape by the Pro-Stene to de-liver the treaty just made between the United States and the kingdom of Demonst to our Mindsee at Coppedagen. On his return in the Antum, be was nodered in Fortress Mon-ree In July 1800 (for states were sent the state of the no recurs in the Authura, he was nodered in Fortress Mon-roc In July, 1992, after sixteen years of service, he religned his commission as captain of the Third Regiment of Arillery, the settle in Cooperstown, N. Y., and practiced law, In 1850 he was appointed adjutant-general of the State of New York In 1858 he was appointed Secretary of State. In 1891 he was cletted to the State Assembly for Alkany

the St County, M. 1. In 1889 are was dicted by the Legislature of the State of New York United States Senator. While in the Schate, he strongly urged upon Congress the vigorous pro-scention of the war with Mexico until a peace was conquered and the question of the boundary line for ever settled.

and the question of the boundary hoe for ever settled.

Appointed by President Pierce Assistant United States

Tressurer at New Yark in 1883, peniling his confirmation by
the Senate as United States Minister to France, which appointment was prevented by the pressure brought to bear by Southern Senators, on the ground of the Face-soil proclicities of General Dix. John Y. Mason, of Virginia, finally se-

eured the appointment.
In 1849 Geograf Dia was elected a member of the Vestry

\$10 JOHN ADAMS DIX, OF NEW YORK,

of Trinity Church, New York city, and at once became active in reorganizing the financial department, and securing state legislation that made it possible to successfully defend the property of the church against the claimonts representing the descendants of Anneke Jans, who held claim to the

the thecondants of Annabe Jans, who held claim to the ownership of all the rad estate in possession of the Trivity Parish. He afterward become computative of the Vestry, In 1800 President Bachman appointed General Dix Postanuster of New York city. On the resignation of Howell Cobbs as Secretary of the Treasury, Philip T. Thomse was appointed by President Bachmana. He came to New York has been been president to the President Machiner. The Common Parish of the President Machiner and Parish and the President Machiner and the President made loquity as to which with similar for the President made loquity as to which with similar there where the name a Cabiner different collection, with similar there where the president made loquity as to which with similar the President made loquity as to which with similar there where the name a Cabiner different collection of the President made loquity as to which with similar the President made loquity as to which with similar the President made loquity as to which the President made loquity as the President made loquity and the Pre They asked to name a Cubinet officer, and, with singular umanimity, named John A. Dix, and the President offered him the partfolio of War. This General Dix declined, and frankly stated to the President that he could be of an service to him, except in the Treasury Department. The President asked for time, and the next day seemed the resignation of Mr. Thomas, and at once sent General Dir's name to the

lock was broken, and the Government found itself in possession of all the money it needed.

General Dix, when Secretary of the Treasury under Pre-sident Buchanan's reorganized Cabiner, was the first of his advisers to assert the authority of the Government in a manner to meet the expectations, all the patriotism and call manner to meet the expectation of the Northern people. The revenue cutters were under his control and orders as Secretary of the When he came late office the ratter Levis Case Treasury. When he came into onice the entire sector one was it Mobile, and the Robert McClelland at New Orleans. He at once (January 18th, 1861) ordered their commanders, through special messenger, to return with their vessels to New York. On the refusal of the communiter of

the McOldland, the Secretary sent the following telegram to his special agent of New Orleans. The telegraph being in the hands of the insurgents at both Mobile and New Orleans, the order was inter both Mobile and New Orleans, the order was inter-cepted, and did not reach the agent of the Treesnry Department, and the entires were beth bast to the Government; but the publication of the order in the newspapers, a few days afterward, did a service an awakening the public sentinent to the danger that threatened their country's ling—worth more to. the Government at that time than a scot venue cutters. The historic order reads as follows

"Theasuny Department, Junuary 29th, 1861, W. Hemphill Jones, New Orleans:

"H. Henspill Jones, See Octons:
"Tell Liceitenau Caldwell to arries Captain
Irealizeod; assurac command of the cutter, and
obey the order I gave through you. If Captain
Brachwood, after arrest, undortnies to interfere
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with the command of the cutter, fell Liceitenau
times and treat
him accordingly. If most a matterer, and treat
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word of the Arries arrived and the selfunited and treat times are the self"Journ A. Drs, Secretary of the Treasury."

In May 1861 General Dix was appointed major-general of Volunteer forces called for from the State of New York, in compliance with the requi-sition of the President of the United States, and assigned to the command of the troops in and about the City of New York. These troops were promptly equipped and soot off to the defense of Washington. Soon after he was appointed majorgeneral in the army of the United States and s by General Sc Scott.

assigned to the comnt Arlington and Alexandria, the department nearest the enemy. He arrived in Washington just as the public shouting for an im-This he opposed, and would not yield to the popular clausor The War Depart meat then ordered him to Bultimore, sequestered within walls of Pert McHenry, his ma hitious juniors com-menced their much on Richmond—by way of Bull Run that field made Gen coil Dix's Department of Pennsylvania the key to the military situation, and the base of openitions on the tourne. He saved Muryland to the Union, and kept Bullimure quiet. even while Conf: dente flags wers displayed and Con-

on the streets, May, 1632, General Dix was transferred from on the streets, May, 1932, General Dix was transferred from the Department of Pennyshmala to Fortress Monrice, where he was to assume command and report to Major-general McCiclion. At this post he was of great assistance to the commanding general in his attempt on Hichmond, a While at Feytres Monrie, he was manimously nonspirated by the Scholer Legis, Considering

While if FOURS JOIANO, he was anominously nonspated by the Federal Chioa Committee as candidate for Gravernor of the State of New York. These were the black shaps for the Federal Army, Defects and wild runous of discatters with threatened invasion of the Northern States pervaided the land. The result of the election was adverse to Gracui Dix, and he continued at his post at Fortress Monroe, halding the Confederate forces in that quarter in check. On the 14th of June Oeneral Dix was archered to threaten Richmond and occupy the large force of the Confederate Army, during the

• The original shuft was shown to General Scott and Altoniys general Shwin M. Starton before it was transmitted, and receive their cordial approval. The President did not see it until it was published in the newspapers.—"Memoirs of John Admon Bits, by the small blobed in the newspapers.—"Memoirs of John Admon Bits, by the small blobed in the newspapers.—"Memoirs of John Admon Bits, by the small blobed in the newspapers.—"Memoirs of John Month of John Market.

absence of the male body in recinsy wants In conformity with these orders, General IMs went up the York River with about 18,000 men, burned the bridge, cut Geograf Lee's line of communication, captured many pri soners, including General Fitz Hugh Lee, and murched within ten miles of Richmond. At this moment he was ordered, by General Hallock, to fall back, and send all the troops, Hallick, to fall back, and sard all the troops, not actually required to the defense of Washington, to reinforce General Mende. It was not the plan of General Dix to attempt the capture of Richmond, but he boped, by holding his troops within a few miles of its strong fortifications, to not only keep field the force already inside the hines, but to draw back or its defense on the walks have not attempt to the strength of the st to its defenses ten or twelve thousand froops that were under marching orders to reinforce General Lee.

On the 18th of July, 1863, General Dix was ordered to New York, to the command of the Department of the East, immediately after the Drutt Riots. He called for a sufficient force from the Government to keep the peace, and in August was supplied with ten thousand infantry and three butteries of artillery. The President also called to his aid the State Militia, and the draft was suc-

General Dix retained his e-Department of the East until July 15th, 1865, when he was relieved by General Joseph Hooker, and found occupation in his duties Hooker, and found occupation in his duties as President of the Union Partie Bottlevan Company. In 1866 General Dix was appointed Navad Olitect of the Port of New York, which position he soon resigned to New York which position he soon resigned to New York on June 13th, 1809, and on the fint of November, 1872, was elected Governor of the State of New York, and the Juneary 14t, 1875, he rulted to private bife, after an almost continuous service of sixty-three years. Ho dided in New York City, April 21st, 1879.



LIEUTENANT NORMAN J. HALL

MORMAN J. STALL

Joutenant United States Army, and one of seeight commissioned officers in Fort Sam er at the time of its occuration by Major Age to the time on its occupant of super-solution of the formished Assestant ceretary of War Gustavus V F.A., who sisted charleston to g in information as t-the condition of the defender: of the forts, with a memorandom of supplies. After the Fall of Sunter, Lieutenant Hall was com missioned a Brigadier general, and surved gallantly throughout the war.

THE LETTER BORNE BY LIEUTENANT HALL TO GOVERNOR PICKENS

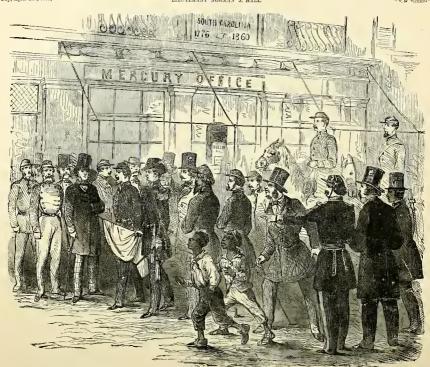
To His Excellency the Governor of South Carolina,

TO GOVERNOE PICKESS

TO HIS Prediction the Governor of South Carolina,
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To this the Governor responded in a long letter, the gist of which was contained in his words:

ALTHE TOL IN DESTRICATE, 10ALIERS BA RE-



LIEUTENANT HALL, WITH FLAG OF TRUCE AND LETTER FROM MAJOR ANDERSON TO GOVERNOR PICKENS, APTER THE PINING ON THE "STAR OF THE WEST."

SOUTH CAROLINA'S DEMAND UPON PRESIDENT BUCHANAN.

Governor Pickens dispatched his Attorneygeneral, Isaac W. Hayne, with a letter to Presi-



ISAAC W. HAYNE,
ATTORNEY-GENERAL OF SOUTH CARGINAT BESSENGER TO WASHINGTON WITH
SOUTH CARGINA'S ULTIMATUA TO PIESUBENT BUGHANAN.

dent Buchanan, making demand for the surrender of Fort Sumter "to avoid the bloodshed which a persistence in your attempts to retain the postant of the total will cause," Mr.

session of that fort will cause." Mr. Hayne had an interview with the President on the 15th of January; but the President declined to recognize him in an official

character, and turned him over to the Secretary of War. A number of the secession Scantors now interfered to prevent the delivery of Governor Prekens's demands, either for the purpose of trying to heal the difficulties or to gain time, in order to

perfect before the knowledge of the nature of the demand could result in open rupture. In South Carolina troops were erecting their heavy works to opernto against Fort Sum ter, and perfecting their military prepa-rations. Ou the 31st of January, Colonel Hayne made his de-mand, accompanied by the statement that the assertion of the right to reinforce Fort Sumter would be regarded by South Caro-lina as a "declaration of war." The demand was accompanied by a proposition to purchase the fort, coupled with the declaration that, if the proposition was not accepted, the fort should be seized by force of arms Mr. Holt, Secretary

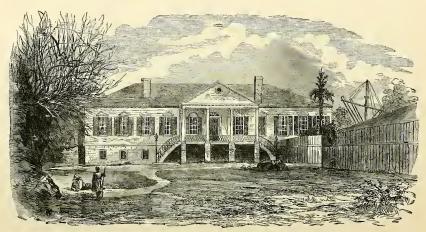
off. Holl, Secretary of War, replied that Fort Sumter was pacefully coded to the United States by South Carolina herself, to be held for the protection of the city of Charleston and barbor, from white purpose there was no intention to divert it. He added that the Government of the Luited States would

continue to hold the fort in that spirit, and that the responsibility of an assault that might disturb the beneficent purpose of the Govcrument in holding its undoutted property would rest on S suth Carolina, and not on the general Government. Taking advantage of the delays incident to the formed demand of South Carolina for possession, by purchase or conquest, of the Government forts in Charleston Harbor, the other States, acting in apparent concert, soized Forts Pulaski and Jackson, in the barbor of Savannah;

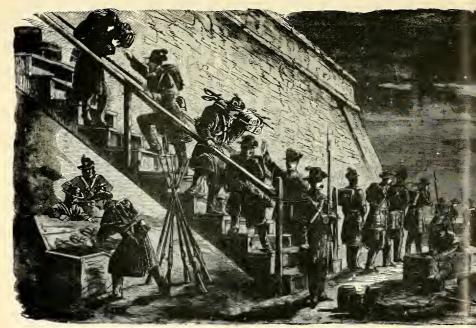


LIGHTHOUSE AT THE ENTRANCE TO CHARLESTON HARBOR, S. C.

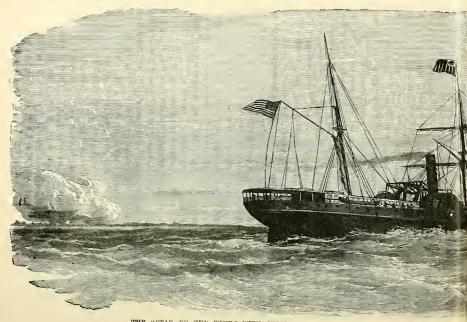
Fort Gaines and Morgan at Mobile; Forts St. Philip and Jackson below New Crleans; Forts Barancas and McRao at Peusacola; Fort Clinch at Fernandina, Forts Gaswell, Johnson and Macrolina; the Mint and Custom House at New Orleans, the Arsenal at Little Rock, Ark., and other Government properties in the South.



THE OLD STATE HOUSE AT COLUMBIA, WHERE THE SOUTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE UNANIMOUSLY ADOPTED THE ORDINANCE OF SECESSION DECEMBER 20TH, 1860.



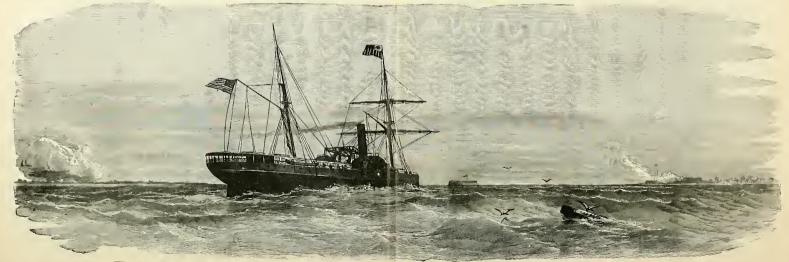
EVACUATION OF FORT MOULTRIE BY MAJOR A



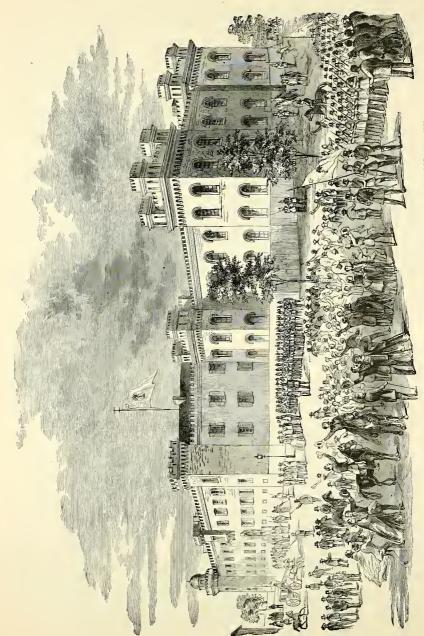
THE "STAR OF THE WEST," WITH SUPPLIES FOR MAJOR ANDERSON, APPROACHING FOR



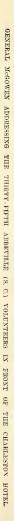
EVACUATION OF FORT MOULTRIE BY MAJOR ANDERSON, ON THE NIGHT OF DECEMBER 26TH, 1860.

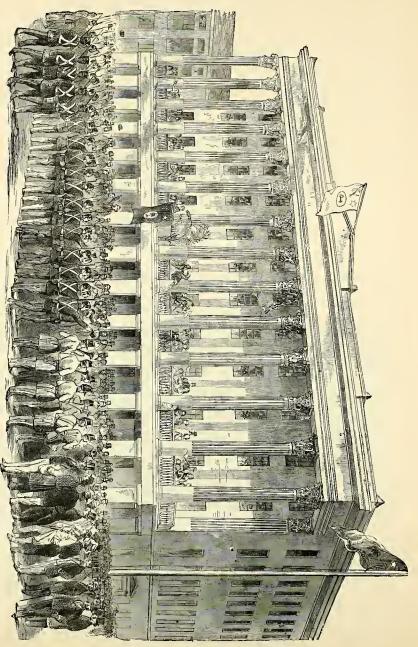


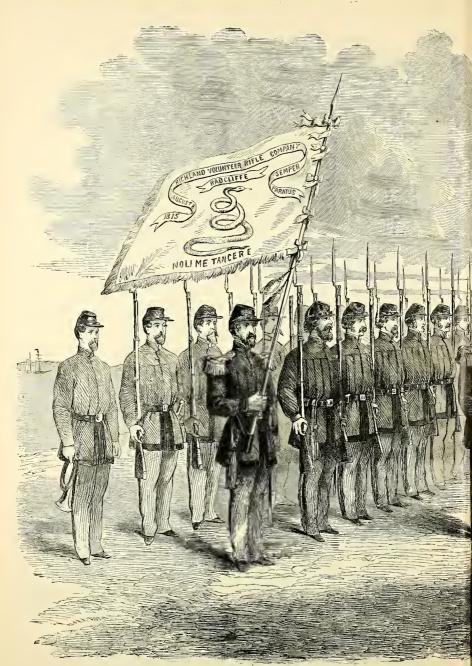
THE "STAR OF THE WEST," WITH SUPPLIES FOR MAJOR ANDERSON, APPROACHING FOR SUMTER-FIRED UPON FROM "OET MOULTRIE AND THE BATTERIES ON MORRIS ISLAND.



UNITED STATES ARSENAL AT CHARLESTON, S. C., SEIZED BY THE STATE AUTHORITIES, DECEMBER 28FM, 1880.





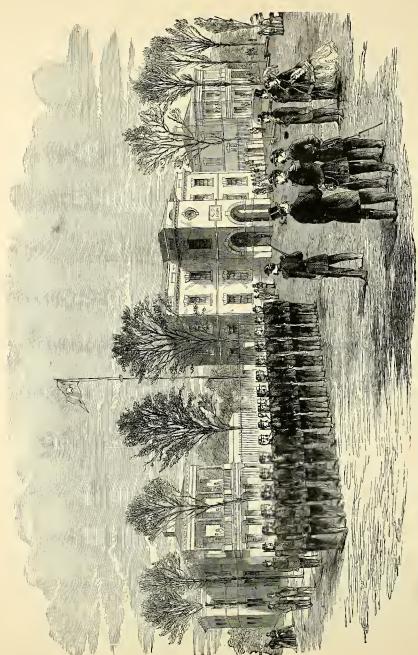


REVIEW OF SOUTH CAROLINA VOLUNTEER TROOPS IN FORT MOULTRIE, CHARLESTON



REVIEW OF SOUTH CAROLINA VOLUNTEER TROOPS IN FORT MOULTRIE. CHARLESTON BOOK.—THE WIFE AND DAUGHTER OF GOVERNOR PICKENS VISITING THE TROOPS.





THE SEIZURE OF THE UNITED STATES ARSENAL AT AUGUSTA, GA

THE following account of the seizure of the Arsenal at Augusta, Ga., we take from Avery "History of Georgia." (New York: Brown & Derby. 1882):

"From the date of Georgia's secession, events went forward swiftly. Governor Brown, with characteristic promptitude, hastened to make practical the sovereignty of the State. The United States JANUARY, 1801. Ilag was still aying over the Angusta Arsenul. Captain Arnold Elzey was in charge of it, in command of eighty United States soldiers. During the heated public feeling before secession the people were in great excitement over Federal occupation of the arsenal. This excitement became almost uncontrollable when the Federal flag continued to float over the arsenal after secession, and it was the all-absorbing theme of talk. Governor Brown went promptly to Augusta, arriving there on the 22d of January, 1861.

"WASHINGTON, January 23d, 1861. "Coptain Arnold Elzey, Second Artillery, Commanding Auousta Arsenal, Ga. ;

"The Governor of Georgia has assumed against your post and the United States an attitude of war. His summons is hards and peremptory. It is not expected that your defense should be desperate. If feed to surreeder by violence or starvatios, you will stipule of the boornhile terms and a free passage by water with your company to New York.

"Secretary of War,"

During the day of the 23d, the volunteers of the city were ordered out, and some eight hundred troops responded. The refusal of Captain Elzoy to surronder created the exciting prospect of a battle, and hence every man turned out that could raise a uniform and a gun. Troops came in from the country.

The companies out were the Augusta Battalion, companies A and B of the minutemon, and the militia, all under the immediate command of Lieutenant-colonel Cumming. Brigadier-general Harris had general direction, aided by Brigndier-

the Arsenal, where the terms of surrender were agreed upon:

1. The United States flag was to be lowered and saluted. The company to march out with mills

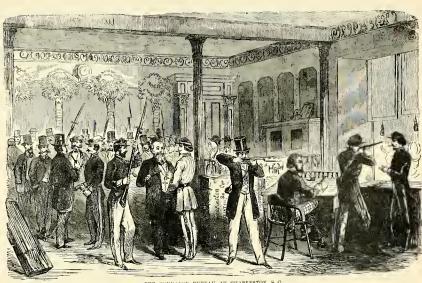
8. A receipt to be given for the property with a view to

4. The company to retain its arms and property; to star in its quarters until withdrawni from the State; and to have passage to New York by Savannah.

The State obtained a large quantity of valuable ordnance and munitions, among them a fine bat-tery of two twelve-pound howitzers, two camoons, tweaty-two thousand muskets and rifles, many of them of the best kind, and heavy stores of powder, grape and other ammunition.

A silent ombrace was Captain Elzey's reply, and the incident filled with tears the eyes of those who witnessed the touching incident between these two old army friends, suddenly placed in hostile relations to each other. The two were at West Point together.

Colonel Walker was afterward made a Major



THE ORDNANCE BUREAU AT CHARLESTON, S. C.

Colonel, afterward Go ieral H. R. Jackson, accompanied the Governor as his aid."

The following communication was addressed to Captaia Elzey:

" AUGUSTA, GA., January 23d, 1861. Captain Arnold Elsey, U.S.A., Commanding Augusta Arsenal: "Stat: I am instructed by Ilis Exceller's Governor Brown to say to you that Georgia, having second from the United States of America, and remred exclusive sor-covigaty over ter soil, it has become me duty to require you to withdraw the troops under your command at the entitest practicable moment from the limits of this State,

He proposes to take possession of the arsenal, and to receipt for all public property under your charge, which will be bereafter accounted for, on adjustment between the State of Georgia and the United States of America.

"He begs to refer you to the fact that the retention of fordern propose uncer the self of Georgia for

fixed on the season of the solid of Georgia after remonstrance is, under the laws of nations, an act of heatility, and he adms that the State is not only at peace, but unvious to a lititude the most analcable relations, with the United States t overnment

"I am further instructed to say that an answer will be expected by to-morrow morning at nine o'clock.
"I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

"HENRY R. JACESON,

Captain Eizey refused to give up the arsenal, and this reply:

general Williams, of Columbus. Colonel William Phillips was on the Governor's staff. Governor Brown determined to make no hostile demonstration on the 23d, but to allow Captain Elzey a day for consideration.

The troops were dismissed until the 24th, at nine clock A.M., when they reassembled, and were just about to march for the Arsonal, when Captain E sent the following communication, which caused a countermanding of the order to march:

> "HEADQUARTERS, AUGUSTA ABSENAL, GA., "January 24th, 1861.

"Sin ; I have the honor to inform you that I am directed by Captain Elzey, commanding this post, to say, in reply to the demand of the Governor of the State of Georgia, made through you yesterday, requiring him to withdraw the com-mand beyond the limits of the State: He begs to request an interview with His Excellency the Governor, for the nur-pose of negotiating honorable terms of surrender at as early on hour this morning as practicable. I have the bonor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

"J. U. JONES, " Lieutenant Second Artillery, Adj." "To Colonel H. R. Jackson, Aide-de-camp."

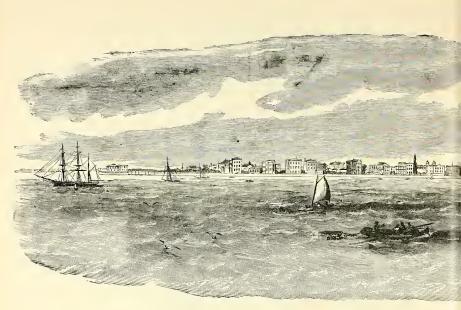
At ten o'clock Governor Brown, with Generals Williams and Harris and his staff, Colonel H. R. telegraphed the situation to the authorities at Jackson Colonel William Phillips, Licetenanced Washington, receiving at one c'clock at night onel M. C. Folton, Licutenant-colonel C. V. Walker and Lieutenant-colonel Henry Cleveland, rodo to

general in the Confederate Army. He was the possessor of the courage that bordered upon the desperate. He was peculiarly unfortunate, having been frightfully wounded on three different occasions in his service before the war, once being literally riddled by shot; he was finally killed in the battles around Atlanta.

The garrison was called out, and the four field-pieces used in firing the salute. Thirty-three gans were fired, one for each star on the old flag, Georgia included.

The flag descended from the staff between the thirty-second and thirty-third fire. All of the officers of the company, and some of those with the Governor, had seen activo service under it, with Colonel Jackson, through the Mexicen War.

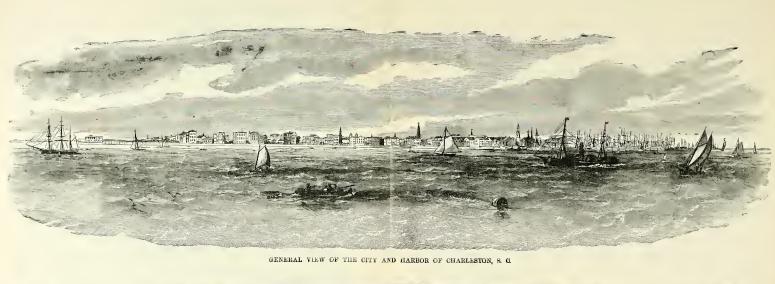
Refreshments were ordered by C. ptain Elzey, and a number of toasts were pledged, severel of them deserving preservation. Colonel Jackson offered this feeling and memorable sentiment: "The flag of stars and stripes, may it never be disgraced while it floats over a true Southern patriot." This toast was warmly appreciated by the officers of the Fed. erat company who were Southern officers. Governor Brown, while not drinking wire, proposed a toast to Captain Elzey, in which he paid that officer a merited and generous compliment. Governor Brown returned immediately to Milledgeville.



GENERAL VIEW OF THE CITY

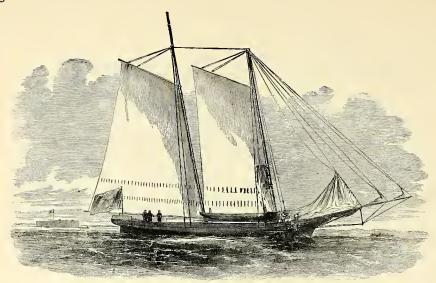


THE BOMBARDMENT OF FORT SUMTER, SKETCH





THE BOMBARDMENT OF FORT SUMTER, SKETCHED FROM MORRIS ISLAND, CHARLESTON HARBOR, S. G.



THE UNITED STATES REVENUE CUTTER "AIKEN," SEIZED IN CHARLESTON HARROR BY THE SOUTH CAROLINA AUTHORITIES.

CHARLESTON HARBOR—FORTS AND

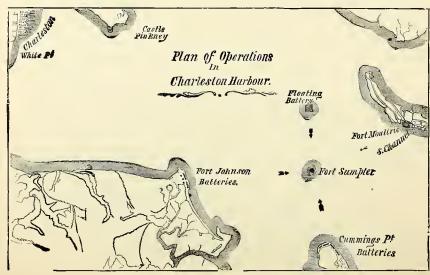
Charleston and Charleston Harbor were, before be War, defended by three fortifications—Castlo Pinckney, a small, old-fashioned work on the main land; Fort Moultrie, near the entrance to the harbor, on Sullivan's Island; and Fort Samter, a splendid work, on an artificial island, toward the would of the harbor.

Fort Moultrie was situated on Sullivan's Island, it was much strengthened, sand-bay coverts having

north side of Charleston Harbor, mearly opposite Fort Sunter, and distant from it about one and one-eighth miles. Our restly speaking, it was a lunge water-battery, without any gans under cover. Its armament consisted of elever guns of heavy calibre, and several mertars. The outer and inner walls were of brick, capped wint atone and filled with earth, making a solid wall afferen or sixteen feel in thickness. After its abandonment by Major Anderson, and before the attack on Fort Sunter, it was much structured.

been built between the guns, so that the latter were protected from a transverse or raking fire. Fort Moultrie occupied the site of the old Palmetto Fort of the same name, where was fought one of the most brillant and decisive hattles of the Revultion, when a few hundred men, who had nevel before fired a gun, beat off and nearly destroyed a formidable British fleet, with a greater slaughter, in proportion to the numbers engaged, than that of the bloody fights of Trafagar and the Nile,

Upon the plan of Charleston Harbor the relative



LOCATIONS OF FORTS AND DEFENSES DIRECTED AGAINST FORT SUMTER.

contions of Forts Sumter, Moultrie and Pinckney, the insurgent batteries on Morris island, and th City of Charleston, are shown. The position taken by the floating battery, on the day preceding the attack on Fort Sumter, is also indicated in the plan. These illustrations present at a glanco the belligerent operations against the Federal force in Fort Sumter, the immediate effect of which was so profound on the country at large.

THE FLOATING BATTERY

THIS novel destructive, anchored off the southern extromity of Sullivan's aland, performed a leading part in the attack on Fort Sumter. It was constructed under a storm of ridicale. which was very effectually rilenced by its practical test.

It may be taken, in conjunction with the iron battery on Cummings' Point as demonstrating a new and important principle in the once of military defenses, The battery was about one hundred feet long by twenty-five wide, built of awed pine timber twelve nches square, the bottom hat, the gan side presenting un angular front, the slope of which, upward and downward, was about forty de-grees. This front was faced with two thicknesses of ruilway iron, running ver-

tically, with four thick-nesses additional of boiler iron, all belted firmly to the wooden structure behind, and pierced for four guus of heavy calibre, requiring sixty men to work them properly. Behind the battery, at the time of the attack, was moored a floating hospital, complotely protected from horizontal fire by the defeuses in front, and only exposed to shell. The magazines were in the hold of the battery, proteeted by layers of sand-bags six feet in thickness, the weight of which served as a counterpoise to that of the guns.



WHO BOASTED OF "THE HONOR OF FIRMO THE PIRST SHOT AT FORT SUMTER," In Jone, 1883, at eighty years of age, he committed suicide by blowing the top of his hoat off with a gun, raying.
"I cannot survice the liberties of my country."

BOMBARDMENT OF FORT SUMTER.

Major Anderson and his small garrison evacuated Fort Moultrie on the night of the 26th December, 1860, and the morning of the 27th broke, revealing to the astonished gaze of the people of Charleston the national flag floating defiautly over Sumter. They turned their eyes to Moultrie, only to see dense volumes of smoke vising from the burning carriages of the guns on its walls. An ra, 1800 hour afterward, some workmen arriving from Sullivan's Island, explained to the excited citizens of Charleston what had oc-The troops were immediately put in curred. motion : the Convention hastily met in secret session, and the city was streed to its centre. Governor Pickens sent a note to Major Anderson for an explanation of the movement, and demanding umler what authority it had been made, officer responded, assuming the responsibility of

cessity. On April 6th, ever three months after Major Anderson occupied Fort Sumter, the Gov-ernment decided on its line of policy

in respect to Fort Sumter and the other menaced fortresses of the United States, and sent to Charleston two messengers, who reached that city on the 8th. One of these, Lieutenant Theodore Talbot, U. S. A., brought dispatches to

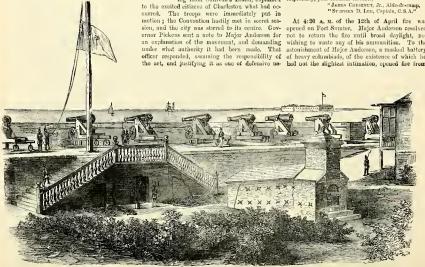
Major Anderson; and the other, Mr. R. A. Chew, ol the department of State, was directed to inform the anthorities at Charleston that the Government had determined to send supplies to Major Anderson, per ably if possible, but that no attempt would be made to reinferce that officer. unless the vessel carrying provisions should be assailed. The authorities at Charleston would not allow Lieutenant Talbot to pro cecil to Fort Sumter, and Major Amlerson was cousequently left in ignorance of the determination and nlans of his Government. Mr. Chew, however, conand General Beauregard the message with which he was intrusted, declining at the same time to receive a roply; the object of his mission being to so advisthe local anthorities that they might not interpret a peaceful and humane act

demonstration against themselves. General Beauregard inancdiately communicated by telegraph with the Provisional Government of the Confederate States at Montgomery.

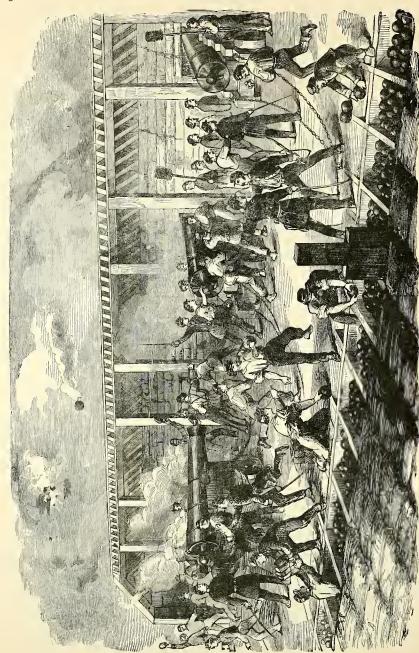
On April 12th, t861, 3:20 A.M., Major Ander son received the following communication:

MAJOR ANDERSON, SHE: By authority of Brigadler-General Beauregard, communicing the provisional forces of the Confederate States, we have the honor to notify you that he will open the fire of his batterles on Fort Surrier in an hour from this time. We have the hence to be very respectfully, your obedient servants,

At 4:20 A. M. of the 12th of April fire was opened on Fort Sumter. Major Anderson resolved not to rotum the fire until broad daylight, not wishing to waste any of his ammunition. To the astonishment of Major Anderson, a masked battery of heavy columbiads, of the existence of which he



INTERIOR VIEW OF FORT MOULTRIE AS ENGAGED IN THE ROMBARDMENT AGAINST FORT SUMTER



that part of Sollivan's Isian near the soating bat-tery. It was covered with brush and other mate-rial, which completely concealed it. It was skillfully constructed and well secured. Seventeen mortars, firing ten-inch shell, and thirty-three neavy gans, mostly columbiads, were engaged in the assault. The effect of the shot against the walls was terrific, and many of the shells took effect inside the fort.

Breakfast was had at half-past six o'clock, leisurely and calmly, after which the command was formed into three reliefs, equally dividing the officers and men. The first relief was under the command of Captain Donbleday, of the artillery, and Lieutenant Snyder, of the engineer, corps.
This detatchment weat to the guns, and opened fire upon the Cumming's Point Battery, Fort Moultric, and Sullivan's Island. The iron battery was of immense strength, and most of the shot struck and glanced off again; the fire was so terrific on the parapet of Fort Sumter that Major Anderson refused to allow the gans to be manned. Had it been permitted, every one would have been sacrificed. Fort Monitrie was considerably damaged by the cannonading from Fort Sumter, many of the shot having taken effect on the embresures. Several shot strack the floating battery, but very little damage was done. The reliefs were changed every four hours. The little gerrison succeeded in dismounting two guns on Cumming's Point Bat-

tery. A new English rifled-gun, which was employed by the insurgents, was fired with great accuracy, several of the shot entering the embrasages of Fort Sumfer. one of them slightly wounding four men. The full effect of the firing could not be known to those in the fort; it was impossible to sec, and they had no reports from the other side. The men owed their safety to the extraordinary care exercised by the officers in command. A man was kept constantly on the lookout, who would ery "shot" or "shell" at every shot the enemy made, thus affording the men umple time to seek shelter. The workmen were at first rather reluctant to assist the soldiers in working the guns, but they gradually took hold, and rendered valu-able assistance. But few shots were fired before every one of them became desperalely engaged in the conflict. One gun. to be abandoned on account of close fire made upon it. Hearing the firing

renewed, Major Anderson went to the spot, and found a party of workmon engaged in serving the gun; one of these was seen stooping over it, with his hands on his knees, convalsed with joy.
"What are you doing here with that gun?" was asked.—"Hit it right in the centre!" was the reply; the man meaning that his shot had taken

effect in the centre of the floating battery. Peter Hart had been a most valuable assistant to Major Anderson and his little garrison, acting in the capacity of confidential mail agent and marketmun before the actual siege began; and it was now found that Mrs. Anderson, in her estimate of this man's ability to aid and comfort her husband, had not been mistaken; for, since the day she gained for him admission in the fort, he, while keeping faithfully the premise exacted from Major Anderson by Governor Pickens "that be should not be curolled as a soldier," had done such other service as no calisted man or officer could have performed. During the bombardment he had successfully fought the constantly breaking out inside the fort from the hot shot of the hesiegers' guus, until on the second day the barracks eaught fire from a ten-rach shell, and the danger to be encountered in the attempt to extinguish it was so great that Major

Anderson ordered him not to attempt it. The effect of the fire was more disastrons than could have been supposed. The subsequent shots of the insurgente were more effective in consenunce; the walls were weakened, and the mea cre more exposed. The main gates were demrayed by fire, thus leaving the garrison exposed from ontside to assault. Five hundred men could nave formed on the gorge, and marehed into the fort without meeting much opposition. The fire spread around the fort on all sides. Feerful that the walls
of the magazine might crack, and the shells piere
and prostrete them, the powder was taken out

before the tire had fully enveloped it; ninety-air barrols of powder were taken out and thrown into the sea, leaving two hundred barrels still in the Owing to a lack of cartridges, five men were kept inside the magazine, sewing them up as they were wanted; thus consuming sheets, blankets, shirts of the men, and all available material in the When the magazine had finally to be closed, and the material for cartridges was exhausted, the garrison was left destitute of any means to contime the contest; the last biscuit had been eaten thirty-six hours before. The dense smoke from the burning buildings was stifling; the men lay prostrate on the ground, with wet handkerchiefs over their mouths end oyes, gasping for breath. It was a moment of imminent peril. If an oddy of wind had not easued, all the men, probably, would have been suffocated. The crashing of the shot, the bursting of the shells, the fulling of the walls, and the roar of the flames, made a pandemonium of

The aim of the insurgents had been principally directed at the flagstaff, from which waved proudly the Stars and Stripes. After two days' incessant firing, the flagstaff was finally shot away.

This was noticed only by the besiegers, and mistaken as a sign of surrender. No one in the fort had looked for, and missed, the Stars and Stripes, and, heeding not the fire or the shots of the



BROUGHT TO NEW YOUR BY MAJOH ANDERSON, AND RAISED OVER THE EQUESTRIAN STATUS OF WASHINGTOX AT THE "OREAT UTHERNO MEETING" IN VININ SQUARE, APRIL 20TG, 1861,

enemy, Peter Hart gathered up the hanner, and nailing it to a temporary staff, pailed this staff to the highest part of the remaining ruins; and when the besiegers soon after sought an interview with Major Auderson, they found "the flag was still there.

Roman, in his late book, "The Military Operations of General Beauregard" (Harper & Brothers, 1884), describes this scene in these words:

"At about eight o'clock A.M., lo the blickest of the bombardment, a thin smoke was observed carling up from Fort Sunter. It grew denser and denser as it steadily rose in the nir, and it soon became apparent that the barracks of the fort and non a soon necessary apparent that the arrays at the fort bad been set on fire by forty rounds of relables shot thrown from an eight-inch columbiad at Fort Moultrie, by a detach-ment of Company B, noter Licutenant Affrel Rhett. This sight increased the vigor of our attack, both officers and mea feeling now that the garrison would soon be brought to terms to spite, however, of this now and terrible element agains which it had to contend, the fort still responded to the fire of

which it had to contend, the fort still responded to the fire of our batteries, though at long and irregular intervals only 'Appreciating the critical position of the enemy, and carried away by their own eathuslasm, our troops mounted the parapots in their front, and cheered Major Amberson at each successive discharge that came from the fort, derid-ing and hooting the while, what to them seemed the timer

ing and notang the wine, what to their seems the times one insertion of the fleet on side the best for the men within the walls of Sumter. Fearing that some territe calibraty might befull them, and being informed that the United States that no lower floated over the fort. General Beautes and im flug no longer floated over the fort, General Beaute, and im-mediately dispatched three of his nit, with the Fax a sesist, ance to Major Auderson, who thousked him for as courtery, but declined to accept aid. Before General Beautegard's aids could get to the fort, the United States flag, which had not been harded nown, as we supposed, but had fallen from the effects of a shet, was holited anew.'

Early in the afternoon of the 13th, ex-Senator Wigfall, of Texas, made his appearance at one of the embrasures, with a white handkerchief on the end of a sword, and hogged for admittance. He asked to see Major Anderson. While Wigfall was in the set of crawling through the embrasure. Lieutonant Snyder called out to him, "Major Anderson is at the main gete." He passed through the embrasure in the casemate, paying no atten-tion to what the lientenant had said. Here he was met by Captain Foster, Lieutenants Meade and Davis. He said:

"I wish to see Major Anderson; I am General Wigfall, and come from Ceneral Beauregard," He then added, in an excited manner: "Let us stop this fighting; you are on fire, and your flag is down. Let us quit."

"No, sir," Licutenant Davis replied, "our flag is not down. Step out here, and you will see it waving over the ramparts."

"Let us quit this," said Wigfall. "Here's a

white flag; will anybedy wave it out of the embrasure ?

"That is for you to do, if you shoose," one of the officers replied,

"If there is no one else to do it," Wigfall responded, "I will." And, jumping into the embrasure, he waved the flag toward Moultrie and the batteries on Sullivan's Island.

In answer to his repeated request, one of the officers said that one of his mea might hold the flag, and Corporal Biughnest jumped into the em brasure. The shot continuing to strike all around bim, he leaped down again, after baving waved

the flag a few moments, and said; don't respect the flag; they are firing at it.

"If you wid show a white flag from your ramports, they will cease firing, Wigfall then said.

"If you request that a flag shall be shown there, while you hold a conference with Major Anderson, and for that pur-pese, it may be done," Lieutenant Davis replied.

At this point Major Anderson came up Wigfall said.

1 am General Wigfull, and come from General Beauregard, who wishes to stop

Major Anderson, then rising to his full

Major Anderson, 'Well, sir!"

'Muljor Anderson,' exclaimed Wightly,
'you have defended your flag nobly, sir. You have done all that it is possible for men to do, and General Beauregard wishes to stop the fight. On what terms will you evacuate this fort?"

Major Anderson's reply was: " General Beauregard is already acquainted with my only terms.

"Do I understand that you will evacuate upon the terms proposed the other day?"

"Yes, sir; and on those conditions only."
"Then sir," said Wigfull, "I understand, Major Anderson, that the fort is to be onra?"

"On those conditions only, I repeat."
"Very well," said Wigfall; and he retired. A short time afterward, a demitation consisting of Senator Chestaut, Roger A. Pryor, Captain Lee, and W. Porcher Miles, came from General Beauregard, and had an interview with Major Anderson, when it came out that Wigfall had no authority to speak for General Beauregard, but acted on his own responsibility. "Then," said Lieutenant Davis,
"we have been deceived." And Major Anderson,
perceiving the state of the case, ordered the national flag to be raised to its place.

The deputation, however, requested him to keep the flag down until they could communicate with Guneral Beaurogard, as mutters were liable to be-They left, and between two and three hours afterward-the garrison meanwhile exerting themselves to extinguish the fire in the barracks-another deputation came from General Beauregard, agreeing to the terms of evacuation proviously proposed. This was on Saturday evening. That night the garrison took what rest they coulo. Next day, the Isabel came down and au-chored near the fort. The steamer Clinch was used as a transport to take the garrison to the Isabel, but the transfer was too late to allow the Isabel to go out with that tide.

The terms of the evacuation were, that the garrison should take their individual and company property, and that hey should murch out with their side and other arms, with the horors of war. in their own way and at their own tune, and thus they should sainte their flag, and take it with

The insurgents agreed to furnish transports, as Major Anderson might select, to any part of the country, either by land or water. When the baggage of the garrison was all on board the transport, a portion of the soldiers remaining inside, under arms, were told off us gunners to serve in soluting the American flag.

When the last gun was fired, the flag was lowered amid the cheering of the men. At the fiftieth discharge there was a premature explosion, which

killed one man instantly, seriously wounded another, and two more not so badly. The men were not so badly. then formed and marched out, the hand playing "Ynukee Doodle" and "Hail to the Chief,"

ROBERT ANDERSON.

THE DEFENDER OF FORT SUMTER.

ROBERT ANDERSON was born June 14th, 1805, in Kentucky. Entering the Military Academy at West Point, as a cadet, in 1821, he graduated July 1st, 1825; was breveted second lieutenant of the Second Artillery, and was almost immediately transferred to Third Artillery. Steadily following his profession, he served as acting inspector general of the Illium's Volunteers in the Black Hawk War, from May to October, 1832. In this connection, it is a striking coincidence that Abraham Lincoln and Jefferson Davis also served in that war. Abraham Lincoln was the captain of the Illinois Volunteers, of which Anderson was inspector-general; and Jefferson Davis, a second lientenant in the regular army, won his first "spurs" at that period, having been detailed on special duties of an important character. Who could have forefold then that these three men would have been so peculiarly linked together, in the most important era of American history since the Declaration of Independence? that Anderson would in the future occupy so intportant and trying a position be-tween the sectional allurements on the one side, and the national duties on the other, represented respectively by Davis and Lincoln?

Anderson was promoted to a first licutenancy, June, 1833; was assistant-instructor of artillery in the Military Academy at West Point from September to Decemher, 1835, when he was appointed instructor - in which position he remained until December, 1837. Lieutement Anderson served as nide-de-camp to General Scott in 1838, and on the 2d of April ot that your was breveted captain for gallant and successful conduct in he war against the Florida Indians; his next service was assistant adjutant-general, with the rank of captain, from July 7th,

1838, which office he relinquished in November, 1841, having been appointed captain in his own regiment in the Outober previous

Captain Anderson served with conspicuous distinction throughout the Mexican War. From the siege of Vera Cruz, under General Scott, to the occupation of the capital of Mexico, he was noted his calmness and efficiency as an artillery officer. At Vora Cruz, the battery under his command was unerring in its precision. El Molino del Rey was, as one of the historians of the Mexcan War says, "proportionally the bloodiest battle of the war, long to be remembered as the scene of extraordinary actions, and long grieved over as that thich made the graves of brave and noble men."

here he won, for gallant and meritorious conduct, his brevet as major, bearing date September 8th, 1847; a title which is so honorably linked with his name and national renown.

The conduct of Captain Anderson at El Molino del Rey is most favorably chronicled in the reports of the day. General Garland, in his dispatch, says: "Captain Robert Anderson (acting field-officer) behaved with great heroism on this occasion. Even after receiving a severe and painful wound, he continued at the head of the column, regardless of

ROBERT ANDERSON.

pain and self-preservation, and setting a handsome example to his men, of coolness, energy and courage." The effect of the heavy batteries which eourage." he directed at Chapultenec also commands the encomium of General Scott in his disputches.

In 1860 Major Anderson was appointed to the command of the forts in Charleston Harbor, and he took possession of Fort Sumter on the night of December 25th, 1860. The strategic course pursned by Major Anderson won the immediate applause of the country, and commanded even the respect of the sceessionists. After the bombardment of Fort Sumter, on the 12th and 13th of April, and its evacuation on the 14th, Major Anderson with his command sailed for New York.

Here Captain Anderson was severely wounded, and where no arrived on the 18th of April. He was received with the atmost enthusiasm, and on the 23d wes officially welcomed by the corporation, when the Mayor, Fernaudo Wood, presented him with the freedom of the city in a golden casket ; after which he received the citizens at large in the Governor's Room of the City Hall.

By order of the President, the Secretary of War officially conveyed to Major Auderson the approbation of the Government; and, on repairing to Washington, he received in person a flattering

acknowledgment of his services, and the offer of a lengthened furlough to recruit nis health, considerably shattered by a long confinement in Fort Sumter, under a load of responsibilities. Breveted major-general, April 13th, 1861, he commanded the departments of Kontneky and of the Cumberland; and retired from active service October 27th, 1863. While endeavoring to seek a restoration to health abroad, he died, October 26th, 1871, at Nice, France, aged sixty-six. He translated "Instructions for Field Artillery, Horse and Foot," and "Evolutions of Field Batteries."

> CORRESPONDENCE. HEADQUARTERS PROVISIONAL ARMY,

C, S, A., Charleston, S. C., April 11th-2 p.m. To Major Robert Anderson, Commanding at Fort Sumter, Unuruston Harbor, South Carolina.

Stu: The Government of the Con federate States has hitherto forborne from any hostile demonstration against Fort Sumter, in the hope that the erument of the United States, with a view to the amicable adjustment of all questions between the two Governments. d to overt the calamities of war, would voluntarily evacuate it. There was reason at one time to believe that such would be the course pursued by the Government of the United States; and, under that in pression, my Government has refrained from making my demand for the sur-render of the fort. But the Confederate States can no longer delay assuming netnal possession of a forbilication comneutain possession of a infrareation com-manding the entrance of one of their hintors, and necessary to its defense and security. I am ordered by the Govern-ment of the Confederate States to demana the evacuation of Fort Sumter. My aids, Colonel Chestrant and Captain Lee, are authorized to make such demand of you. All proper facilities will be afforded for the removal of yourself and com-mand, together with company arms and property, and all private property, to any port in the United States which you may select. The flug which you have upheld so long, and with so much fortitule, may he saluted by you on taking it down. Colonel Chestnut and Captain Lee will for a reasonable time, await your answer. I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedien servent

P G T. BEAUTERARD. Brigadier-general Commanding

HEADQUARTERS FORT SUMTER, S. C., April 11th, 1861. To Brigadier-general P. G. T. Beau

Commanding Provisional Army, C.S.A. GENERAL: I have the honor to se knowledge the receipt of your communi-

cetion demanding the evacuation of this fort, and to say in reply thereto that it is a demand with fort, and to say in repsy to even that it is a terminal withich I regret that my sense of honor, and of my obligation to my Government, provent my compliance. Thunking you for the foir, manly and courteous terms proposed, and for the high compilment poid me, I remain, general, very respect-

fully, your obedient servant, ROBERT ANDERSON,

Major United States Army, Commanding

HEADQUARTERS PROVISIONAL ARMY, O. S. A., CHARLESTON, S. C., April 11th, 1861—11 P.M. To Major Robert Anderson, Commanding at Fort Bumber Charleston Harbor, S. C.

MAJOR: In consequence of the verbal observations made by you to my ulds, Mesers. Chestnut and Lee, in relation to the condition of your cupplies, and that you would, in a few days, be starved out, if our gues did not batter you to pieces is work to that effect, and destring no useless offaction of blood, I communicated both the retail observation and your written answer to my communication to my Government. If you will state the time you will not use your guans agancan, subsect ours shall be caphyol against for Sunter, and agree, in the meantime, you will not use your guans agancated a state of the state of the state of the state of the state state in remognating the upon you. Coloned Chastant and agreement with you. You are, therefore, you must communicate to them on open onewer. I remain, Major, very respectfully, your education terrant,

P. G. T. BEAUREGARD, Brigadier-general, Commonding 18th, 1847, for "gullant and meritorious conduct at the battle of Chapultepec," in which be was twice wounded. General Totten, chief of the engineer department, added to the foregoing genoral orders: "It affords the department high satisfaction to communicate to you the well-curred record of your efforts on the fields of Mexico."

A lull in military affairs followed the close of the Mexican War, and Major Beauregard expressed a purpose to leave the service. General Scott and General Persifor F. Smith each wrote to Beauregard

proposed course, and declared that, were they similarly situated, they would act in the same manner

Major Beauregard had been but a few days in command at West Point, when the new Secretary of War, Mr. Holt, revoked the order appointing him, and ordered him to return to his former station at New Orleans. On his return he passed through New York, and there was informed of the secession of his State, and requested to immediately return. On reaching the dock to take passage for New Orleans, he witeressed the arrival of the Star of the

West from off Charleston, with shot-holes in her hall and smokestacks. He wont on beard, and was entertained by her communior with a graphic account of his experiences in Charleston Harbor.

On reaching Now Orleans, Governor Moore requested him to take charge of the defenses of the city, but dechined until he had formally resigned his commission in the United States Army. This he did the same day, and joined as a private the battellon of Now Orleans Gunda, composed of the didu of the Creeke population of Now Orleans.

Major Beauregard advised the Military Board to arm Forts Juckson and St. Philip with the heaviest guns procurable, and transfer all heavy guns from the four inferior works - concentrating the whole armament and force within the two forts He alse drew plans and made estimates for two river obstructions, consisting heavy booms and river flatbouts, with clasins, ropes, etc., to be worked from the shore, and raised or lowered at will to allow free passage of friendly, and fully prevent the passage of the enemy's, boats. Had these plans been adopted the Federal flotilla. in April, 1862, would have found more difficulty in running the guntlet of the forts, and New Orleans would not have been so easily eaptured; but a Military Board slid not approve of the plan.

Beauregard was summoned to Montgomery on the 23d of February, 1861, by L. P. February, 1861, by L. P. February, 1861, by L. P. February, 1862, which was the arrived at the Confederate Capital on the 26th, and the same day suggested such a system of heads of burcous in the War Department as would relieve the Secretary of detail work, and suggested friends

in the old service competent to take charge of the several departments. Among these were Captains G. W. Smith and Mansfield Lovell, of New York, who accepted the positions, and arrived in Montgomery after the battle of Buil Run.

President Davis appointed Beauregard to take command at Churleston and to direct opporations against Fort Sunzter, and commissioned him first Brigadier-ganeral in the provisional army of the Confederate States. His resignation from the United States Army had not yet, to his knowledge, been accepted, and he devline to take up arms against the United States Hag until officially relieved from his fealty to it; and so expressed himself to President Davis, who nrged his acceptance of the position. Telegraphic communication being yet open to Washington, he was intermed the next day of the acceptance of this resignation by President

HEADQUARTERS FORT SUMTER. SOUTH CAROLINA, 2:80 A.M., April 12th, 1861. To Brigadior-general P. O. T. Beau regard, Commanding Proxis GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your second communication of the 11th instant by Colonel Chestout, and to state to reply that, cordially uniting with you in the desire to avoid the useless effusion of blood, I will, if provided with the necessary means of transportation, evacuate Fort Sumter by noon on the 15th lestant, should I not re-ceive, prior to that time, controlling instructions from my Govern ment, or additional supplies, and that I will not, in the meantime. open my fire upon your forces un-less compelled to do so by some hostile act against this fort or the

against mus fact or the flag it bears. I have the honor to be, General, very respectfully, your abedient servant, RODERT ANDERSON, Major U.S.A., Commanding.

flag of my Government, by the

some portion of them, or by the perpetration of some act showing

hostile intention on your puri

т уонт соппиява

Fort Sumter, S. C., April 12th, 1801—3; 20 a.m. Mujor Robert Anderson, U.S.A., Commanding First Snuter.

Sm: By authority of Brigadier, general Beatropard, commanding the provisional forces of the Confederale State, we have the honer to notify you that he will open the first one hour from this thue. We have the honor to be, very respectfully, your orbettent servants, James Chiestnett, Jan. James Chiestnett, Jan.

Stephen D. Lee, Captain C. S. Army, etc

P. G. T. BEAUREGARD, THE BESIEGER OF FORT SUMTER.

PERRE GUSTAVE "COUTANT BEAUTROAMD, whose name is so widely known as the commander of the troops of the Confederate States" in Charleston, S. C., was, provious te the resigning of his commission, a distinguished officer of ongineers in the United States service, and in that capucity won the

esteem of his superior officers on more than one occasion.

Goneral Beauregard was born in the Parista of St. Bernard, near the Gity of New Orleans, in the State of Louisiana, on the 28th of May, 1818. He entered the United States Military Academy at West-Point, as cadot, in 1834. Of Welsh and French stock, he early displayed those qualities which are strikingly characteristic of the Oeltic and Gallic military minuls. Young Beauregard graduated second in a ones of forty-five, and on July 7th, 1838, he was appointed second lieutocount in the United States Engineers.

Lieutenant Beauregard was highly distinguished in the Mexican War. He was breveted captain, Angust 20th, 1847, "for gallant and mentorious conduct at the battles of Contreras and Churn-5-280." and won his brevet as major. September



P. G. T. BEAUREGARD

to dissuade him, paying handsome tribute to his skill and gallantry, and the loss his resignation would be to the army and the country. He remained in the service in charge of "the Mississippi and Lake defenses of Louisiana."

On the 8th of November, 1860, he was appointed superintendent of the United States Military Academy at West Point by direction of the President. Major Beauregard, late in December, 1860, when or route for West Point, reported to Goneral Totton at the War Department. Washington, and arowed his intention, should Louisiana seceled from the Union, to resign his commission and go with his State. He also called on General Scott to express this determination to resign, but failed to express this determination to resign, but failed to find him in Washington. He then stopped in New York city. Several army friends, Captain Mansfield Levell and Captain G. W. Smith, approved of his

Buchanan, and he repaired to charleston, to take command of the State troops, should the authori-Manon 187, 1881. tics of South Carolina so desire. Governor Pickens proposed to put General

Beaureand in command without delay; but this offer was declined until he could thoroughly acquaint himself with the forces, various batteries, available resources in ordnance and progress of the works already begun.

General Beauragard's further military history will be found in the succeeding pages of this work, in connection with the battles and sieges in which he was an important factor and aggressive worker.

Besuregard was noted for prompt energy and as a brilliant strategist and a ready tectician, and his appointment to the command of Charleston was bailed with considerable favor by the advocates of the "Southern Confederacy." His command was soon in efficient order. He will hold a place in contemporaneous history as the assailant of Fort

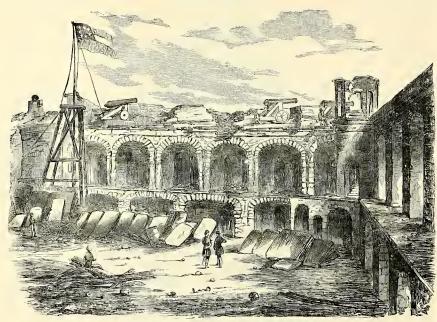
centre of the parade-ground wer the harried grave of one who had fallen from the recent casualty. To the left of the entrance was a man who seemed to be on the verge of death. In the rains, to the right, there was another. The shattered flagstaff, marked by four balls, lay on the ground. At least four gans were dismounted on the ramparts, and at every step the way was impeded by portions of the And so it was that the garrison, broken structure. compelled to yield the fortress, had at least the satisfaction of leaving it in a condition calculated to inspire the least possible pleasure to its captors."

MOULTRIE AFTER THE BOMBARDMENT FROM SUMTER.

Toe Charleston Courter of April 20th, 1861, describing the appearance of Fort Moultrie after the bombardment, said: "The raking fire from Fort Sumter against Fort Moultrie was terribly destruc-

hundred shots. Labo, are were engaged in clear ing away fallen brick, etc. It will be necessary to pull down the old walls, and robuild them. Even the beds and bedding in the officers' quarters and the mea's barracks were ent and tore into splinters and shreds. Had it not been for the homb-proof shelter, the loss of life would, no doubt, have been appalling. One shell entered the brick wall of Major Riploy's hedroom, ran down the wall and burst on the bureau, immediately over the head of the hed. Our time prevented us from visiting the hattery to the north of the fort. We learn, however, that though buildings surrounding it had been struck several times, and fooces, trees, etc., eat away, the battery suffered no injury. Providentially, we have dentially no hot shot were thrown from Fort Sumter, probably from the fact that the garrison were without fuel."

It is a remarkable fact that not a single life was lost on either side during this fierce cannonading,



INTERIOR VIEW OF FORT SUMTER AFTER THE BOMBARDMENT,

Sumter, and as the officer to whom Major Anderton and his gallant comrades were forced to yield their position. In chronicing "the victory," Jofferson Davis is said to have put the general's name into the following couplet:

"With mortar, Paixhau, and petard, We sent the for our Beau-regard."

SUMTER AFTER THE BOMBARDMENT.

THE appearance of Fort Sumter after its evacustion by Major Anderson, was thus described by the Charleston Mercury of April 15th, 1861:

"Every point and every object in the interior of the fort, to which the eye was turned, except tho outer walls and casements, which are still strong, bore the impress of rnin. It was as if the Genius of Destruction had tasked his energies to make the thing complete; brooded over by the desolation of ages, it could scarce have been developed to a inflor maturity of ruin. The walls of the internal structure-roofless, bare, blackened and perforated ny shot and shell—hing in fragments, and seemed

tive, and, viewed in connection with the fact that no lives were lost, is the most extraordinary case ever recorded in history. As you enter, the eye falls upon the battored walls of the archway, with openings, in some places, large enough for windows. In other places may be seen the hanging splinters of the rafters, large pieces of coiling, seemingly about to drop, while the holes in the roof throw a clear light over the seene of destruction, which endors it painfully impressive. It would be an almost impossible task to count the number of balls discharged at this devastated fortress. The walls of the officers' quarters were battered with eight or ten balls, which had penotroted the whole depth of the building; the western wall on the upper balcony was entirely shot away. The harracks were almost entirely destroyed. The furnace for heating shot was struck four times; the flag of the Confederate States received three shots, and the Palmetto flag four-a rather singular and peculiar circumstance when viewed in connection with the seven Confederate Stotes. The merlons of sandbegs, etc., remain anbroken.
"On the ontside walls we counted over one

THE DEFENDERS OF FORT SUMTER.

Major Robert Anderson, afterward commissioned a brevet major-general; Captains J. O. Foster and Abner Doubleday were both raised to full major-generals; First Lieutenants Jefferson C. Davis, Truman Seymour (thea ceptain by hrevet), and Norman J. Hall, were each commissioned brigadier-generals; First Lieutenants George W. Snyder and Theodore Talbot (assistant adjutantgeneral), both died in less than a year after the surrender; Second Lieutenant Richard K. Mend joined the Confederate Army, and Assistant-surgeon Samuel W. Crawford was promoted a brigadiergeneral.

The non-commissioned officers were: Sergeants William H. Hamner, John Renshaw, James E. Gallway, John Carmody, John Otto, John Mc-Mahon, Eugene Sheibner, William A. Harn, James Chestor, Thomos Kiernan and John Kearney.

Corporals: Charles Bringhurst, Honry Ellerbrook Owen McQuire, Francis J. Oakes and Christophe Costolow.

Massaura: Robert Foster and Charles Hall

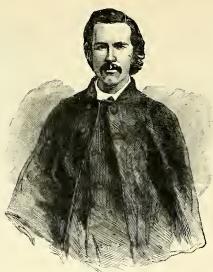
artificers: Henry Straudt, Philip Andermann and John E. Noack.

Mrs. Anderson's "reinforcement," Peter Hart, who acted as confidential mail and market messenger.

Privates : Peter Rice, Patrick Murphy, Tedeschi Onodratto, Andrew Wickstrom, Henry Schmidt, John Urquhart, Edward Brady, Barney Cain, John Doran, Dennis Johnson, John Kehoe, John Lanugan, John Klein, Frederick Lintner, Frederick Meier, John Magill, James Moore, William Morter, Patrick Neilan, John Nixon, Michael O'Donald, William Walker, Robert Roc, Joseph Wall, Edmund Walsh, Henry R. Walter, Herman Will, Thomas Wishnowski, Casper Wutterpel, Cornelius Baker, Patrick Clancy, Thomas Carroll, John Patrick Claney, Thomas Carroll, John Davis, James Digdam, George Field-ing, James Gibbons, James Hays, Daniel Hough, John Irwin, James McDonald, Samuel Miller, John Newport, George Pinchard, Frank Rivers, Lowis Schroeder, Carl A. Sellman, John Thompson, Charles H. Tozer, William Witzmann, John Laroche, who deserted just after reaching New York, and Edward Gallway, who was killed by the premataro discharge of his gnn while saluting the flag, after the capitala-tion. He was buried by the Confedcrates with military henors.

REJOICINGS IN CHARLESTON.

GENERAL BEAUMEGAMB, in orders issued after the surrender, congratulated his troops on "the brilliant



PAUL H HAYNE.

AID-DF-CAMP TO GOVERNOR PICKENS OF SOUTH CAROLINA, AND BEARER OF DISPATCHES

success which had crowned their gallantry." Commenting on the terms oftered to Major Anderson and his command, he said: "And to show our magonamity to the gallant defenders who where only executing the orders of their Government, they will be allowed to cracante out the same terms which were offered to them before the bombardment commenced." He concluded as follow: "The gencul is highly gratified to state that

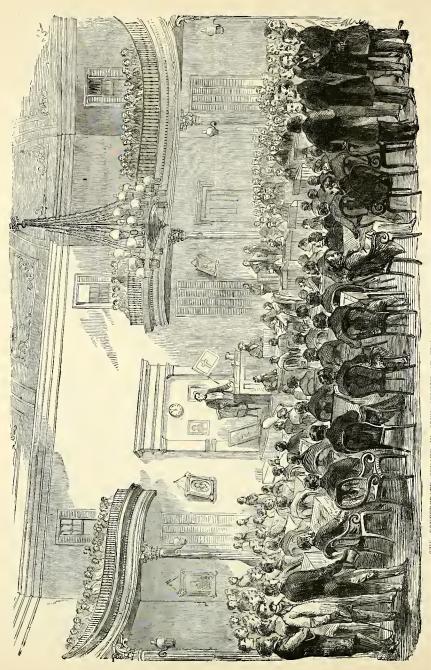
Aran, 180. the treeps, in their labor, privations and endurance at the batteries, and at other posts, have exhibited the highest characteristic of tred suddiers."

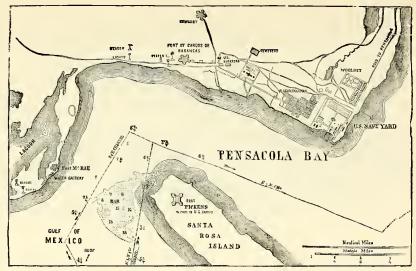
The day after the surrender being Sunday a To Doum was sung, with great pomp, in the beautiful Ca hetrel of St. John and St. Finbor, and in the churches devout thanks were offered for the triumph of the army of South Carolina and the bloodless victory gained. The Right Rev. Tho-mas Frederick Davis, the venerable Bishop of the Diocese, who was totally blind and quite feeble, was led by the rector to the sacred desk in the old and historic St. Philip's Episcepal Church, where he addressed the congregation with a few impressive and stirring words. Ho said : " Your boys were there, and more were there, and it was right that they should be there. They had laid their cause before God, and God had most signally blessed thour dependence on him."

In less than three weeks the Confederates had entirely rebuilt, armed and garrisoned Feet Sumfor.



DEMONSTRATIONS ON THE BATTERY AT CHARLESTON, S. C., DURING THE BOMBARDMENT OF FORT SUMTER.





THE UNITED STATES NAVY YARD, PENSACOLA BAY, FLA .- SANTA BOSA ISLAND, AND THE GULF AND BAY FORTS.

PENSACOLA HARBOR.

The harbor of Pensacola is probably the largest and finest on the whole coast of the Mexican Gulf, for whale reason it was selected by the Government of the United States as its principal southern naval station. It accordingly established there a navyyard, an arsenal, and a marine heapital, and built several heavy fortifications for its defense.

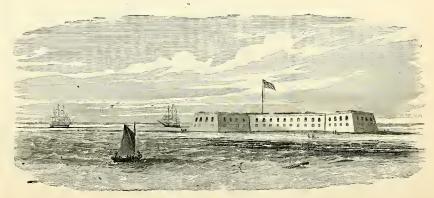
The town of Ponsaccia, previously a miserable extilement, seen became of some importance, and now numbers several thousand inhabitants, chiefly workmen in the employ of the Government, or dependent on it. Pensaccia is sixty-four miles to the rativard of Mobile, and one hundred and eighty from Tallahassee, Florida.

On the opposite side of the harbor from Pensacola is the long, low island of Santa Rosa, protecting it from the Gulf. At its extreme western point, and completely commanding the entrance to

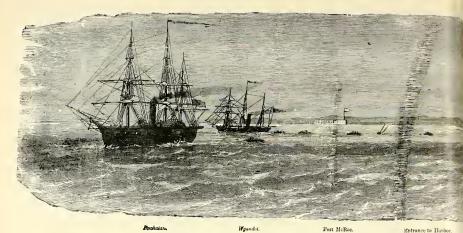
the harbor, as well as the harbor itself, is Fort Pickens. This is a bastioned work of the first class, built of New York gravite. Its walls are forty-five feet in height, by twelve in thickness. It is embrasured for two tiers of guns, which are placed under bomb-proof easemates, besides having one tier of guns en barbette. The guns from the work radiate to every point of the horizon, with flank and enfilading fire, ut overy angle of appreach. The work was commenced in 1828, and finished in 1853, at a cost of nearly one million of dollars When en a war footing, its garrison consists of 1,260 soldiers. The total armament of the work, when complete, consists of 210 guns, 63 of which aro iron forty-two-pounders, 17 thirty-two-pounders, 49 twenty-four-pounders, 5 eighteens, 13 twolves, 6 brass field pieces, 26 brass flank howitzers, 1 thirteen-inch mortar, 4 heavy teninch mortars, 4 light eight-inch mortars, 4 sixteeinch stone-mortars, 5 Cohorn mortars.

President Buchanan, fearing to irritate the Southern Members of Congress, and desiring to find some psecable solution to the question agitating the two sections, delayed reinforcing the forts Learning that the State torops had soized the Navy Yard and Forts Burnacos and Mfao, and threatened Fort Pickens, be consisted to dispatch the war-steamer Breeklys with provisions, military stores and ninety artillerymen from Fortress Monroe, to the relief of Pickens.

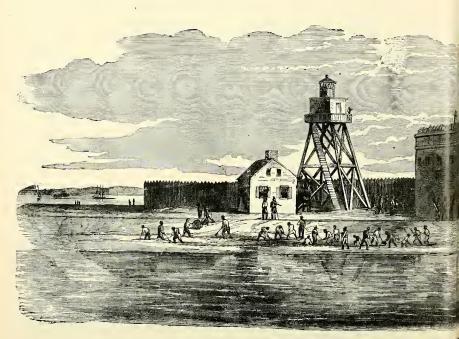
There were at this time three or four small May, 1872. U.S. N., then in the Coast Survey service, which Captain Vogdes was also to employ. Under a promise from Secano Mallory, of Florida, that no attack would be made on Fort Pickens, the commander of the relief squadron was ordered by joint telegram from the War and Navy Departments uot to land any troops at the fort unless it should be attacked. By this arrangement the guarrison in



PORT PICKERS, ON SANTA ROSA ISLANG, PENSACOLA BAY, FLA

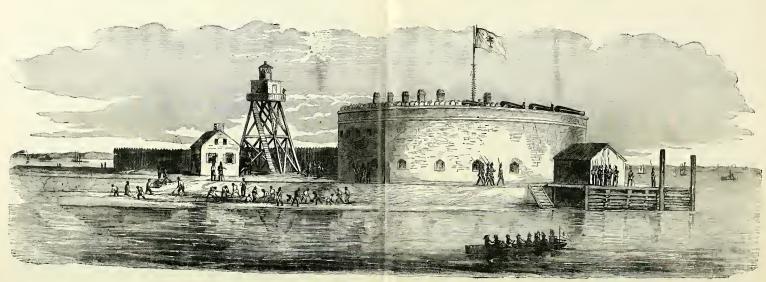


RELIEF OF FORT PICKENS, SANTA ROSA ISLAND, PENSACOLA



CASTLE PINCKNEY.





CASTLE PINCKNEY, CHARLESTON HARBOR, & C.

Fort Pickens were left without reinforcements, while they saw their abundoned forts on shore being strengthened and strongly garrisoned by the State troops.

THE DEFENSE OF FORT PICKENS.

When Florida seceded, Governor Perry decided to seize this fort, and assued orders for its immediate possession by the State troops. Lieutenaut A. J. Slemmer, the commander of the fort, had heard of this intention on the part of the Governor early in January, and soon after, when he learned that the Forts near Mobile had been surrendered to Alabuma tongs, he took immediate measures to save to his flovernment those under his command, if possible.

The Navy Varil was in charge of Commodule Armstrong, an old captain of the United States Navy Locatement Stommer, in company with Lichtenant Gilman, visited the Navy Vard, and sought the co-operation of Commodure Armstrong.

As no special orders had here received from the Naval Department at Washington, the veteran commodors declined to join the young lieutenants in any action, unless under positive orders. Stemmer immediately took measures to secure the powder at Fort Barramers, which fort he did not hope, with the small force at his command, to hold. He, however, caused the batteries to be put in order, strengthened the guard, and at samest of January 8th raised the drawbridge that gave access to the fort.

The same evening a small force of armod State troops approached the fort. On their discovery by the sentined an alarm was given; and, finding the draw up and their presence known, they withdrow. The next morning instructions were received by Lieutemont Stemmer to use oll diligence and effort to protect the forts. The same orders, with instructions to co-operate with Lieutenant Stemmer, were received by Commodore Armstrong.

These commanders met, and agreed, in view of the smallness of the garrison, to make uo effort to hold the less important fort, but to concentrate within the walls of Pickens, as the stronger and less liable to be attacked, and the most available to reinforcements that the Government might send.

Armstrong was to send the steamer Wyandot, Captain Berryman, to convey the garrison at Fort Barraneas to Fort Pickens, and add to the force such men as he could

to the force such men as he could spare from the Navy Yard, and order the Wyandot and storeship Supply, Captain Walker, to anchor near the fort, under the protection of the guns.

Armstrong sent the Wyandot, but no men from the Yard, and a few provisions in place of the storeship. Slemmer went in person to the commodore, and demanded an explanation. He impulsively charged the voteran officer with deception and bad faith, and asked how he hoped to defend a fort that demanded a force of twelve hundred men to garrison, with only forty-six, the exact number of men be then had fit for garrison duty. The commodore had sent Lieutenants Farrand and Ren show to see that the plans agreed on were carried out, and was greatly surprised to learn of the imperfect service, through disaffection and intrigue, against his wishes and orders. On the morning of the 10th of Janaary the ll'gandet carried over Slem-mer's command. The day and night before, the men, the officers, and their wives and children, had worked incessantly preparing for the change of

The wives of Lieutenants Steamer and Gilman were especially conspicuous in their good offices as belpere, and in their fortitude and zeal. About thirdy ordinary seamen from the Navy Yard, without arms or equipments, were added to the little garrison. The powder in Fort Barraueas was seenred, and by Lieutenant Slemmer's orders the game were spiked



HORSES SWUNG OVERBOARD TO SWIM TO SANTA ROSA ISLAND,

in position, us be had neither time nor means to dismount them.

The Hyandot was ordered by Commodore Armstrong to the Southern shore of Cuba, and the Supply to her final destination, Vera Cruz. Slemmer remonstrated; but Armstrong acted on orders received from the Department at Washington as

to destination before the contingency arose. Captain Berrymac, of the Wyandat, however, promered, with some difficulty, some miskets at the Navy Yard to arm the ecanem, and delivered them to Leutenant Stemmer. The same morning, five hundred troops from Florida, Alabama and Mississippi, commanded by Golonel Lenaux, of Flarda, demanded the enteredier of the Navy Yard to the unthorities of the State.

It was beyond the power of Commodore Armstrong* to resist, as he well knew that three-fourths of the officers and men under his command were in full sympathy with, and at least one of his lientemants (Farrand) in the active service of, the State authorities.

Lieutenant Reshaw, the lag officer under Commodore Armstrong, openly deserted his flag, and ordered it to be pulled down. This was done with the greatest indignity, and the flag was allowed to full to the ground smild derive abouts by a greater portion of the men puesent, led by Lieutenant J. R. Eggleston, of the Wyandot.

The command of the Navy Yard was given to Captain V. M. Randolph, another naval officer who had determined to cast his fortune with the new occupants of the Yard, who gained possession of the past, with ordance stores valued at over \$150,000. Captain Randolph and Lieutemath Firstand, Renshuw and Eggleston, who had already sout their resignations to Washington, and had them accepted before the Government was aware of their purpose.

Lieutenant Slemmer learned through Commander Walker, of the Singply, that the Navy Yard was esiged, and at once sent a note to the commodore inking, in case he determined to equitalate, to send the marines to strengthen the command of Fort Pickens. He received no reply to his note, and a few hours afterward he saw the old ling go down at the Navy Yard.

This now placed Lieutenant Slemmer in a strong fort, with a garrison of eightly-one in all, offilled and men. Fifty-four gues were in position ready for service, and he had five months' provisions. He at once set to work to put everything in working order, momentarily expecting an attack.

On the 12th of January a formal demand was made by Captain Raudolph, Major Marks and Lieutenant Rutledge, all in military dress, and claiming to be citizens of Florida and Alabama, for the peaceable surrender of the fort in the name

of their respective Governors,

Licutemant Stemmer to this demand replied: "I am here under the orders of the President of the United States, and by direction of the General-m-Chief of the Army, and I recognize no right of any Governor to demand the surrender of United States property. My orders are distinct and explicit."

The Military Commissioners, apparently supersed at this determined opposition to their, so lar, successful plans of occupation, withdrew. On the 16th, Colonel William H. Chase, late of the United States Army, but when the control force of the Sourier force of t

Representing himself as having full power from the chief magistrate of Florida to take possession of the fort, the Massachusetts colonel, now the head and front of the army of the State of Florida, counseled the commander of the only United States force in Pensacols Bay to allow the



ADAM J. SLEMMER, THE COMMANDER OF FORT PICKERS,

"The Observer, of P. toucals, File, January 18th, reported Commoder Amstronger an aying, when Ostone Leavour dominated the surrender of the Commoder Amstronger and the Commoder Amstronger and the Commoder and t

errender of the fort without bloodshed; that he (Slemmer) could do so now without sacrificing his own honor, or that of his gallant officers and men : 'nat he would consider the surrender of the fort as subject to any agreement that might be entered into between Commissioners Mallory and Yules and in Washington in the double capacity of United States Senators and Commissioners for the Sovereign State of Florida) and the National Government. Colonel Chase would not counsel Lieutenant Stemmer to do anything dishonorable, but if he consented to such an arrangement, he would inn gentlemen, and avoid making himself guilty of allowing fraternal blood to flow. He proposed that Lieutenant Stemmer and his garrison should be given comfortable quarters at Fort Barraneas, pending the negotiations in Washington, and in conclusion urged Slemmer to consider the situation, and take care not to not so as to have the fearful recollections of a tragedy that he could now avoid, but rather to make the present opportunity redound to be glory as the most Christian-like act of his

battle of Murfreesboro, December Sist, where he was a wounded, and incapacitated from further service in the field. From July, 1863, to the close of the war he served on an examining board as president. In August, 1865, he was dunteer service, and resomed his regumustered out of the vi her army commission of licutenant-colonel of the Fourth Infantry, won for gallanty at Murfressbore, he was further promoted, for gallant and meritorious conduct during the war, colonel and brigadier-general. He served on garrison duty until October, 1866, when, on account of increasing the health, he was assigned to board duty, and died at Fort. Luramie, October 7th, 1868.

LANDING REINFORCEMENTS ON SANTA ROSA ISLAND.

THE Government decoded to reinforce Fort Pickens on Santa Rosa Island. The steam-frigate Arms, 1801, Powhatan, of 11 guns and 275 men, and the steam-transports Allantic and Plinois, were commissioned for that purpose. The Atlantic sailed from New York on the 7th of April. having on board 450 troops, including two com-panies of light artillery and a company of sappers and miners, under command of Colonel Harvey

Fort Pickens, consisting of Company A. First Artillery, 86 men and 115 marines. The garrison then stood, rank and lile: The eld garrison, 82; Company A, First Artillery, 86; United States Marines, 115. Total, 283.

The marines were only lauded temporarily, and, after the arrival of the main body of reinforcements, were returned to their respective ships, so that on the 25th of April the garrison of Fort Pickens was as follows : Companies F and A, Third Infantry (old garrison), 121; Companies A and M, Second Artillery, 123; Sappers and Miners, 62; Company G, C, E, B, F, D, H and K, recruits, 574 Total, 879.

JUSTICE TO WILLIAM CONWAY.

Is the testimony before the Naval Ocean Court Martial, in the trial of Cuptaio James Armstrong on clinizes growing out of the sarrender of the Navy Yard on Pensacola Bay, an incident of devotion to the diversiment was made known and rewarded, as shown in the following communications:

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 8th, 1861. The president, members, and judge advecte, of the surf lately held in the City of Washington, D. C., for the



LANDING REINFORGEMENTS ON SANTA ROSA ISLAND

lifo. Lieutenant Slemmer, first consulting with the commanders of the H'yandot and Supply, positively efused to surrender the fort.

ADAM A SLEWWER

Bonx in Montgomery Conoty, Pecosylvada, in 1828; graduated at the United States Military Academy at West Point, July 181, 1850; appointed brevet second lieutenant in Point, 310y 1-1, 1859; appointed brevet second licutemat in Jone, siller,—fair fluenteum, 1854; served in Seminole War, Forda, 1850-1; in Cuffeenia, 1851-4; professor at West-Point, 1850-9; rejoined his company of the First United States artillery at Fort Moultrik, Charleston Harber, 6a 1859; states artillery at Fort Moultrik, Charleston Harber, 6a 1859; head of the Charleston of Charleston and Pensesella by the Second Second Second Second Second Second Second Forda State trays in January, 2011, he transported his their force to Fort Fackers, on Seats Ross Island, which has been compared to the Control Matter and April 1961, when he was superseded to Control Matter and April 1961, when he was superseded by Colonel Harvey Brown. May 4th, 1801, he was promoted to the rank of major of the Sixteenth Infantry, and ordered to New York Harbor with his command, which had become broken down in health by reason of their long confinement brokes dawn in health by ranson of their long confinement intake the walks of Post Fickets during the hest-general; was acting the person of the Popartiment of Oth orning acting the person of the Popartiment of Oth orning the Review of all-soc. In May, 1862, he returned to darty, and was assigned to General Buell's army; purificipated in the days of Critista, Miss. and in the movement to Unsirville, Ky., and Nashville, Tean; was commissioned brigadier coscord of volunteers November 19th, 1892, angared in the

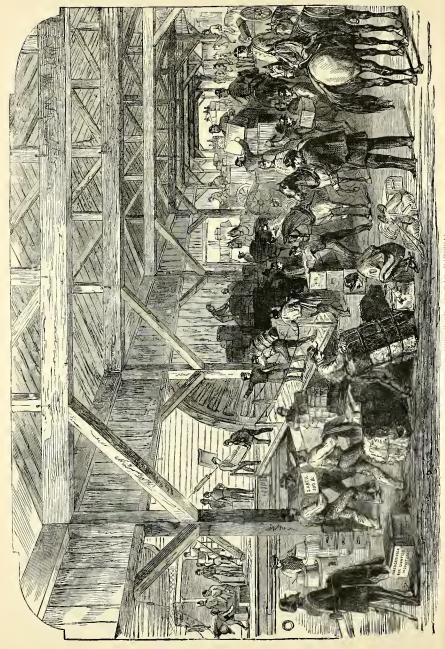
Brown, besides 69 horses, and a large quantity of munitions of war and supplies. She reached Key West on the 13th, when she took additional troops, and ordnance, shot, shell, etc., and sailed for Pensacola Bay on the 14th, and reaching the anchorage of the squadron lying off Fort Pickens at half-past six o'clock P. M. on the 16th, in advance of the Powlatan and Illinois, Immediate measures were taken, by aid of the hoats of the squadron, for throwing reinforcements into Fort Pickens that night, with so much success that the larger portion of the officers and men were in the fort before midnight. The remainder of the troops were landed early on the morning of the 17th, the horses during the afternoon and night of the 18th, and the stores and manitions between that period and the 23d, The Illinois left New York on the night of April 8th with 300 troops, 500 cases of muskets, and a supply of munitions of war and provisions. On the night of the 19th she reached the anchorage off Fort Pickens, and at once landed her troops and cargo, The war-steamer Powhatan, Com-mander D. D. Porter, reached the rendezvous on the 17th. Previous to the arrival of the reinforcements sent from New York, viz., on the night of the 12th of April, reinforcements were 'brown into

trial of Commodoro Armatrong, to gleave respectfully to sub-nit to the Honorable Servelsey of the Navy the propriety, and the substantial of the brajity spirit and good combust of Hillson Conway, a quartermaster of the navy, on duty in the Navy Youl at Wirmitschi, Elorida, where the some was pide, and in a spirit of patriotic devotion, refused to obey the order to hand how a he national flag on the ecosion of the effect of the substantial patriotic devotion, refused to obey the order to hand how a he national flag on the ecosion of the dignity and credit of the flag of his country is found it the trecord of the testimon in Commodora Armatrong's case Respectfully submitted by order of the Court,

NAVY DEPARTMENT, April 24th, 1861

NAVY DEPARTMENT, April 24th, 1861, and though class that without the settlement of the third that are strongly class. That William the Warrington Navy Yand, at the time of its surrender, when ordered by Lieutenant F. B. Russiants to hand thow the automal flue, promptly and indig anothy refused to easy the order. The lover and revertise the perfit is not the less worthy of being cultic mobile and chivaline because displayed by one in an hundle station. It is the more described of consequentiation, for subscribed and the service are not usually expected to a compliant of the time were described for the service are not usually expected to be compliant of the particular of the service are not usually expected to be compliant of the particular of the service are not usually expected to be compliant of the particular of the service are not usually expected to be compliant of the particular of the service and the service are the confidence of the service and the service of the confidence of the service of the compliant of the service of the compliant of the service of the service of the service of all many stated and all vises do fit in eavy in commission, in the presence of the officers and men under their command.

GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Name



THE UPBISING OF THE PEOPLE.

THE fall of Fort Sumter-the first success of the Confederates; the hamiliation attending the lowering of the American Flag; and the giving to the breeze the hanner of the Palmetto State, had a two-fold effect.

In the hands of the secessionists the news served as the lever with which they roused the martial spirit of their people, and made the leaders, leaders indeed. They had already organized in all the States considerable armies, and this success of their first effort multiplied recruits and stimulated the whole people, who magnified the exploit into a glorious victory, and from that moment cemented into one nation of revolutionists the radical and conservative elements, and taught all to believe that they could seen dictate terms of peace, or even, with the aid of the great Democratic party, conquer the abolition North.

The banks emptied their vaults into the Confederate Treasory. Plantera gave their available fortunes, and themselves, with their sons, left for the private contributions swelled the Treasury, and

conquer a peace and possess themselves of the organizing, and less ag home and comfort for the national capital.

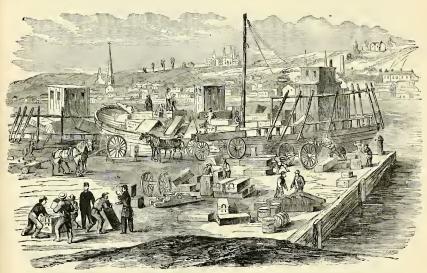
The South failed to make it, se they had hoped, a political war. It became, instead, a sectional strife, and the lines were drawn, with a few carnest Union men in Virginia and Tennessee, and a few secession ists in West Virginia, Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri-below, solid for secession, and above, as solid for maintaining the old flag on every foot of territory in the United States.

To her standard the defenders flocked, and State ried with State as to expedition and numbers. Rhode Island's millionaires enlisted in the ranks, and marched to defend Washington. New York's citizen soldiers left with a day's notice, and hastened to the front. Massachusetts, first in the field, had multiplied her volunteers. The great West asked to be alone allowed to whip the South, end her regiments wern filled up with mea long before the State or Federal Government could supply arms and conjuments.

tented field and the seldier's life.

"It was a will time-a continuous day of fevered enthusiasm. Men, women and children participated in the exaltation of patriotic spirit. s no looking back. A brave people had turned their energies to war, and they went at it as a business. The war spirit boomed like a storm. The rivalry to culist was universal,

"Letters poured in upon the Governor, seeking commissions for perilous service, until the burden became so heavy that he was forced to advertise in the papers that he did not have the clerical labor to even answer. For every requisition of troops there was a fifty-fold proffer of eager soldiers. Such a spirit of willing chivalry as was exhibited was never exceeded in the annals of warfare; and to show the character of the men and organizations, a cavalry company in Rome-the Floyd Cavulry-represented a money property of \$730,000 among forty men; while another of thirty-five men in Milledgeville, the Governor's Horse Guards, stood for two and a hulf millions of wealth on the tax-book.



SHIPMEN'S OF GUNS AND AMMUNITION FROM THE WATERVILLET ARSENAL, WEST TROY, N. Y.

tented field. The women sent to their State's Treasury their silver plate and jewelry, and at once set to work to make clothes for their husbands and sons in the army.

In the North the news acted at once on the people themselves, and they awoke to realize a terrible fact. The flag of their conctry had been assailed. It might soon he dishonored. The people must fight for that flag, or the nation's life

would end.

A political contest had divided the people of the North. The firing on the flag of Fort Sumter made the people one. Union meetings were held all over the North, notably in New York City, where the South had hoped for the most help, and from which city they had so far received the greatest material aid.

While neither side expected actual war, the South had prepared for the worst, and were with an equipped army in the field, while the North, on the call of President Lincoln for 75,000 troops, had but the National Guard of citizen soldiers to draw from. Underrating the strangth and determination of the enemy, both sides looked upon the struggle as to be of shor! duration, and President Lincoln called for the men for ninety days; while President Davis told his treops that in even less time they could

the workshops of the whole North were run night and day to provide equipments and clothing for this great array, the growth of a single fortnight.

Nothing like this great uprising of the people of the two sections had ever before been attained in the history of modern wars. Each seemed actuated by loyal and patriotic motives. Each appealed to the same God, and found in their cause reason for His heln.

Men, women and children were alike fired with patriotic enthusiasm, and in the North, as if by concerted arrangement, the national flag was everywhere displayed, even from the spires of churches and cathedrals, and adorned the halls of justice and places of worship. In the South flags and resettes as suddenly appeared, and the "strange device" soon won a place-—if not of veneration, at

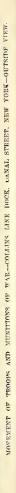
least of hope and expectation. In describing the uprising of the people in the State of Georgia, Avery, in h.s. "History of Georgia," (New York: Brown & Derby), 1882, says: "During the year 1861, the minitary authorities. The of Georgia was incessant and ubiquitoes. The ing the year 1861, the military activity in the State commonwealth wee one vast recruit camp. roll of the drum and stirring notes of the fife resounded from mountain to seaboard. Hill and valley echoed to the tread of armed mcr. gathering.

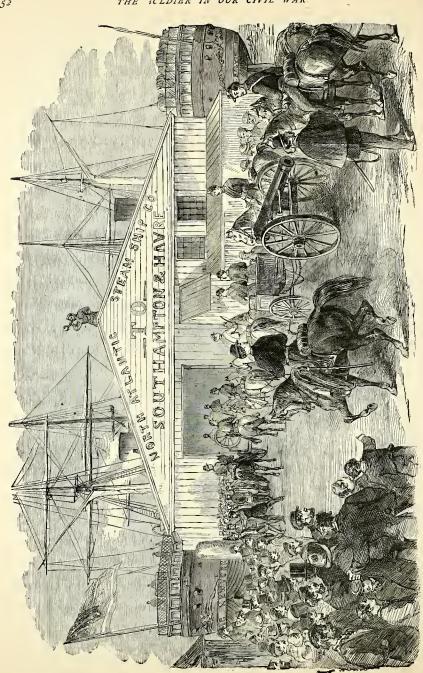
"All over the State citizens were offering pecu mary sacrifices for the cause, Governor Brown himself subscribed, and puid one thousand dollars toward the support of the Georgia troops in the service, and determined to appropriate the net income of his farm to the same great cause. His wife devoted her time, as did thousands upon thousands of other noble and deficate women, to making clothing for the soldiers.

"Miss Hearietta Keenan, of Milledgeville, a daughter of Colonel Augustus II. Keenan, a brilliant, queenly woman, tendered to Governor Brown, in behalf of herself and her mother, for the use of the State, their silver plate, of considerable value. The Governor said, if it became a necessity, he would accept it,

"A company was organized below Gaddistown, in Fannin County, and named 'Mrs. Joe Brown's Boys.' In recognition of the compliment, Mrs. Brown, the wife of the Governor, fitted this company with a suit of clothes, purchasing the cloth in Milledgeville, and making and sending one to each member.

"All over the State voluntary generous patriction vas shown. Some idea may be formed of hee gloriously Georgia responded to the demands -; a





General Dix presided at the principal stand at the great mass meeting at Union Square, New York City, April 20th, 1861. In his speech he said: regard the pending contest with the secessionists as a death-struggle for constitutional liberty and lawa contest which, if successful on their part, could only end in the establishment of a despotic government, and blot out, whenever they were in the ascendant, every vestige of national freedom.

We stand before the statue of the Father of his Country. The flag of the Union which floats over it hung above him when he presided over the convention by which the Constitution was frame? The great work of his life has been rejected, and samer by which his labors were consecrated has been trampled in the dust. If the inanimate bronze in which the sculptor has shaped his image could be changed from the living form which led the arn .3 of the Revolution to victory, he would com- sandmen. What then? We have them. The blood of

October, 1861, she had sent forty magnificent regithemselves, but by us—guarded far more eccurely ments to the battle-field. This makes a grand fact than any people ever have had their lives and properly scenard from the beginning of the world. We have committed no oppression, have broken no compact, have exercised no unholy power-have been loyal, moderate, constitutional and just.

"We are a majority of the Union, and we will govern our own Union, with our own Constitution, in our own way. We are all Democrats. We are all Republicans. We acknowledge the sovereignty of the people within the rule of the Constitution, and, under that Constitution and beneath that flag, let traitors beware. . . . I propose that the people of this Union dictate to these rehels the terms of peace. It may take thirty millions; it may take three hundred millions. What then? We have it. Loyally, nobly, grandly, do the mer-chants of New York respond to the appeal of the Government. It may cost us seven thousand men; it may cost us seventy-five thousand men in Inttle; it may even cost as seven hundred and fifty thou-

sustain it, at all tracerus freed, it is due to une great occasion here frankly to declare that, withstanding my opposition to the election of Mr. Lincoln and my disposition most closely to scrutic ize all his acts. I see, thus far, nothing to condemo in his efforts to save the Union. . . And now let me say, that this Union ranst, will and shall be perpetuated; that not a star shall be dimmed nor a stripe erased from our banner; that the integrity of the Government shall be preserved, and that from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from the Lakes of the North to the Gulf of Mexico, nover shall be surrendered a single sere of our soil nor a drop of its waters."

David S. Coddingten, an influential member of the Democratic party, gave a scathing review of the efforts of dismionists, and said;

"Shall I tell you what secession means? It means ambition in the Southern leaders and misapprehension in the Southern people. Its policy is to imperialize slavery, and to destroy and to degrado the only free republic in the world.



FORGING WORK FOR THE GUN-CARRIAGES AT THE WATERVLIET ARSENALA WEST TROY, N. Y.

mand us, in the name of the hests of patriots and political martyrs who have gone before, to strike for the defense of the Union and the Constitution.'

Danici S. Dickiuson, a venerable leader of the Democrotic party, said: "We are called upon to uct. There is no time for hesitation or indecision ; no time for haste or excitement. It is a time when the people should rise in the majesty of their might, stretch forth their strong arm and silence the angry waves of tumult. It is a question between Union and anarchy-between law and dis-

Senator Baker, of Oregon, a leading Democratio Senator, who afterward fell at Bail's Bluff, made an eloquent speech. "Young men of New York," he said-" young men of the United States-you are told this is not to be a war of aggression. In one sense that is true; in another, not. We have committed aggression upon no man. In all the broad and, in their rebel nest, in their traiter's camp, no truthful man can rise and say that he has ever been disturbed, though it be but for a single moment, in life, liberty, estato, character or honor.

"The day they began this nunatural, false, wicked, rebellions warfare, their lives were more secure, their property more secure by as-not by

every loval citizen of this Government is dear to me My sons, my kinsmen, the young men who have grown up beneath my eye and beneath my care, they are all dear to me; but if the country's destiny, glory, tradition, greatness, freedom government, written constitutional government-the only hope of a free people-demand it, let them all go. I am not here now to speak timorous words of peace, but to kindle the spirit of manly, determined war.

"Upon the wings of the lightning it goes out throughout the world that New York, the very heart of a great city, with ber crowded thoroughfares, her merchants, her manufacturers, her artists - that New York, by one bundred thousand of her peopledeclares to the country and to the world that she will sustain the Government to the last dollar in ber Treasury-to the last drop of your blood. The national banners leaning from ten thousand windows in your city to-day proclaim your affection and reverence for the Union."

Robert J. Walker, of Mississippi, who was Secretary of the Treasury in the Democratic administration of President Polk, denounced secession as s crime, and said: "Much as I love my party. I leve my country infinitely more, and must and wall

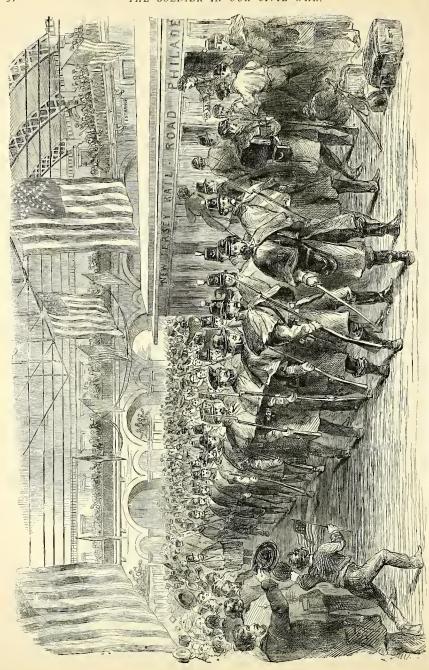
Nothing so disappoints scression as the provoking fidelity of New York to the Constitution.

"From the vaults of Wall Street Jefferson Davis expected to pay his army, and riot in all the streets and in all the towns and vities of the North, to make their murch a triumphant one. Fifty thousand men to-day tread on his fallacy."

Such was the response of some of the ablest ropresentatives of the venerable Democratic party to he slanderers of that party, such as Sanders and his like in the South and its trading politicians in the North.

It was the unbiased sentiment of the great body of that organization then and throughout the war, who were truly loyal in sentiment, and formed a strong element of the powerful Union party that faithfully sustained the Government in spite of the machinations of demagognes.

That meeting relieved the citizens of the consmercial metropolis of the nation from the falso osition of apparent selfish indifference to the fute of the republic, in which they had been placed before Enrope by an able correspondent of the London Times, who had been atterly misled by few men, among whom he unfortunately fell on his arrival in this country. It gave assurance of that



centielt patriotism on the great body or the citizens country by giving about one hundred thousand solliers to the army; and making the sacrifice, it is stimated, in actual expenditures of money, the loss of the labor of their able-bodied men, private and public contributions, taxes, etc., of not less than three hundred million of dollars in the course of four years.

That meeting dismayed and exasperated the conspirators, for they saw that they had been decived, and observed that, unlike themselves, their political brethren in the Free-labor States loved their country more than their party-were more patriotic than selfish-and would boldly confront with war, if necessary, every enemy of the Union and of American nationality. It also amuzingly encouraged and strongthened the President and his cabinet in their efforts to suppress the rising rebullion "

Professor G. M. Mitchell, one of the brightest lights of the century who also gave his services and his life in defense of the Union. No speech that occasion thrilled the vast multitude who heard his voice more than that of Professor Mitchell.

1 have been annonnsed to you," he said, "as a citizen of Kentucky. Oneo 1 +-s, hecanso was born there. I love my native State as you love your native State, I love my adopted State of Olio as you love your adopted State, if such you have; but, my friends, l nın not a citizen now any State. I owo alle giance to no State, and never did; and, God helping me, I nover will. wo allegiance to the Gov-States." After referring to his own education at the Military Academy at West Point, he said: "My father and my mother were from Virginia, and my brothors and my sistora from Kontucky. I love them all-1 love them dearly. I have my brothers and friends down in the South now, united to me by the :-ndest ties of lose and affection. I would take

them in my arms to-day with all the love that God ins put into this heart; but if I found them in arms against my country I would be compelled to tmite then down. You have found officers of the army who have been educated by the Government, who have drawn their support from the Government for long years, who, when called upon by the right, have basely, ignominiously and tructorto traiters and robols and e. omics. What means all this? How can it be possible that men should get in this way? There is no question but one. If we ever had a Government and a Constitution, or 11 we er lived under such. bare we ever recognized the supremacy of right! I say, in God's mmo, why not recognize it now? Why not to-day? Why not for ove? Suppose those friends of ours from of frehand—suppose he who made times if one of as, whose a war should break cut against his own wontry-should say, 'I cannot fight against my States? They are countrymen no longer when war breaks out. The rebels and the traitere in the South we must set aside. They are not our friends. When they come to their senses, we will receive to me with open arms; but, till that time, while

they are trailing our glorious banner in the dustwhon they scorn it, condemn it, curse it, and trample it under foot, then I must smite. In God's name I will smite, and as long as I have strength I Gh, listen to mal listen to me! will do it. know these men; I know their courage; I have been among them; I have been with them; I have been reared with them. They have courage, and do you not pretend to think they have not. I tell you what it is, it is no child's play you are entering upon. They will fight, and with a determination and a power which is irresistible. Make up your mind to it. Let every mun put his life in his hand, and say, 'There is the altar of my country; there I will sacrified my life !"

Representative men of the Democratic party in all the loyal States made speeches, and took substantially the same ground, contributing their influence, time and money to the National cause. The venerable General Cass, late Secretary of State, In that meeting the profound intellect, the made a stirring speech at Detroit on the 24th of science of the Free-labor States, was represented by April. "He who is not for his country," he said,

LIGHTER WITH SUPPLIES FOR SHIPMENT BY STEAMERS

"is against ber, There is no neutral position to be occupied. It is the duty of all zenlously to support the Government in its efforts to bring this anhappy civil war to a speedy and satisfactory conclusion, by the restoration, in its integrity, of that great charter of freedom bequeathed to us by Washington and his compatriots."

The veteran General Wool, a Democrat of the Jefferson and Jackson school, and then commander of the Eastern Department, said, in response to the greetings of the citizens of Troy, who, at the close of an immense meeting on the 16th of April, went to his house in a body: "Will you permit that flag to be descerated and trampled in the dust by traitora? Will you permit our noble Government to be destroyed by the rebels in order that they may advance their schemes of political ambition and extend the area of alavery? No, indeed; it cannot be done. The spirit of the age forbids it. My friends, that flag must be lifted up from the dust into which it has been trumpled, placed in its proper position, and again set theating in triumph to the breeze. I pledge you my heart, my hand, all my energies to the cause. The Union shall be maintaine 'am prepared to devote my life to the work, are to lead you in the struggle?"

Calch Cushing, of Massachusetts, who presided at

the Charleston Convention and at the Secutors Convention at Baltimore, in 1860, made a soulstirring speech at Newburyport, Mass., on the same day, in which he said that he cordially par-ticipated in the patrictic manifestations around him. He would yield to no man in faithfulness to the Union or in zeal for the maintenance of the laws and the constitutional authorities of the Union; and to that end he stood prepared, if occasion should call for it, to testify his sense of public daty by entering the field again, at the command of the Commonwealth or of the Union, Mr. Cushing did offer his services in the field to the Governor of Massachusetts, but they were not accepted.

At a public reception of Senator Douglas, Mr. Lincoln's opponent for the Presidency, at Chicago, Ill., on the 1st of May, that statesman, in a patriotic speech, said: "There are only two sides to this question. Every man must be for the United States or against it. There can be no neutrals in this war; only patriots or treitors. . . . I express it as my conviction before God that it is the duty of

e-ery American citizen to tally round the flag of his constrv.

Similar meetings were hell simultaneously in the prominent cities of the North and West, and the people were so theroughly sused to the dangers that beset the Government, that purso and words were placed in its hands with a faith and devotion anexampled in the history of the world,

Between the 15th of April and the 1st of May, 1861, \$40,000,000 was voluntarily contributed for war purposes by the Northern States; 350,000 troops mustered from the North and West within the same fifteen days; Ohio, whose quota wa 10,000, sent into the field over 80,000. Pennsylvania troops were the first to reach Washington, Five companies possed through Bultimore April 18th, hooted, but not attacked.

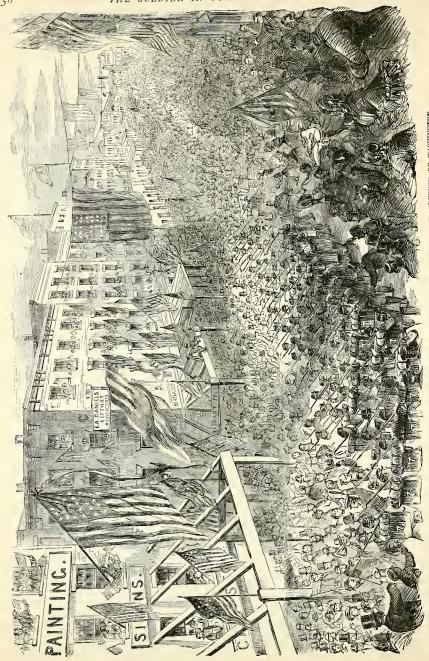
By the end of 1861, the State of New York had one hundred and soven volunteer regiments in the fie. l. Michigan was asked for one regiment, and sent ten. All be States North and West were equally generous, and their measures were filled up and run-

ning over. During the whole of 1861 there was but one purpose on the part of the people of the North-to save the Government.

THE SIXTH MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENT IN NEW YORK.

THE SIXLI Massachusotts Regiment, composed of nine companies from the towns of Lowell, Lawrence, Groton and Acton (a part of General Butler's old brigade), under the command of Colenel Edward F. Jones, which passed through the City of Now York, on the 18th of April, 1861, was invested with peculiar interest, from the circumstance that it was the first regiment from the North to respond to the call of the President, issued on the 15th, but three days before. It was welcomed on its arrival by the citizens of the great metropolis with an outhusnam unprecedented

m that city of high excitement, and was spod on its way to Washington with the hearts well-wishes of more than one hundred thousand patriotic spectators of its departure They reached the station of the New Haven Ranway early in the morning; but, notwithstanding the early hon they were mot by a body of npward of five thousand citizens and a detachment of police, by whom



last. Their murch through the city was unex-pected, but was, nevertheless, a complete evation. At every stop they were greeted with cheers for the "Bunker Hill Boys!" The enthusiasm, however, did not reach its height until about moon, when the regiment formed in City Hall Park, and proceeded down Courtlandt Street to the Jersey City Forry. The streets were guy with flags, and it was with difficulty that the troops could penetrate the dense masses that had guthered to welcome them. Those who have witnessed all the great demonstrations of the city for a half a contury back, remember none so spontaneously enthusi-As the regiment filed off to go up the ferryboat, which was gayly decorated with flags, as was the ferry-bouse, there were lond cries of "God bluss you! God bless you!" and unlimited cheers for the Old Bay State.

The ferry-beat reached Jersey City at half-past one o'clock P.M., where some thousands had already congregated to welcome the troops. The railroad depot was crowded with ladies, who filled the halconies which extend around the build-

ing, nearly every one bearing the Stars and Stripes. The depot was also beautifully decorated with flags, presenting a most imposing appear-While the troops approached, a salute was fired from the Dock, and the Cunard steamer Persia dipped her colors several times. soon as the boat had heen made fast to the bridge, and the order given to forward, the hand struck up the "Star Spangled Banner," which was accompanied by deafening cheers from the crowd in and about the depot. As they entered the railroad denot, cheer after cheer broke forth, the ladies waving handkerebiefs and flugs, which lasted for nearly twenty minutes. The train, numbering eighteen cars, was covered with flags. A little delay was occasioned on account of the erowd in the building blocking the place; but while the troops were in waiting, the ladies amused themselves by throwing the soldiers their pockethundkerchiefs and little flags. order being given, the several companies were murched to their respective cars, and in about half an bour they were all safely on board the train.

At two o'clock Colonel Jones informed the superintendent that all was ready, and the signal was given for the train to start. The first movement of the locomotive brought out cheers, and as the train slowly glided ont from the depot, the crowd kept an the cheers and waving of flags. Among the ladies could be seen several

in tears, deeply affected at the seene, and one old gentleman wept like a child. When asked if he had any friends among the troops, he said no; but he felt as though every one who composed the little band were his own sons. Several companies of the New Jersey militia accompanied the troops as far as Trenton, the capital of the State, where their regiments were mustering for equipment and dispatch to Washington.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.

NATIONAL GUARD, STATE OF NEW YORK.

Thus regiment, the just pride of New York City, and widely noted for its perfect discipline and equipment as well as its promptitude in overy emergency requiring the interposition of the strong military arm, was the first regiment from the Empire State to respond to the call of the President. The night after the call the members of the regiment, although many of them were engaged in responsible business requiring constant attention, met in their armory, and unanimously volunteered their services to the Governor of the They were accepted, and on Friday, April 19th, nine hundred and ninety-one strong, under the command of Colonel Marshall Lefferts, commenced their march to Washington. Forming on Laftiyette Place, opposite the Astor Library, they

acy were escorted to the various hotels for break- marched through Fourth Street down Broadway most threatening position, opposite the City of and Courtlandt Street through a crowd so denthat it seemed to block up the way impassably; through walls of human beings, under a perfect canopy of flags, with cheers rolling along like enthusiastic thunders, past buildings whose fronts were covered with flags, and whose doors, win-dows, steps, and balconies, were jammed with people; past Major Anderson, who reviewed the regiment from a commanding bulcony; just mottoes declaring that the "National Guard is for the Timion and that members imitate the "National Guard of 1776." With bayonets brightly gleaming in the sun, with step firm, with bearing proud and erect, as befitted the men and the occasion, the Seventh Regiment marched down Broadway, But one accustomed to see only the everylax Broadway can form no idea of it as it appeared on this occa-sion, flannting with flags, and packed with tier upon tier of people, from sidewalk to house-roof.

The citizens had assembled along the line of the march, and while waiting for the passing of the Seventh, gave a greeting and a "godspeed" to

MARSHALL LEFFERYS.

the Massachusetts Eighth, under Colonel Timothy Monroe, accompanied by General Benj. F. Butler. It was not until the Eighth reached Philadelphia that they learned of the attack that day in Baltimore upon their comrudes of the Sixth. The news of the attack in Baltimore reached New York while The news the Seventh were in line ready to march, and each man was served with forty-eight rounds of ball cartridge.

The New York and Massachusetts regiments met at Philadelphia, but proceeded by different steamer routes toward Washington, to meet again, on the morning of the 22d, at the Naval Academy wharfs. ia Annapolis, the old capital of Maryland.

By their united efforts the two commands had, ero long, fully repaired the bridges and railway line leading to Annapolis Junction, which had been seriously damaged and partly destroyed by the insurgents the previous day. The Junction was reached by the combined regiments early on the 25th, and the Eighth Massachusetts being left to gnard the road just opened, the Seventh proceeded at once to Washington, where it arrived the same afternoon.

Without los. of time they were marched up Pennsylvania Avenue to the "White House," in order to report to the President, and were subsequently quartered at the Capitol, whence they were soon called to duty at Arlington Heights. This, the

Washington, they soon placed in a condition to check, if not totally arrest, any advance likely to be made by the Confederate forces. They constructed active duty there in accordance with orders from the Government, even after the period for which they had so promptly enlisted under the President's proclamation.

This regiment, which had everywhere deservedly won the highest plaudits for its fine military behavior and discipline, was, unfortunately, not destined to appear again as the same full body in the country's service. But the admirable training it had received secured at once for many of its mon and officers such leading positions as would, by some, have been supposed then open only to graduates of the United States Military Academy, and few were the engagements of note thereafter occarring in which this far-famed organization had not one or more of its representatives.

Well may the North be prend of its achievements, and long may it continue in the justly

prominent position it has already so long occupied. Two days after the departure of the Seventh from New York, on Sunday, April 21st, it was followed by the Sixth, Colonel Pinck-ney; the Twelfth, Colonel Butterfield; the Seventy-first, Colonel Vosburg, und within ten days after the call of the President for troops, over eight thousand of the National Guard of the State of New York, fully armed and equipped, had gone forward to Washington from the City of New York alone.

MARSHALL LEFFERTS.

Time subject of this sketch was born in Tury subject of this sketch was both in Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1821. He was a discend-ent of one of the old Knickerbocker familier of Long Island. During his active business life in New York City as a merchant, by took a lively interest in military matters, and early connected himself with the State Militia. He connected himself with the Satu Millid, was also one of the Riss permoters of the tele-graph business, and clearly distributed with the progress and surress of the declopment, as well as with namy clearly. He are the state of the declopment is a surress of the control of the state of the s New York State Telegraph Companies, and at the timo of his death was President of the Gold and Stock Telegraph Company of New York, and of the Celluloid Manufacturing Company of Newark, N. J. But it was as coloned of the famous Seventh Regiment of New York that he was more which known to the country at large. Under

bis command the Seventh Regiment responded to the calls of President Lincoln, and in 1868 was stationed at Frederick, Md., of which place Colonel Lefferts was made Military Governor. At the close of the wor he tendered his signation as colonel, but the Governor demurred to accept

ing it, and offered him a commission as brigadir-general, Colonel Lefferts, however, wished to retire from his active life in the service, and his resignation was fluidy accepted.

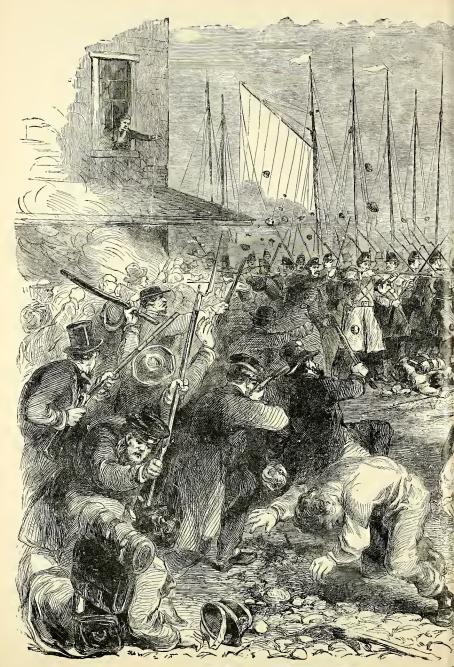
He died suddenly, July 3d, 1876, while on route, with the
Veteran Guard of his regiment, to the Centennial Exhibition.

ATTACK ON THE MASSACHUSETTS TROOPS IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE was on the direct highway between the Northern States and Washington, and all troops marching to the defense of the National Capits were naturally to pass through it. The people of Muryland were divided in opinions and sentiments, and the indignity to the flag of the Government at Sumter had served to intensify the spirit of opposition to the defenders of the national life. hwless class in the city, possibly incited by emis-saries from the secoded States, determined to ob-struct the Northern road, and thus retard, if not entirely prevent, the defense of the National Capital.

Learning of the approach of the Massachusetts and Pennsylvania troops, they gathered their clans, and on the approach of the train with the Sixth Massachusetts Regiment, representing a State

Arms, 1861, regarded justly as the leader in the Anti-Slavery movement, it was an easy matter to incite the mob to lawless acts. The better class of the people of Maryland were in full



THE SIXTH MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENT REPELLING THE



THE SIXTH MASSACHUSETTS RECIMENT REPELLING THE ATTACK OF THE MOB IN PRATT STREET, BALTIMORE, APRIL 1968, 1861

sympathy with the Government, and deplored the and threats of the more active, violent and ggressive populace. This class had, but a month before, threatened the life of the President-elect should be pass through Baltimore, and but for the prudence of those who knew the temper of the threateners, and the strategy of the railroad officials, their threats would have led to serious consequences. On the approach of the train on the morning of the 19th of April, the threatening crowd gathered with all speed at the station.

The engine had to be left, and horses attached to each ear, to be drawn through the city. This separated the train, and the first cars were in advance of the mob, and were greeted only by threats and curses. As car after car was dispatched, the soldiers remained quietly scated. The last of the curs were polted with stones, and the horses were soiled and stopped. The police repeatedly dreve back the mob, only to have them rush up with increased strength.

Nine of the eleven cars passed safely. The last two were stopped, and the soldiers were ordered to alight and murch to the other depot, where the train was made up, with its locomotive ready to speed on to Washington. They formed, amid furious shouts of derision and defiance from the mob. The stuff officers were in advance, and the command of the remnant of the regiment devolved

and after waiting two hours in the ears, they were obliged to return to Philadelphia.

The Baltimore Sun of April 20th, 1861, gave the following account of the riot: "Yesterday morning the excitement which had been gradually ing in this city for some days, with reference t the passage of Northern volunteer troops southward, reached its climax upon the arrival of the Massachusetts and other volunteers, some from Philadelphia. At President Street depot, at halfpast ten o'clock, a large crowd had assembled, evidently to give them an unwelcome reception.

"Six of the cars had succeeded in passing before the crowd were able to accomplish their purpose of barricaling the way, which they now began to effect by placing seven or eight large anchors lying in the vicinity across the track.

"Having accomplished this, the crowd commenced cheering for Jefferson Davis, South Carolina and secession, with groans for sundry obnoxious parties. The troops thus delayed, remained quietly in the cars until, tired of their naction, and apprehending a more formidable demonstration, they came to the conclusion to face the music and march through the city.

"They secordingly abandoned the cars, and the word was given to march, and the head of the line bad advanced some fifteen paces, when it was driven back upon the main body by the immense crowd,

seen through the car-windows, were streaming with blood, from cuts received from the shattered glass of the car-windows, and from missiles hurled at

"At Gay Street the soldiers fired a number of shots the igh without hitting any one, so far as ould h ar rtained. After firing this volley, the soldiers broke into a run; but another shower of stones being hurled into their ranks at Commerce Street, with such force as to knock several of them down, the soldiers then wheeled, and fired some twenty shots, but from their steeping and dedging to avoid the stones, but four or five shots took effect; the marks of a greater portion of their balls being visible on the walls of the adjacent warehouses, even up to the second stories.

"Here four citizens fell. Two of them died in a few moments, and the other two were carried off, supposed to be mortally wounded. As soon as the troops had fired at this point, they again wheeled, and started off on a full run, whou some three or four parties issued from the warehouses there, and fired into them, which brought down three more soldiers, one of whom died in a few moments. The others succeeded in regaining their feet, and proceeded on with their comrades, the whole running as fast as they could, and a running fire was kept up by the soldiers from this point to the deput; the crowd continuing to hurl stones



BURNING OF GUNPOWDER BRIDGE, ON TRE PRILADELPHIA AND WASHINGTON RAILROAD, APRIL 19TH, 1851.

the police to lead the way, and keeping his little in close ranks, they marched on, amid showers of bricks, stones and missiles of all kinds.

A bridge had been torn up, and the soldiers had to cross on the timbers. This broke their ranks, and caused some confusion, while many were severely hurt by the flying missiles. At this juncture a shot was fired into their ranks from the mob, and Captain Follunsbee ordered his men to defend themselves. Their fire was answered by guns and pistols, as well as paving-stones. The Mayor of Baltimore placed himself at the head of the column, and tried to drive back the mob; but it had grown to a surging mass of infuriated men, who would listen to no appeal, even of their own municipal head. Here were about one hundred Massachusetts troops making their way through thousands of rioters. They kept in close ranks, and marched on, only stopping to wheel and fire when the attack became unbearable.

Thus they fought their way for one mile through the streets of Bultimore. On rejoining their regiment at the Washington depot, Captain Follansbee and his little hand were quickly sheltered in the ears of the awaiting train; but the mob continued to obstract the track with telegraph-poles, logs and iron anchors. The police force, now largely rein-forced, removed these barriers, and the train moved out of the depot on toward Washington.

In the meantime, the companies of Penusylvania militia, nnarmed and ununiformed, were stopped in tran closely following the Sixth Massachusetts. These defenseless soldiers were unmercifully stoned.

on Captain Follanshee, of Lowell. He called upon still further increased by a body of men, who the police to lead the way, and keeping his little marched down to the depot, bearing at their head a

secession flag.

'Elight of the cars started, and six passed safely to the Camden Station. The other two returned, the track in the meantime having been obstructed at Pratt and Gay Street by anchors, paving-stones, sand, and other dibris at hand.

"After considerable delay, it was determined to make the attempt to march the remaining troops through the city, only sixty of whom were supplied with arms. The remainder were recruits, and occupied second-class and baggage-ears. At the head of this column on foot Major Brown placed himself, walked in front, and exerted all his influence to preserve peace.

"At the corner of Fawn Street two of the soldiers were struck with stones and knocked down. One of them was taken by the police to the drugstora of T. J. Pitt, at Pratt and High Street, and the other to the Eastern Police Station.

"The stones flew thick and fast, and continued until the corner of Gay street was reached, when the troops fired. Several persons fell on the first round, and the crowd became furious.

A number of revolvers were used by the crowd, and their shots took effect in the ranks. The firing continued from Frederick Street to South Street in quick succession. At Howard and Dovor Street the troops in one of the cars fired into the crowd. The balls struck the brick walls of the dwelling-houses. Several soldiers were wounded here, but no citizens were struck by the bullets of the soldiers. The faces of many of the soldiers, as

and other missiles into the ranks throughout the whole line of march.

"The mob were kept posted between the depots by men on horseback, who rode back and forth. Finally, crowds rushing pellmell from the lower streets toward the depot gave notice that the cars were coming, and they arrived one after the other, each drawn by four horses. The blinds of most of the cars were shut down, and in these not provided with blinds, the troops laid down flat, to avoid the bricks thrown at them. The car-windows were perfectly riddled, and their sides bore great indentations from the rocks and bricks burled at them.

"The scene while the traops were changing ears was judescribably fearful. Taunts, clothed in the most fearful language, were hurled at them by the panting growd, who, almost breathless with running, passed up to the car-windows, presenting knives and revolvers, and enrsed up into the faces of the soldiers. The police were thrown in between the cars, and formed a barrier; the troops changed cars, many of them cocking their muskets as they stepped on the platform.
"After embarking, the assemblage expected to

see the train moved; but it was delayed, in the vain hope that the crowd would disperse. But no, it swelled, and the troops expressed to the officers of the read their determination to go at once, or they would leave the cars, and make their way to . fashington.

"A wild ory was raised on the platform, and a donse crowd ran down the long platform and out on the railroad treek toward the Spring Gardens, until the track for a mile was black with an excited

rushing mass. Great logs, telegraph-poles, requiring a dozen or more men to move them, were haid across the rails.

A body of police followed after the crowd, both on a full run, and removed obstructions as fast as they were put on the track. The police interfered on every occasion; but the crowd, growing larger and more excited, would dash off at a break neck run for another position further on, until the county line was reached. When the train went out, the mass of people had almost returned to the denot

"The names of the killed in the attack are given in the following list, also the wounded The names of some of the soldiers killed -A. O. Whitney, Luther C. Ladd. Soldiers wounded-Asa Needham, Michael Green, D. B. Tyler, Edward Colvin, H W. Danforth, William Putch.

"Three unknown citizens killed-Robert W. Davis Philip S Mills, John McMahon, William R. Clark, John McCann, James Carr, Sebastian Giles, William Maloney, Michael Murphy.

"Citizens wounded - James Myers, mortally; Conly, William Reed, and boy unknown."

As in the case of all roots, a great many of the wounded were carried off by their friends, thus not

> BURNING OF THE

being reported.

GUNPOWDER BRIDGE

On the night of April 19th, 1861 Marshal Kane and ex-Governor Lowe, of Maryland, accompanied by Major Brown and his brother hastened to the office of Charles Howard, the President of the Beard of Police of the City of Baltimore, who was waiting for them, when that officer and the Mayor issued orders for the destruction the railroad bridges, near Baltimore furnishing highway between Philadel-phia and Washington

The work was soon ac-complished A gang of lawless men bastened out to the Canton Bridge, two or three miles from the City of Baltimore, on the Philadelphia. Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad. and destroyed it As the

train from the north reached the station, it was stopped by the interference of a pastol fired at the engineer

The passengers were at once turned out of the ears, and these were filled by the mob, who com pelled the engineer to run his train back to the long bruiges of the Gunpowder and Bush Creeks. These bridges were fired, and large portions of them were speedily consumed.

BURNING OF THE GOSPORT NAVY YARD.

IMMEDIATELY after the fall of Fort Sumter the attention of the Confederate Government was turned to the military stores, ships-of-war and heavy guns at the Navy Yard opposite Norfolk, Va. The day before the passage of the secession ordinance by Virginia (April 16th, 1861), boats were senttled in the channel of the Elizabeth River to prevent the Federal Government from making e of the several ship-of-war anchored near the Navy Yard, the Secessionists intending thereby to possess themselves of the Yard and ships for the use of the Confederate Government,

It was one of the largest and best'appointed naval stations in the United States, and had, beside ship houses, machine shops and granite dry dock. rmous quantities of arms and munitions of war, including two thousand pieces of heavy cannon fit for service, three hundred of which were new Dahl-The property of the Yard of all kinds was worth ten millions of dollars, and included the man-of-war Pennsulvania, a three-decker, one hundred and twenty guns; the ships-of-the-line New York, eighty-four guns; Columbus, eighty guns; Delaware, eighty-four guns, on the stocks; the frigates United States, Columbia and Raritan, each fifty guns; the sloops of war Plymouth and Germantown, each twenty-two guns; and

Arms, 1881. the steam-frigate Merrimac, afterward so destructive to the Federal fleet in Hampton Roads, until silenced by the little Monitor

Commodore Charles S. McCauley, in command of the Gosport station, had been cantioned by the Government to take no unnecessary action, to give accelless alarm, but to be ready to move if it became accessary. On the 14th of April, Engineerin chief B. F. Isherwood arrived at the Yard to not the Merrimae in order at once for sea; and Cantain Paulding brought instructions from Washington to Commodore McCauley to proceed at once to arm the Merrimae, get the Plymouth and Dolphin beyoud danger, prepare the Germantown to be towed out, and to put on board the ships the most valuable property, ordnance stores, etc., preparatory to being moved beyond danger, if necessary.

The orders of the Secretary of the Navy were, to defend the vessels and other property in his chargo

STEAM-TUG "BNCLE BEN" SEIZED BY THE SECESSIONISTS AT WILMINGTON, N. C. APRIL 20rH. 1861.

at all hazard, using force, if necessary, to prevent their seizure, either by moh violence, organized effort, or assumed authority. Captain Paulding advised and directed the frigate Cumberland to be ed in position to cover the larbor, the Navs Yard, the cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth, and the channel through which they were approached. With these arrangements of precaution completed, Captam Paulding left for Washington, April 17th.

Mr. Isherwood, the same day, had the Merri ready for sea, and proposed to Commodore McCauley that the fires be lighted and the frigate got under steam before other obstructions be placed in the river. McCauley said. "To-morrow will do." The fires were lighted the next morning, and every one ready for departure. The commodore again suggested delay. Mr. Isherwood reminded him that the orders were peremptory; but the vessel was not ordered off, the fires were put out and the Mer rimac remained at anchor. Commodors McCauley afterward explained to the Naval Department that he was influenced by the advice of his junior officers, whom he believed to be true to their flag, but who, when they heard of the secession of Virginia, resigned to join the Confederates

General Talinferro, in command of the Confederate forces, occupied Norfolk, and on the 18th of April, with the aid of the naval officers lately resigned, and who had already arranged with the workmen in the Yard, determined to seize the They waited one day for reinforcements from Richmond and Petersburg with heavy rifled cannon and ammunition. McCauley sent word to Taliaferro that he would not move a vessel or fire a shot except 10 self-defense. This promise gave him time to scuttle the ships, sparing none except the Cumberland

On the afternoon of the 20th, just as the ships had been sunk, Captain Paulding came up in the Paicnee, with orders from the Secretary of the Navy to relieve McCauley, take command of the ships and Yard, and save or destroy the public property. Paulding had added one hundred marines to his crew at Washington, and at Fortress Monroe he was reinforced by Colonel David W. Warduff and three hundred and fifty Massachusetts volunteers who had arrived the same day. Cantain Paulding saw that the scuttled ships could easily be raised and used by the Confederates, and that, with but two ships affort and his small land force, he could not defend the Navy Yard He at once decided to apply the torch and burn the property he could not rescue and carry off. Trusted and afficient officers and men, including Lieutenant J. H. Russell, Cuptain Charles Wilker, Commodore Allen, Sauds and Rogers, Captain Wright, and Lieutenant H A, Wise, were each assigned to special duties, to make the destruction as

thorough and speedy as possible, and the troops, marines, sailors, and workmen who had remained true to the flag of their Government, were taken on board the Paience and Cumbertand and the Yankee Captain Gorman, fastened her hawser to the Cumberland ready to tow her out of danger.

Captain Paulding then sent up a rocket, and the incendiaries applied the match The spectacle of the confingration was a surprise to the inhabitants and to the Confederate whole country for miles, and the heavy loaded guns on the Pennsylvania discharging as the fire reached them udded to the grandeur of the scone. With the elements of destruction in full possession, the Pannee, and Fankee with the Cumberland in tow, steamed down the river and the officers and men left on shore reached them in small-boats, except Commodoro Rogers

and Captain Wright, who were unable to secure a boat, and were taken at duy break prisoners of war by the Confederates.

The fire, as far as accomplishing the full destruction of the property, was ineffective. The ship-houses, barracks and lofts were destroyed, but the dry dock, the heavy ordannee, the machine shops, the ordannee buildings, foundries, sawmil, pro-visions and officers' quarters, were saved. The ships that were scuttled and fired were but partly destroyed, and the Confederates gained the use of the Merrimag, Ravitan and Plymouth, by their raising and repairs, which were readily made in the Yard. On the 21st the Confederates seized Fort Norfolk, 300,000 pounds of powder, and large quantities of loaded shells.

Batteries were erected at Sowell's Point and Crancy Island, and supplied with the heavy guns from the Navy Yard. This gave the Confederates the control of the harbor of Norfolk, as well as valuable materials of war. Within one week after the evacuation of Sumter the Confederates had session of Harper's Ferry and Gosport Navy Yard-important preliminary movements looking to the seizure of the national capital.

"TINCLE BEN."

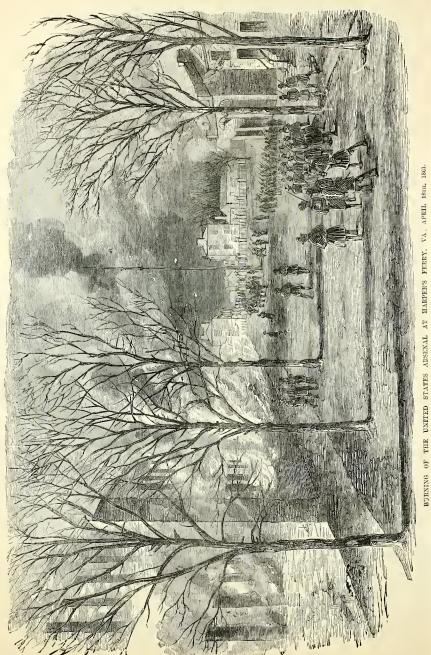
The steam tig Uncle Ben was owned by Messra The steam tig Uncle Ben was owned by access-Johnson & Higgins, merchants of Wall Street New York, and was commanded by Captain W. H. Dare. She seiled from New York on April 6th, 1861, and anchored in the harbor of Wilnington, N. C., on



HURNING OF THE GOSPORT NAVY



HURNING OF THE GOSPORT NAVY FARD NORFOLK, VA., APRIL 21st, 1861





RECRUITING FOR THE HAWKINS NEW YORK ZOUAVES.

the 20th. In the afternoon of that day she was sounded and seized by a body of armed Secessionists,

and her captain and pilot were imprisoned.

After cleven days' confinement they were released by the interposition of the Cape Fear Flying Artillery. They were conveyed by the Alba, a New York vessel, Captain Powell, to New York. The Uncle Ben was held by its captors.

BURNING OF THE U.S. ARSENAL AT HARPER'S FERRY,

The village of Harper's Ferry, Va., obtained a ad-celebrity in the Antunin of 1859, through what is known as the "John Brown raid"; and was again, a April 18th, 1801, brought into prominent notice

by the burning of the United States Arsenal at that place by the United States forces, to protent its folling into the hands of the insurgent troops who endeavored to scize it. The Arsenal, containing a large quantity of machinery and arms, was garrisoned by a small detachment of United States Rides, numbering about forty men, under command of Lieutenant Ruger Jones.

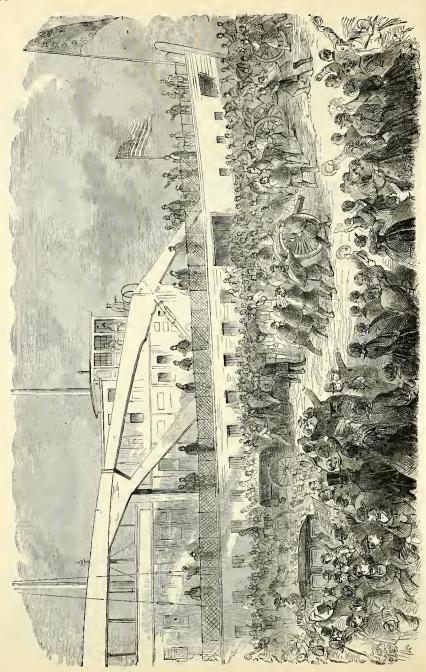
Having been apprised of the approach of an over-Arat., 1981. whelming force of insurgent troops, under instructions from the Governor of the State of Virginia, to seize on the Arsonal, Lieutenant Jones instantly set fire to trains of gunpowder that had been previously laid, and, three minutes afterward, both of the Arsenal buildings, containing the arms, together with the carpointor's

shop, which was at the upper end of a large and connected series of workshops of the armory proper, were in a blaze.

Every window in the building I all been thrown open, so as to inerease the farty of the configration. When this work was accomplished, Lieutenant Jones and his little garrison crossed the Potomac, over the correct bridge, followed by an excited crowd of citizens, who threatened him with the direct vengeance. He wheeled his men at the bridge and threatened to fire upon the pursuers, when they fell back. He then fed up the sanal, crossed the hills, and, wading streams and swamps, reached Hagerstown at about seven o'clock in the morning. There he prosured whieles to convey his command to Chumbersburg, Pa, and thence he



THE NAVAL RECRUITING OFFICE IN CHERRY STREET, NEW YORK.



went by raniway to Carlisle Barnucks, their destination, where they arrived on the afternoon of the 18th. The Government highly ownmended Leen tenant Jones for his fudicions act and his officers and men for their good conduct; and the commander was immediately promoted to the office of Assisnat Quartermaster. General, with the rank of Captain.

WILLIAM SPRAGUE

Boux at Cruston, R. L. September 12th 1803; susquel to the print-wrote established by the grandfatter; because a partner on the least of his father in 1844; was Governor of Rhode Island, 1869-3. In 1861 offered a regiment and battery to President Lincola, with which iss took the field, having a commission as brignifier-general; was present at the battle of Buil 16th, where he had a horse about noder Lin; was in several other actions during the Chin; was in several other actions during the Green United States Schutze; re-elevied in Green United States Schutze; re-elevied in the States Schutze; re-elevied in

RHODE ISLAND VOLUNTEERS.

Within fire days after the President's call for 75,000 troops, the Rhode Island Marine Artillery, with eight guns and one hundred and ten horses, commanded by Octonel Tompkins, passed through 'saw York on their way to Washington, and the First Regiment of infantry, 1,200 strong, under Colonel Ambross B. Burnside, was ready to move. It was composed of many of the wealther

Mar, 1861.

citizens of the State, and accompanied by the youthtul and patriotic Democratic Governor,
William Spraguo, who had, from ans
private purse, armed and equipped the regiment,

12 well as contributed to the general war fund.

The little State, by an Act of the Leg slature, ander a call of Governor Sprague for so extra session, held on the 18th of May, 1861, appropriated half a million dollars for equipping volunteers.



WILLIAM SPRAGUE,

The New York Tribune, speaking of the prompt

response of Rhode Island to the President's call for volunteers, said

Before the President had stirred the heart of the country with his preclamation, ringing in long reverberations, like a bugle blast, from coost to monatam range, a common of troops perfect in Cacipline and environer; acyoni any which had yet mustered to the ustional colors, reashed to the rescue of the monaced capital.

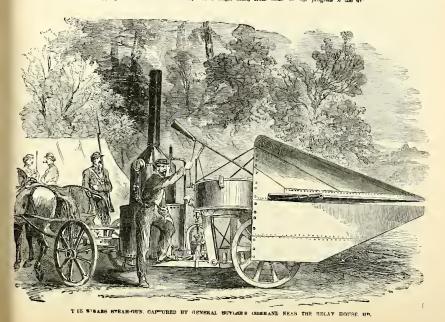
"Not only the officers of the regiment, but the Governor and Lieutenantgovernor, led the van, bearing with them the sovereignty of the State. With the side-arms of the officers and the shouldered muskets of the privates, cane, in the simple blonse of their nniform, the representatives of more than \$30,000,000 of wealth. No such event has ever before been recorded in war, nor has there been seen, by the past or present gen oration, such an impersonation of the muscle and the material aid of a campaign upon its muster and within its roll-call. Its moral influence has been immenso, and ho who, hereafter, shall write the chronicle of what has been, and is yet to be, in this strife, will note this as the pivot upon which the divided North wheeled into a compact and selid form of resistance to rebellion,"

RATE OF PAY TO VOLUNTEERS.

THE United States Government paid, per month, to volunteers who enlisted in response to the first call of the President as follows:

Colonel				\$218 00
Licutement-colone:			, `	194 00
Major				175 OH
Captain .				108 50
First Lieutenant .				108 50
Second Lieutenaut ,				103 50
Brevet Second Lieute	mant			10 3 50
curst, or Orderly Ser Other Sergeants ,	gunnt			29 00
				27 00
		•		22 00 20 00
Musicians				21 00

Offices were required to provide their own uniforms and equipments, but the men received their clothing and arms from the Federo: Gov erament. This rate of pay was considerably changed when further calls were made during the progress of the wy.



THE U.S. NAVAL ACADEMY AT ANNAPOLIS.

On Angust 7th, 1845, George Ban eroft, Secretary of the Navy under President Polk, isand orders for the establishment of a Naval School, and instructed Commander Franklin Bachanan (who subsequently commanded the Confederate ironelad Merrinac, and was afterward taken prisoner by Admiral Farragat in Mobile Harber) to open a naval school in Fort Seven, Amapolis Harber, Maryland

October 10th, 1845, the school was formally opened, and the object of the enterprise, with course of instruction, was set forth as follows: "To collect the midshipmen, who, from time to time, are on shore, and give then occupation during their stay on hand in the study of mathematies, nantical stroughry, theory of morals, international law, gunuery, the use of steam, the Spanish and Frenc's languages, and other branches essential in the present day to the accomplishment of a navel officer." There were present fifty-six midshipmen and eight instructors. The buildings in the fort were found sufficient for instructioarooms, quarters and mess.

rooms, quarters and mess.

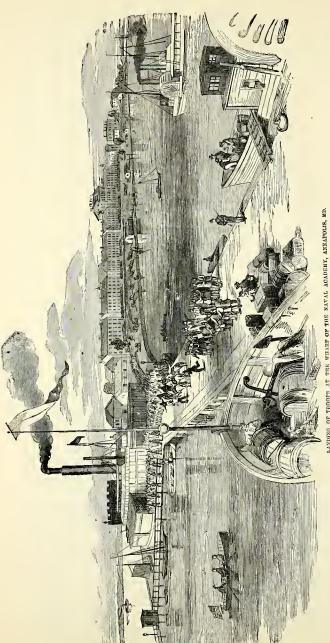
In 1846 Congress appropriated
\$28,200 to support the School, and a
like sum in 1847. At the end of 1847
the School numbered minety midshipmen in attendance. In 1849 the isstitution was reorganized by a special
board of mayal officers, who were a structed to make the course of instruction and the regulations conform
to the system pursued at the Military
Academy at West Point. The title of
the institution was elanged from
Naval School to United States Naval
Academy.

Academy.

In 1831, the duration of the course of study was fixed at four years, the number of instructors was increased to eleven, and the sloop-of-war Proble was assigned to the Academy as a practice-ship, and for the Sunner critise of three and a half months could year. A board of visitors was also provided for each year to annually inspect the Academy, and report to Concress its condition.

gress its condition. During the first year of our Civil War, Annapolis became an important military depot, being occupied by General Butler as a rendezvous for troops en route to the defence of the capital. The Academy, with its apparatus, and such of its corps of instructors and cadets as did not join the Confederacy, was transferred to Newport, R. I., where it continued until the close of the war, when it returned, September, 1865, to its original home at Annapolis. The list of successive superintendents is as follows: Commander Franklin Buchanan, 1845-7; Commander George P. Upshur, 1847-50; Captain C. K. Stribbling, 1850-3; Captain L. M. Goldshorough, 1853-7; Commander George S.Blake, 1857-65; Vice-admiral D. D. Porter, 1865-9 Roar-admiral John L. Worden, 1869-74; Recradmiral C. R. P. Rogers, 1874.

The departments of study are supplied with all the paraphernalia of actual naval warfare, including guaof the various cellive; ships, from the steam-launch to the steam-frigate and ironclad; a complete workshop and foundry. Steam engineering, gunnery, philosophy, chemistry, and artronomy, are illustrated by the latest and most approved apparatus; and the Summer eruise each year perfects be cadet midshipman in naval warfare.



ANNAPOLIS AND BALTIMORE OCCUPIED BY GENERAL BUTLER.

On the 18th of April, General Benjamin F. Butler, who and been placed by Goveror Andrew in command of the first contingent of Massachusetts troops raised under President Linsoln's proclamation, left Buston with the Eighth Regiment, Colonel Timothy Morror, reaching Philadelphia late the following day. There he heard of the attack which had been numbe that morning on the Sixth Massachusetts Regiment, while

Sixth Massachusetts Regiment, while guessing through Ballimors, and, after consultation with the communder of the recently-created "Department of Washington," Major-general Bobert Patterson, as well as with Commodore Dupont, thou in charge of the League Island Navy Yard, Philadolphia, it was decided to proceed to Washington by way of Annapolis.

Before noon of the 20th, on arriving at Havre do Grace, and not meeting with the armed resistance which many had led him to expect, he ravidly embarked the regiment on the powerful for yboat Maryland, which latter yet renained in charge of her regular crew, and arrived at Annapolis shortly after midnight, fortunately in time to save the frigate Constitution ("Old Transides"), which scue.



DARRACK OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT OF NEW YORK,

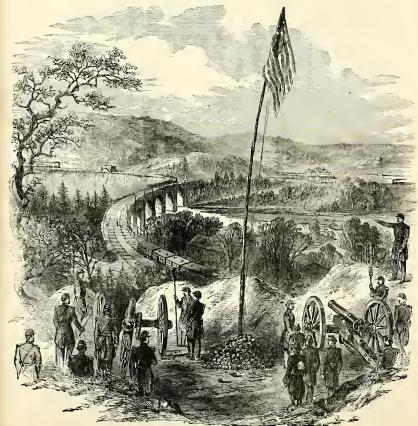
AFTER A MARCH OF TWENTY MILES
FROM ANNAPOLIS TO ANNAPOLIS JUNCTION

insurgents were on the point of seizing. With the aid of the Maryland, the old vessel was towed to a place of safety, and left in charge of her late gallant commander, Captain Blake, who was directed to keep the guns trained upon the river-banks.

In miding the frigute, however, the ferryboat got

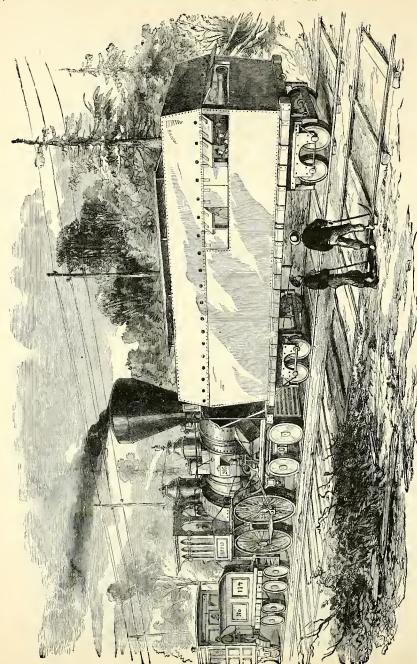
aground, and foreiby remained so till the rollowing thay, adding to the already great disconnerts of the troops on board, and naturally intensifying the anxiety of General Butler, who foresaw the serious complications which, in the thon excited condition of atfairs, overy minute's delay might bring. Nor can it will be conjectured how much more compromising the position would have become had not the Screuth Regiment of New York City, in command of Colonel Marshall Lefforts, having sailed by steamer from Philadelphia, arrived on the scene, and not only thus aided the landing of the Eighth Massachusetts Regiment, but strengthoned materially the available military force placed within the general's immediate reach.

Both regiments were quartered at the United States Naval Academy, in opposition to Governor Thomas H. Hicks, whose recent protest, addressed to President Lincoln, against the landing of trougs upon the soil of Maryhand, had met with no storner a rebuke at the hands of our them able Secretary of State, William II. Seward, than that administered by General Butler, who, besides taking decided unabrage at the Governor's undattering designation of the force under his command, took occasion to romind the Governor that his troops were not "Northern troops," but "a part of the whole



THE BOUQUET BATTERY, COMMANDING THE VIADUCT OVER THE PATAPSCO RIVER ON THE BAL LOOK AND OHIO RAILROAD.

WEAR THE BELLY HOUSE



THE RADEROAD BATTERY BULL TO PROTECT THE WORENEN WHILE REBUILDING THE BURNED BRIDGES ON THE PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE, AND OHIO PALLMOADS.

mulitia of the United States, obeying Los call of the President."

The further progress of the troops was impeded by the teams up of much of the line of the Annapolis and Elk Ridge Railway, as well as the destruction of all that company's relling stock, which had alken place he previous day. It was, therefore, determined to rebuild the read at once, and place the disabled engines in running order, the more readily to procure long-needed supplies for the mesoand in order to open a way for the additional troops which were expected soon to follow. The work, though difficult under the circumstances, was completed on the 24th of April, with the help of skilled workmen, now wobunters coldiers, and the two regiments then left Annapolis for the Junction, which they reached the following day. It was then decreded that the Eighth Massachmetts would romain to hold the road just opens., while the Soventh sew York should proceed to Washington.

The Seventh reached its destination the same evening, and with the Sixth Massachusetts, as well a few companies of Pennsylvania troops, already



TROOFS REPAIRING THE MILLERVILLE BRIDGE, ON THE

Mills, the justly celebrated Winans steam-gun, which had just been finished by its inventor, Dickinson, and was expected to revolutionize the then

existing system of warfare.

Late on the 13th of May, the first small detach-

observed to aid a inc maintenance of the laws, and appealing to the good faith of the people. From it we extract the following:

... A detachment of the force of the Federal Garceroment under any command have occupited the City of Baltimore for the purpose, among others things, of enforcing respect and obedience to the have a well of the State, if requested thereto by the civil authorities, as of the Carlest States have, while are being violated within list limits by some emblguant and trailorous men, and la order to testiff the acceptance by the Federal Government of the fact that the city and all the well-discussioned portion of its inhabitents are loyal to the Union and Le Constitution, and not to be so regarded and treated by all. To the conditioner, that a misunderstanding of the purpose of the Government may be insunderstanding of the purpose of the Government that well-discussion of the purpose of the Government that well-discussed period of the continuous continuous; to relieve all approheneions, if no the state of the continuous continuous; to relieve all approheneions, if no the state of the continuous continuous and the continuous con



BATTERY ON ELK RIDGE, NEAR THE RELAY HOUSE, COMMANDING THE WASHINGTON BRANCH OF THE BALTIMORE AND ORIO BAILROAD

in the city, and which were the first volunteers that concled Weshington, constituted, strange though it may appear, a total suititary force of about two Roussaud men aumituble for the defense of the capital. The "Department of Annapole," including the country for twenty niles on either side of the rail-say leading to Washington, was then created by Gie zenut-gowend Scott, who placed General Bule to it is head, with full dissortionary powers. By the ond of April there had assembled at Annapolis, which was then practically the key to the only open roai to Washington, a force of ten thousand men. On the 4th of May, General Butler issued

Ou the 4th of May, General Batter issued onless for the dispatching from Washington of the Eighth New York, nuder the command of Colonel Lyous; Major A. M. Cook's Boston Light Artillery, and the already famons Sixth Massachusetts, and, with this force, he proceeded the following day to within a few miles of Balticolous on the colones with the colones which we have the colones which we have the colones when the colones which we have the colones when the colones were the colones when the colones when the colones when the colones were the colones when the colones when the colones were the colones which were the colones when the colones were the co

Mar, 1881. was then, as now, a very important station at the junction of the railway lines leading to Washington and te Harper's Ferry. It was white General Butler was at the Relay House perceting his plans that the Eighth New York and Major Cook's artiller's force captured, at Ellicott

ment of troops was sent toward Baltimore. On the following evening, during the prevalence of a frightful rainstorm, General Battler, with the Sixth Massachusetts and the Eighth New York Regiment, entered the city, and, without meeting any resistance, established his headquarters on Feberal Hül, an eminence commanding the city proper, as well as Fort McHenry in the near distance. His arrival was followed by the issning of a proclamation setting forth his mission, which was

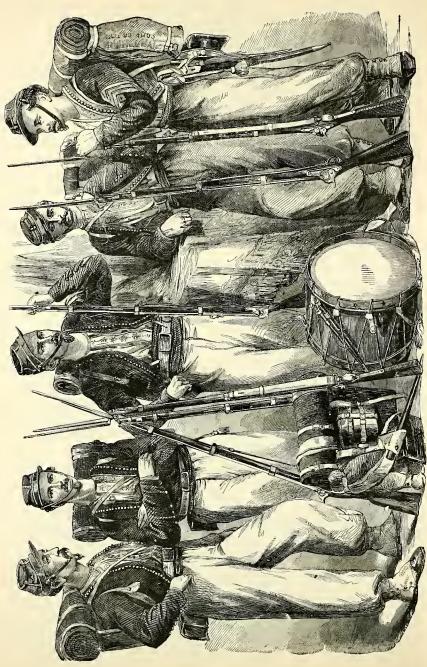


FRANK PIERCE, DF LYNN, A MEMBER OF THE EIGHT MASSACHUSETTS, DIVING POR A MISSING MAIL.

in so far as it may be used to afford aid and comfort t , those in rebellion against the Government, whether here or elsewhere. . . ,

"The ordinary operations of the corporate Government of the City of Balliance, and of the civil authorities, will not be laterfaced with, but, on the contrary, will be aided by all the power at the command of the general, none eyenge call being made, and all such authorities are contilally invited to conerate with the general in command to carry not the purpose, set forth in the preclamation, so that the City of Balliance, may be shown to the country to be, what she is, in fact, patriotic and loyal to the Union, the Constitution and the law.

"To make it more apparent that the Government of the United States by fin more roles upon the longith particules and zeal of the good children of Baltimore and vicinity than and zeal of the good children of Baltimore and vicinity than upon any exhibition of force calculated to intimidate them into that obedience to the laws which the Government domin not will be pall from inherent speed and love of order, the commanding general has brought to the city with him, of the many thousand troops in the immediate neighborhood which subject be at once concentrated here, scarredy more then as relievery caused and, multil it fails him, le will continue to relievery caused and, multil it fails him, le will continue to rely upon that bryalty and patriotism of the children of Marylad which have avery see them found wanting to the Government in time of seed. The general far command desire account of the continue to the continue to the continue to the continue of the continue



"The general believes that, if the suggesthe general believes that, it the sugges-tions and requests contained in this procla-mation are fulthfully carried out by the co-operation of all good and Union-loving sitizens, and peace and quiet, and certainty sitizons, and peace and quiet, and certains of future peace and quiet, are thus restored busness will resume its accustomed channels, trade take the place of dollness and inactivity, efficient labor displace idieness, and Baltimore will be, in fact, what she is enfalled to be, in the front runk of the commercial cities of the nation."

General Butler's proclamation was followed by one from Governor Hicks, calling for the State quota of four egiments, in response to the call of the President. These troops were to serve only within the State of Maryland, or, if need be, for the defense of the capital. Almost simultaneously, likewise, came the reproof adminis-tered by the Lientenant-general of the Army at what he was pleased to term "hazardous occupation of Bultimore." The result was General Butler's recall to Washington, where, however, he was promoted to be a major-general of volunteers, and was given the command of a new and more extended military district, which meluded Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina, with headquarters at Fortress Monroe. General Butler was succeeded in command at Baltimore by General George Cadwallader, U. S. A., and the troops were temporarily withdrawn from the city, in accordance with a previous understanding between President Lincoln and the Governor of Maryland.

BENJAMIN F. BUTLER. Bonn in Deerfield, N. IL., November 5th,

1818; graduated at Waterville College, Me.; admitted to the har at Lowell, Mass., in 1840; served in the

chusetts; member of the Na-tional Democratio Convention beld at Charleston, S. C., April 23d, and adjourned to Baltimo June 19th, 1860; shortly with-drow therefrom, assouncing; "I will not sit in a convention re the African slave tradewhich is piracy by the laws of my constry—is upprovingly advocated." Headed the Breekinidge electoral ticket in the Preidential election of 1860.

Oo April 15th, 1961, upon a ball for troops to husten to the defence of Washington and Forters Mornee, Brigadier-general Butler, of the Massachusetts State Militin, issued the necessary orders for mustering the regi-ments of his brigade, and at the ad of the Eighth Regiment,



BENJAMIN F. BUTLER.

took his denarture for Washington. Prevented from reach-ing the capital by way of Baltimore in consequence of the many similar organizations. Immediately a number of com-State Millita through all grades, from private to brigadler-ing me capital by way of Baltimore in consequence of the general; represented Lowell, Mass., in the Legislature; burning of the bridges, the took this goand named to Havre de member of the Constitutional Convection, and in 1850 Grose, warene seized the Margand for the transport of

his men to Annapolis. There he prevented the frigate Constitution (the renowned "Old Ironsides") falling into the hands of the framework, and haded his command; and, with the New York Seventh, Colonel Murchail Lederts, occupied the Naval Academy grounds, against the opposition of the Governor of Maryland; repaired the railroad to Annapolis Junction, thus securing a clear road for the transportation of Northern troops to the capital; seized the Relay House, captured the Winans steam-gue, and, May 14th, 1861, occupied Fort Federal Hill, Baltimore, in command of the city, with a body of less than one thousand meo. These, in a letter issued to Governor Hicks, he terms letter issued to Governor Hicks, he terms
"MA Northern tropy," but "a part of the
whole militio of the United States, desying the
anti-open Persident." Promoted to be a
major-general of volunteers, May, 1801, and
placed in command of the "Department of
Vireinia," with headquarters at Fortress
Vireinia,"

In conjunction with Admiral Faragut, took possession of New Orleans, May 1st, 1862, carrying out many administrative re-1866, entrying out many formamination of forms which remain to this day; enplored City Point and Bermoda Hundred, dug the Dutch Gap Canal, aitled the movement of General Grant upon Petershurg, and per-formed other valuable services. In 1866 was clotted in Congress from the Essex District-and served several terms; was elected Gov-ernor of Massichusetts in 1882, served one term, and is now (1884) practicing law m

THE ZOUAVES.

The dashing exploits of the French Zonaves in the Crimean War, and the report made to the United States Government by its Military Commission sent to Europe during that war, attracted the emplative attention of all the light infantry tacticlass of our country.

Our young men were fuseinated with the stories of the agile, impulsive, effective and somewhat dramatle movements of the French Zonaves; and when young Elisworth made a tour of the East with his Chicago Cadets, in

panies were formed, which, at the beginning of the Wor of Secession, were at once recruited and extended into regiments,

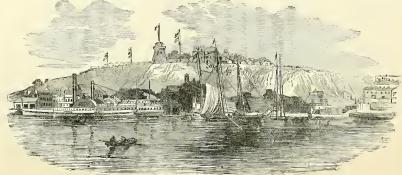
some of them being organized and commanded by raen who had seen active service as officers in the war of the United States with Mexico. No military organization

more britliant than those "Chitheir striking and gay uniforms, with their thowing red pants their januty erlmson caps, their their jaunty erlusson caps, their peculiar drub gaiters and leg-giogs, and the loose open bline jackets, with rows of sould thickly set sparkling buttons, and the light blue shirt beneath. They were urmed with the Minlé rifle, and their muoud as founded on Hurdee's Light Infantry Tactics, much modified and improved by Colonel Eli-worth. In all their evolutions

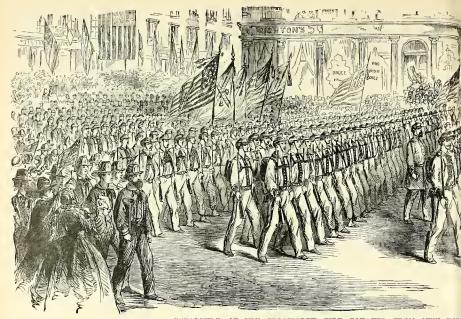
they displayed great precision.



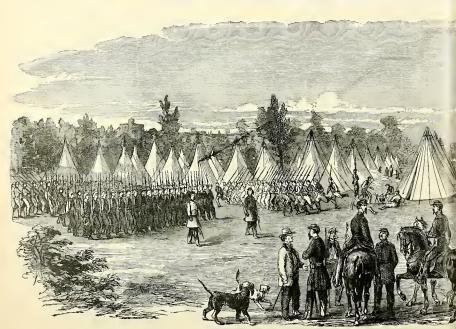
HEABQUARTERS OF GENERAL BUTLER ON FEDERAL HILL, HALTIMORE.



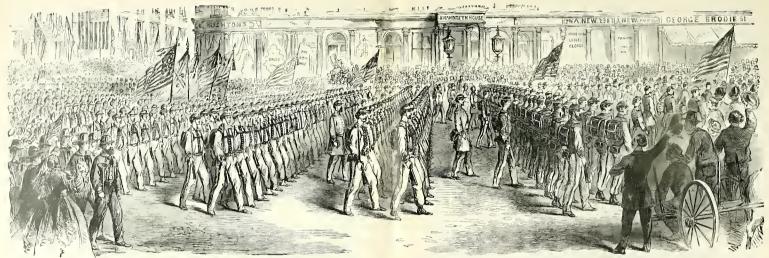
FEDERAL HILL, BALTIMORE (TAKEN FROM THE NORTH SIDE BASIN), OCCUPIED BY THE TROOPS OF GENERAL BUTLER'S COMMAND



DEPARTURE OF THE KLLSWORTH FIRE ZOUAVES FROM NEW YOR



ENCAMPMENT OF THE ELLSWORTH NEW YORK F.



DEPARTURE OF THE ELLSWORTH FIRE ZOUAVES FROM NEW YORK, APRIL 2978, 1861.—ESCORTED BY THE NEW YORK FIRE DEPARTMENT.



ENCAMPMENT OF THE ELLSWORTH NEW YORK FIRE TOUAVES, OPPOSITE THE NAVY YARD, WASHINGTON

EPHRAIM E. ELLSWORTH.

Born in Sarvtoga County, New York, April 23d, 1837, he was killed at Alexandria, Va., May 24th, 1861. He early displayed a taste for a military life, and sought to enter West Point as a eadet. Lacking political miluence, he entered a store in Troy, and afterward in New York City.

In 1855 he removed to Chicago, entered a law office as student, and soon achieved an honorable position. His murtial tendencies being still strong, he connected himself with a military company. Ho soon became its captain, and infused now life in it adopting the dress, drill and practices of the French Zounves, as illustrated by that arm of the service in the Crimean War. His company, known as the Chicago Zonave Cudets, were sworn to total abstinence from liquor, tobacco and all excesses. Profamity was made a ground for dismissal, and chivalrons courtesy at all times exacted.

About this time he entered the law office of Abraham Lincoln, then practicing law in Springfield, Ilhoois.

The reputation won by his company of Zonave Cadets, and the desire of the public to witness the peculiar drill, led to invitations to visit the Eastern cities, and in 1860 be compiled with this request.

In New York, he gave an exhibition Irill in the City Hall Park before



EPHRAIN ELMORE ELLSWORTH

eight thousand spectators. Ho was commissioned Second Lieutennt ig the army early in 1801, and, when voluntees were called for, he resigned his commission in the army, went to Now York, and from the firemen of that city organized a regiment of one thousand men, who, accustomed to exposure, hard work and extreme vigilance, proved excellent muterial for active service, especially under the peculiar drill and discipline adopted by Colonel Ellsworth.

This regiment was known as the New York Fire Zonaves, and on the 29th of April, 1862, sailed for Washington, and on the 24th of May occupied Alexandria, Virginia.

Before going into eaup, and white engaged in destroying means of connumication southward by railroad and telegraph, Colonel Ellsworth, accumpanied by u ar all guard, caught sight of a Concaught sight of a Con-

Acoustice 1886. caught eight of a Confederate flug flying from the Marseall House.

Delormined to capture it, he entered the house, mounted to the roctore down and secured the flag, and on his way to the street was shet down by J. W. Jackson, the proprietor of the hotel. Private Francis E. Brownell, one of his guards, immediately raused his rifle, shot Jackson through the head, and by the next movement shrust his bayonet through the body before it had fallen from the step.

Colonel Ellsworth's body was carried



THE ELLSWORTH (FIRE) ZOUAYES FIGHTING THEIR OLD NEW YOLL ENEMY IN THEIR USUAL WAY-ADJOINING WILLARD'S HOTEL, WASHINGTON



DEATH OF COLONEL EPHHIAM E. ELLSWORTH AT THE HANDS OF JAS, JACKSON, OF THE MARSHALL HOUSE.—SHOOTING OF JACKSON BY PRIVATE FRANCIS E. BROWNELL

o the White House in Washington, where the funeral service was performed, and thence, with impressive ceremonies, through New York City, to the home of his parents at Mechanicsville, N. Y., where a company of his devoted regiment fired a volley over his grave.

THE FIRE ZOUAVES,

On the morning of May 9th, 1861, it was announced at Washington that fire was in a liquorestaldishment next door to Willurd's Hotel. framediately General Mans-field, Colonel McDowell, and others, were in attendance. .n a short time the fire was extinguished, and all was promerd sife.

Two hours after, mother fire announcement was made, and this time flerre flames were seen relating from the same building. The flames spread with fearful apidity toward the solet, which was filled with dear volumer of annote and paule-striken guests. After interminable dalay, one or two loefficient fire companies annotes and paule-striken. Two hours after, another fire companies appeared, against whose feeble efforts the fire made continuous progress. At his just ture General Mansfeld dispatched au ald to Colonel Elisworth, ask-

"Fire | fire !" rang through the querion; and in a me-

ing for a detachment.



THE MARSHALL HOUSE, ALEXANDRIA, VA., FROM WHICH COLONEL ELLSWORTH REMOVED THE CONFEDERATE FLAG

ment ten men from each com pany, headed by their colocet were running swiftly and is order down the avenue. Or reaching the engine-house, they found it so fastened as they found it so featened as for a long time to defy their entrance; but they broke in the door, and rushed the en-gian to the fire. Here they were joined by several hun-dreds of their companious. Some of their nets were frightful to behold: Two of them held each a leg of the then, they standing on the roof coveloped in fluxes, while he, head downward, was suspended over the buraing building, until he run creded in reaching a hose pip which was extended from a short ludder. Colonel Ells worth seized the trumpet from worth sezzen the trimplet from a fireman who remonstrated insisting upon his right to command.

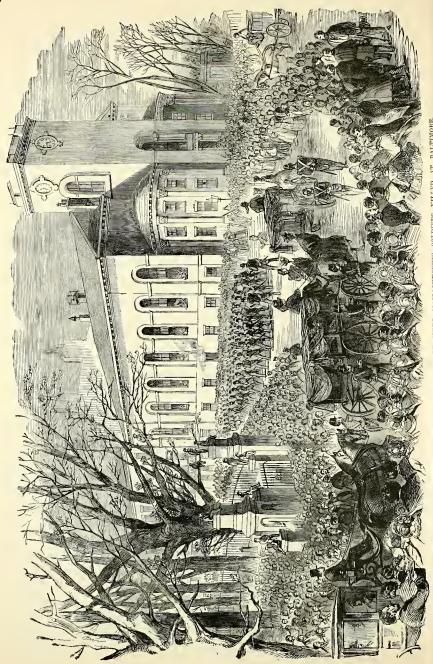
"Well," said the colone.

"if you have more men her than I have, you can take it" After two hours' hard wor. they subthed the fire. Gen eral Mansfield addressed them, ceid Meanfield sich eine Meenceid Meanfield sich eine Meenhanding and prassing time.

"I nun proud of you very proud of you very proud of you "After break
fasting with Mr. Willard,
they gave three "heen sunp
"Dixie," and uerbed to their quarters.

New Yorkers book great
delight in them Abraham Waberdat. Murinew Weed,
Slimoon Traper, and Farmer
Abel, prassed the bory, wit stood metaphorically on thes
beads with letugits.

heads with Jelight.



THE FUNERAL OF THE MASSACHUSETTS SOLDIERS KILLED AT BALTIMORE.

LUTHER C. LADD, a young mechanic of Lowell, a little more than seventeen years of age; Addis O. Whitney, another young mechanic, of Lowell, twenty-one years of age; Charles A. Taylor, a decorative painter of Boston-whe were killed outright-and Sumner H. Needham, of Lawrence, a plasterer by trade, who was mortally wounded, were the slain of the Sixth Massachusetts in Baltimore, on the 19th of April, 1861.

Private Merrill S. Wright, of the Richardson Light Infantry of Lowell, was detached by Colonel Jones to receive the bodies from Marshal Kane of Baltimore, and to convey them to their former homes. The bodies were received in Buston on the 1st of May by a military escort under Governor Andrew and Adjutant-general Schouler, accom-

which Lieutenant-colonel Thomas J. Morris, of the staff of Governor Bradford of Maryland, presented a beantiful national flag, made of silk, and wrought by the loyal women of Baltimore for the purpose. On the polished black walnut staff was a silver plate, bearing an engraving of the arms of Maryland and of Massachusetts, and the words:

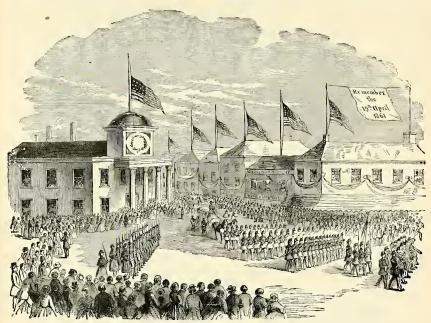
MARYLAND TO MASSACHUSETTS,

арпи. 19тн, 1865. MAY THE UNION AND PRIENDSHIP OF THE PUTURE ORLITERATE THE ANGUISH OF THE PAST.

This was the crowning evidence of the sorrow of true Marylanders for the wrongs inflicted on citizens of Massachusetts. Only a few months after the occurrence, the Legislature of Maryland took steps "wipe out," as they expressed it, the foul blot of the Baltimore riot, and on the 5th of March, 1862, the Assembly appropriated seven thousand dollars, panied by a large concourse of citizens, and were to be dispensed, under the direction of the Gov-

Major-general John E. Wool, second in command to Lieutenant-general Winfield Scott, Gen-Aren, 1801. cral-in-chief, United States Army, was at Troy, N. Y. He at once, as Commander of the Eastern Department, which included the territory east of the Mississippi River, took the active control of the troops being mised and ponred into the City of New York, and, making his headquarters at the St. Nicholas Hotel, issued orders to have all troops forwarded. He, likewise, made requisitions for arms, subsistence and transportation, and actively co-operated with the Union Defense Committee of New York City, of which General John A. Dix was chairman,

The crisis demanded immediate action, and General Wool assumed extraordinary authority, justified only by the exigency in view of the impossibility of communication with Washington, New Jersey was asking for transportation for her regiments, now equipped by voluntary contributions,



THE BODIES OF THE SIXTH MASSACHUSETTS SOLDIERS KILLED AT BALTIMORE RECEIVED BY THE CITIZENS OF LOWELL,

dark and stormy. All the mills were stopped running, the stores were closed, and all business was suspended. The bodies were received by a great concourse of citizens and six military com-

panies just organized for the war, and escorted to Huntingden Hall, which was draped in black. The funeral services were held in the Hall. The Rev. W. R. Clark, of the Methodist Church, preached an impressive sermon before the authorities of the city and the people, and then the two bodies were pisced in a vault in the Lowell Ceme-tery. A little more than four years afterward the remains of these "first martyrs" were deposited beneath a beautiful monument erected by a popnlar subscription.

It was dedicated on the 17th of June, 1865, in the presence of nearly 20,000 people, with impos-ing ceremonies, by the Masonic fraternity, and a large number of military organizations.

Governor Andrew lelivered an oration, after

each other as loving sisters in the great family of the nation.

GENERAL JOHN E. WOOL

THE NEW YORK UNION DEFENSE COMMITTEE,

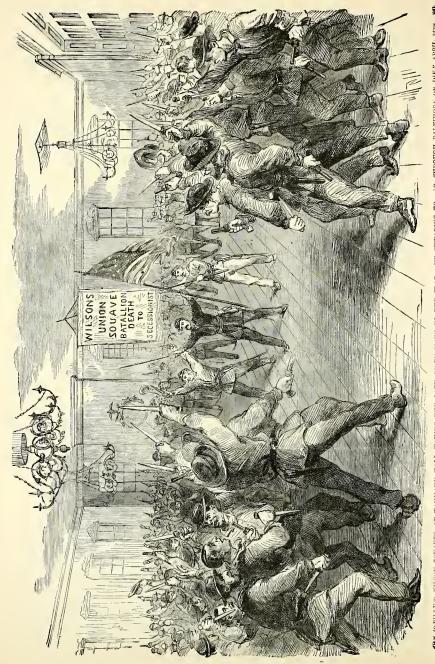
During the time the national capital was cut off from communication with the North, five companies of Pennsylvania troops, who had pre-celled the Sixth Massedusotts, had succeeded in passing through Baltimore before the mob had organized, and were assailed with threats and oaths instead of paving-stones and shotguns. These, with the Sixth Massachusetts, constituted the national guard protecting the seat of government.*

*These five companion were the Washington Arilliery, Captain James Wave, of Fottaville; the National Light Infanty, Captain & McDonald, of Fottaville; the Hinggold Might Anilliery, Captain James McKnight, of Reading; the Lecon Canada, Captain J. Schlemer, of Levistown, and the Allan Dataury, Captain Thomas B. Yangar, of

temporarily deposited in the vaults of King's ernor of Massachusetts, for the relief of the fami- General Wool sent them on to Philadelphia, and Chapel. On the 6th of May, those of Ladd and lies of those who were then injured. To-day, thence by transports across the Chesapeake to An-Whitney were removed to Lowell. The day was Massachusetts and Maryland cordially embrace napolis. He early looked to the safety of the Gosport Navy Yard, to Hampton Roads and Fortress Monroe, and sent by transports, accompanied by armed steamers, provisions, ammunition and reinforcements, as he well know the importance of these strategie points and the value of the armament at Gosport to the enemy, should they fall into their hands.

The Governors of the various States in his department, as they were cut off from communicating with Washington, applied to him for counsel as well as for munitions of war, and for arms and for equipments for the volunteers waiting to be sent to the defense of the capital. Governor Yates appealed for arms and ammunition for five thousand waiting Illinois volunteers, and was directed, in conjunction with Frank P. Blair, of Missouri, to take possession of the United States Arsenal at St. Louis, and use the 21,000 stand of arms and 110,000 rounds of ammunition there store

General Wool ordered the Ellsworth Zouavea





SIXTEEN TRANSPORTS CROSSING CHESAPEAKE BAY WITH NEW YORK TROOPS FOR WASHINGTON, VIA ANNAPOLIS, MAY 4TE. 187.

Governor Morgan of New York, who delayed them prestige of successful invasion. voyed a request to the Wir Department to utily until they should reduce their overflowing ranks. The reward for this fidelity was an order from and approve the conduct and action of General

the Pennsylvania roops with 16,000 muskets and \$60,000 cartridges. To six Ohio regiments he issued 3,000 muskets and 118,000 eartridges. To other O no troops, 10,000 muskets and 400,000 cartridges. Five thousand muskets and 200,000 cartridges were issued to Indiana troops, Illinois drew 200,000 cartridges; Massachusetts, 4,000 stand of arms; New Hampshire, 2,000 muskets and 20,000 cartridges; New Jersey, 3,000 muskets; and 10,000 muskets and 400,000 cartridges were issued to General l'atterson, in command in l'ennsylvania, and 16,000 muskets to Major-general Sandford, of New York. He made Fortress Monroe seenre. saved the capital from scizure, and by his prompt action kept alive the fires of patriotism,

have, in waiting for an order for arms and equipments from the sent of Government, been called to

forward, in opposition to the technical objections of the capital of the nation, and armed with the resolutions of congratulation and thanks, and con

to the number authorized by law. He furnished the General-in-chief, in the first mail from Wash-

Wool, and to continue him is command of the

city and department. These resentions were furnished to the President of the United States, to Lieutemmt-general Scott, and to Major-general Wood Arril 30th, 1861, and or August 17th, 1861, General Wool was called from his retirement, and placed in command of the Department of South castern Virginia, to suceed General Butler at Fortress Monroe.



SLEEPING QUARTERS OF THE RHODE ISLAND REGIMENT IN THE PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON.

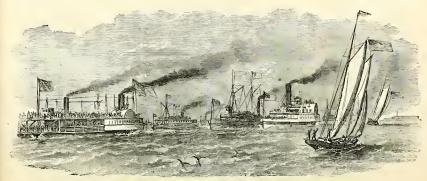
and sent forward, organized and armed, volunteers ington received after its investment (April 30th, they were presented with a beautiful silk flug by the wbo, without such prompt onconragoment, might 1861), directing General Wool to return to his Ludies' Soldiers' Relief Association. Colonel Wilheadquarters at Troy, and there await the recovery liam Wilson had been one of the very first to offer of his health, known to be feeble. The Union his services to the Government on the breaking out repulse from the soil of New York and Massachu. Defense Committee, who appreciated his services,

("BILLY") WILSON ZOUAVES.

In June 16th, 1861. Santa Rosa Island, on which stands Fort Pickons, was made lively by the encampment there of the Sixth New York Regiment of Volunteers, knows as "Billy Wilson's Zonaves.

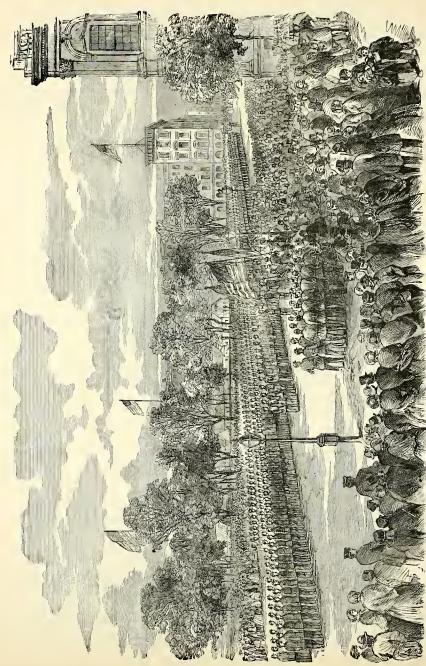
They left New York, June 13th, on which day

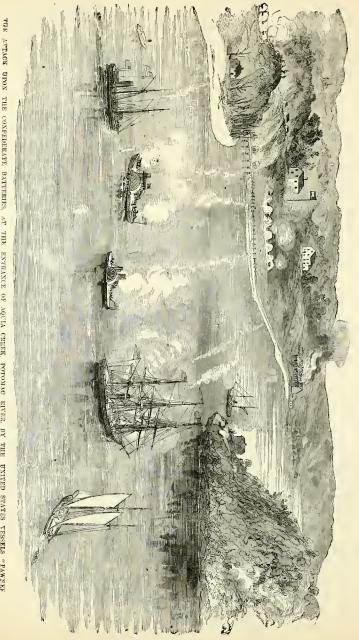
of the war. He recruited a regiment of nearly acts and Illinois an invading army possessed of as did the whole people north, unanimously adopted twelve hundred men from the rowdy and criming



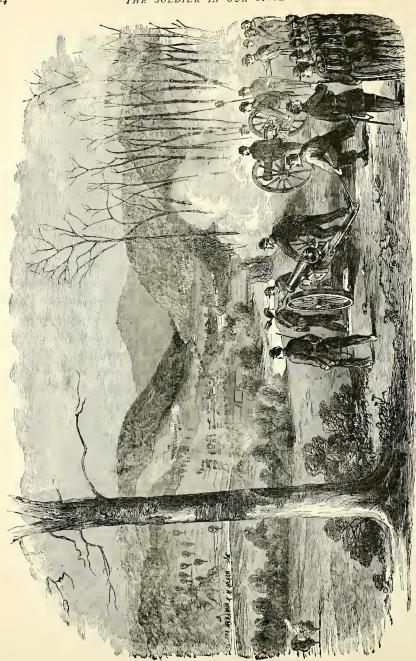
PIRST DIVISION OF PENNSILVANIA VOLUNTEERS, UNDER GENERAL CALWALLADER, ENTERING BALTIMO, 2 HARBOR, MAY 107B, 1861







THE ATTACK UPON THE CONFEDERATE BATTERIES, AT THE ENTRANCE OF AQUÍA CREEK, POTOMAG RIVER, BY THE UNITED STATES VESSELS "PAWNEF," "ANACOSTA" AND "RESOLUTE." JUXE 18:1. 18:1.



THE FIGHT AV PHILIPPL VA., JUNE 31, 1861.—THE UNITED STATES TROOPS UNDER COMMAND OF COLONEL DUMONT, SUPPORTED BY COLONELS KELLEY AND LANDERS, TO LANDER COLONEL DOMONT, SUPPORTED BY COLONELS KELLEY AND LANDERS.

and the popular clamer of the inferi-Baltimero !" Jozz, test. ated moh elements to punish summa

rily the perpetrators of the Bultimore

attack on the Sixth Massachusetts Regiment.
Colonel Wilson formally mustered his regiment in the old Tanmany Hell, and there, on April 27th, with the men arranged around the room, with the officers in the centre, the Colonel, with a sword in one hand and the American flug in the other, knelt on one kace, and all present kaelt with him, and repeated after him the oath: "To support the flag, and never flinch from its path through blood or death." He then decounced the Plug Uglies of Baltimore, and declared that Wilson's Zonaves would leave but a monument of their bones in the

Amid vells of " Death to the Plug Uglies ! said; "Though I may be the first man slain, I have but one request to make: Let each of you, my followers, select his man and avenge my death." The regiment was transported the same day to

Staten Island, where they went into enmp until they were, on the 13th of June, embarked, as they supposed, for Baltimore, but really for Santa Rosa Island.

They encamped about a mile enstward of Fort Pickens. The Confederates had despaired of ever capturing the fort, but they used every effort to break up the Zonave camp, and looked upon "Billy Wilson" as the foremost man on the island.

On the 8th of October, 1861, a Coafederate force of between twelve hundred and two thensand men, under command of Brigadier-general Anderson, offected landing on the island four miles above the

camp

Sickness and desertion had so deploted the regiment that Colonel Wilson had but two hundred men able to take the field. The Zonaves were surprised, and had so often given false alarms, and played practical jokes on the garrison in the fort, that the firing of the pickets did not alura them, and not until the engagement became general did the regulars become aware of the serious nature of the attack.

In the meantime, Colonel Wilson and Lientenant-colonel Craighton encountered the centre column of the enemy, but could not prevent a flank movement by which the Confederates gained possession of their camp, and after completely plundering it of clothing, money and baggage, set the camp on fire.

The Confederates finally retreated to their boats, under a terrible fire from the Zonaves, and rogulars, and, under the cover of the darkness, escaped with a considerable loss. This was the first buttle of the Zonaves, and very little precaution had

ATTACK ON THE CONFEDERATES AT AQUIA OREEK.

AQUIA Creek enters the Potomae River from the left or Virginia side, forty miles below Washington. The point of junction is the eastern terminus of the Fredericksburg and Potemac Railway, seventy-five miles southwest of Richmond, Va., and here, in the early part of May, several batteries and other obstructions had been erected by the Confederates to interfere with the free navigation of the river, and

to prevent vessels corrying supplies to the capital.

Captain J. H. Ward, who was in command of the Potomac flotilla, had frequently to contend with these batteries erected at different points, his flagship, the Thomas Freeborn, usually bearing the brant of the attacks. It was with the latter that he encceeded in silencing the heavy guns mounted on Crancy Island and at Sewall's Point, which conmanded the passage through Hampton Roads. The batteries at and on the heights above Aquia Oree's landing were, however, reported to be of a more eight companies of his own regiment, the Seventh formidable nature than any yet oncountered, and Indiana, four companies of the Sixth Indiana, Col-

classes __ sew York city, who were drawn together after conferring with Commodore Stringham, it was one Crittenden, a portion of Burnett's Ohio Artil-by the avenging ery, "Death to the Ping Ogles of decided to destroy them if possible.

decided to destroy them if possible.

On the 31st of May, Captain Ward, in command
on loard the Thomas Froborn, and
assisted by two more of his gunbents, the Resolute and the Anacosta, began the attack, and, after a two-hours' fight, succeeded in silencing the batteries at the landing, but, for want of longrange ammunition, could not effectually respond to the heavy fire from the heights, and so had to with-

The following day, however, with additional aid from the sloops of war Pawnee and Yankee, the attack was resumed, and during an almost contiquous hombardment on both sides the butteries trancos nonnariment on outs stars the bitteries were twice silenced, and the wharf and milway dopot burned; but whether they were fired by shells from the ships, or by the Confederates in their retreat, is unknown.

During the engagement the Freeborn fixed 100 rounds, 60 of which were shell; the Pawuer, 350 rounds; the Anacosta, about 100; and the Tankee, The Anacosta, which was chiefly manned by

COL RELLYS AFPROACE

the robel loss was as high as 410 killed, wounded and missing. Among the prisoners were three York, did effective service. The Freebran received land of the 11th inst. macadian the successful shots from the batteries but a several shots from the several shots from the batteries but a several shots from the onsly injured. The Faunce was strack nine times, and yet no one on the side of the fletilla was found to have sustained serious injury.

SUBPRISE AND ROUT AT PHILLIPPI.

PHILIPPI is a little town in Western Virginia, twenty-two miles southward of Grafton, where the Bultimore and Ohio and the Northwestern Railways make an important connection, and has become _uted as the scene of the surprise and rent of the Confederate forces which were concentrated there June 3d, 1861, under Colonel Porterfield.

Acting under instructions from Brigudier-general T. A. Morris, the Federal troops were arranged in two columns; one commanded by Colonel B. F. Kelley, whose force consisted of his own regiment, the First Virginia, the Ninth Indiana, Colonel Milroy, and a portion of the Sixteenth Chio, under Colonel Irwin; while the other column was com-reguled by Colonel E. Domont, who had with him lery, under Lieutenant-colonel Sturges, and four companies of the Fourteenth Chio, under Lieutenant-colonel Steadman.

It was agreed that Colonel Kelley's command should proceed along the Beverly Turnpike above Philippi, a distance of about twenty-two miles, with

JUNE, 1801. the view of engaging Colonel Porterfield's rear at four o'clock on tho morning of the 3d, when Culonel Damont's column would simultaneously open fire from the heights avorlooking the village of Philippi.

Colonel Dument's column, accompanied by Colonel F. W. Lander, of General McClellan's staff. reached its destination at the appointed sime, after a very wearisomo merch of nearly thirteen miles in a dreaching rainsturm, and was about taking its posi tion, when Colonel Porterfield's pickets engaged it in consequence of the alarm caused by a pistel-shet, which was fired by a woman at Colonel Lander, while he was reconnoiting ahead of the column. There being, up to that time, no signs of Kelley's troops, contrary to their preconcerted arrangement,

and fearing Colonel Porterfield might escape, Colonel Domont opened fire upon the Confederates with both of his gune, and, nuder their cover, made a dash upon the enemy's pickets, corrying consternation in their ranks, and capturing the barricaded bridge across the river.

Meanwhile, Kelley's command, which had been delayed by being treacherously led at the side instead of in the rear of Colonel Porterfield's position, advanced rapidly upon the fugitives, and pursued them through the etreets of Philippi, compolling them to abandon everything in their flight. It was while thus en-gaged, gallantly leading his troops, that Colonel Kelley was shot by a retreating Confedente through the left breast, and believed to be mortally injured.

In this emergency, Colonel Dumont was assigned to the command of the two operating columns, and continued the pursuit nutil, nuder the instructions of General Morris, he brought the troops back to Grafton, which, for a while, became the headquarters of the national troops in Western Virginia. Colonel Kelley finally ecovered his health, and received the well norited premetion of brigadier-general, his commission being dated May 17th, 1861, sixteen days earlier than the date of the battle in which he so brilliantly distinguished himself.

ENGACEMENT AT ROMNEY.

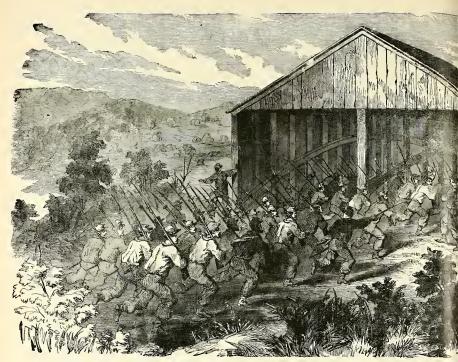
Ox the 10th of June, 1861, news was brought to Colonel Lewis Wallace, of the Eleventh Indiana Volunteers, a Zouave regiment, that a large Confederate force had been concentrated at the town of Romney,

June, 1861. Bridge, which he reached at eleven o'clock the same evening. His command at once commonced their march for Romney, twenty-two miles distant, reaching there at eight o'clock on the following morning. He at once charged the Confederates, who had been advised by their mounted scouts, whom Colonel Wallace's advance had driven in, of the approach of the Zonaves. Although numbering 1,200 men, the Confederates

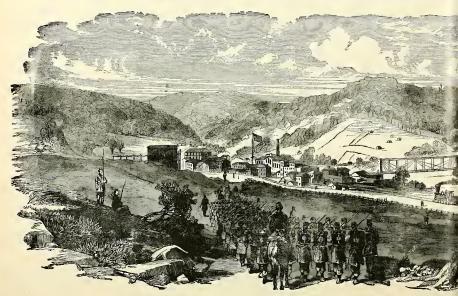
made but feeble resistance, and fled in wild disorder. In the rough-and-ready language of a letter-writer among the assailants: "The Zonaves writer among the assailants: "The Zonaves advanced at the 'double-quick.' The Confederates went 'about face,' and invited the Eleventh to z foot-race, taking a long start. The mounted effi-cers, not being very expert in fonce-leaping, dis-mounted, and joined the 'field race.'

"Some stragglers, whose ranning was not so good as their boasting, lagged behied, and were taken prisence. The Zouwes entered Romee at half-past eight o'clock A.M., in time to partake o's the breakfast which had been prepared for the Confederates.

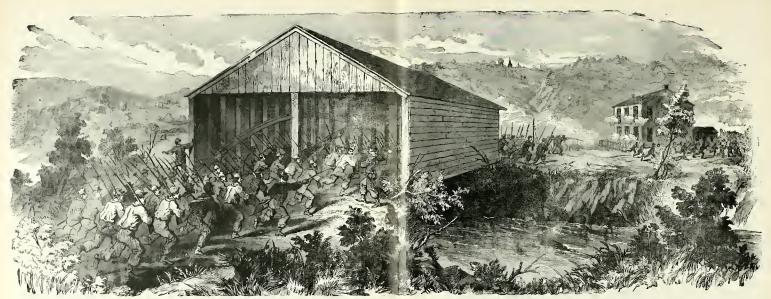
"They captured one major, ten horses, tente



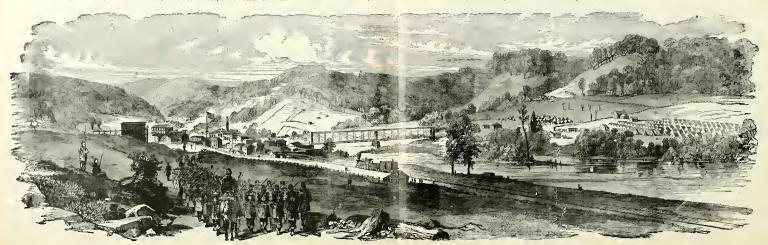
THE ENGAGEMENT AT ROMNEY, VA., JUNE 11th, 1861.—THE ELEVENTH INDIANA ZOUAVES, (



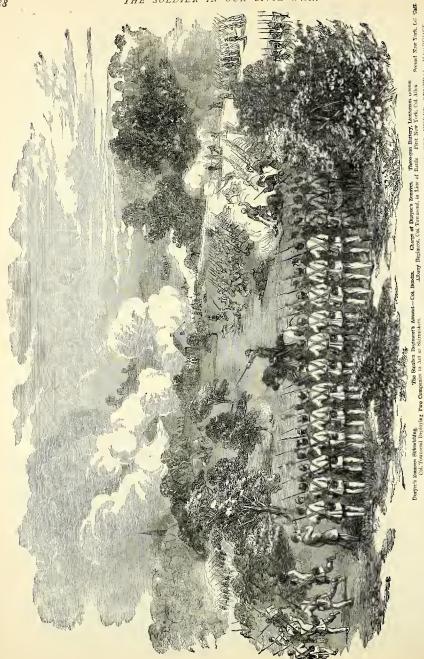
VIEW OF GRAFTON, VA., ON THE MONONGAILELA RIVER, H



THE ENGAGEMENT AT ROMNEY, VA. JUNE 11215, 1861.—THE ELEVENTH INDIANA ZOUAVES, COLONEL LEWIS WALLACE, CROSSING, ON THE DOUBLE QUICK, THE BRIDGE OVER THE POTOMAC



VIEW OF GRAFTON, VA., ON THE MONONGAHELA RIVER, HEADQUARTERS OF GENERAL GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, JUNE, 1861



ATE FIRST BATTLE OF THE WAR, FOUGHT AT BIG BETHEL, JUNE 1978, 1891.—FEDERALS UNDER GENERAL FIERGE; CONFEDERATES UNDER GENERAL. MAGRUNES Purpee's Zonness Skirmishing.

The Stenben Regiments area Col. Townsend Deploying. Pwo Companies to Act as Skirmishers.

medical chests, camp utensila, two flage several rifles and a number of uniforms. They occupied the place and is leven of clock, speading the time in missionary efforts by r __inoing the women (fifty of whom were found tocked in one house) that Federal robliers were civilized isoings.

"After partaking of dinner they commenced their night, and word new Greek at twelve o'clock at night, and wore conveyed back by milread, reaching camp by duybreak; having ridden upward of fifty miles by mil. merched forty-five on foot, and fought a battle, all without sleep, and in a little over twenty-form home."

The effect of this dashing exploit was to encourage the Federal Army, who had so repeatedly been
defeated, inspire the North with new courage,
alarm Johnston by its boldness, and threaten his
fine of communication with Richmond and Manassas, forcing him to evacuate Harper's Forry,
and move up the valley to near Winchesten

established at Little Bethel, each tables north of Newport News, whence they were accustomed to amony the outposts of the Federal troops. Accordingly, on the night of Sanday, June 9th, General Butler dispatched from Fortress Monroe the regiment of New York Zouases under Colonel Duryes, and the Allany (X.Y.) regiment, under Colonel Townsend, while the New York Stenben (German) Regiment, under Colonel Bendix, and detachments from the First Vermont and Third Massenhusetts Regiments, were ordered forward from Newport News.

Accompanying the division from the fort was a small detachment of United States Artillery, under Lieutenant Greble, with three pieces of light artillery. The command of the whole expedition was given to Brigadire-general Pieces of Massachusetts, Colonel Duryce's Zonaves were sent forward from Computantifon on hour in advance of the other regiments, in order to reach the rear of the other regiments, in order to reach the rear of the other

id also the Zonares, and both hastened at doubte guick time to what they regarded as the seem of action. They reached the spot, only to find out the eruel and latal mistake that occurred, while the Confederates, thoroughly elarned by the firing retared on the main body intronched at Eig Bethel

After explanations and a consultation of officers the Federal force hastily resolved to move on Bit Bethel, of the strength of which they knew nothing, sed the position of which they knew nothing, sed the position of which they knew nothing, sed the position of which they were ignorant. Little Bethel was taken and burned by the troops. Big Bethel was reached. Skirmishers were thrown out by the Federal advance, and they were term made aware of the Confederate position by a heavy fire of artiflery from a masked battery immediately in their line of march, and which sweep the road by which they were proceeding. Unable to return it effectively with miskerty, the Federal forces were deployed—the German regiment and



TAA DAY AFTER "ROWNEY." - THE ELEVENTH INDIANA ZOUAVES, COLONEY LEWIS WALLACE, IN CAMP MCGINNIS, JUNE 12TB, 1861.

GRAFTON, W. VA.

"Tails headfull little town is situated on the banks of the Monongalela River. It is ninety-ax unites below Wheeling, one hundred and senior from Pittsburgh, and two hundred and second-non miles from Battimore. In June, 18-61, General axed "Jular, while operating in West Virginia, as tab shiely his headmarters at Grafton.

Our sketch was made at the time of Licatement Pumpkins's return there with his gullant Company B. U. S. Dagoons, after their dashing raid mto Farfax Court Hones, on June 1st, 1861, in the isco of diffeen hundred Confederate troops.

BATTLE OF BIG BETHEL.

The first serious reverse which the national forces met in the campaign of 1861 was on the 10th of June, sta point named Bethe Church, about twelve miles from Fortress Monroe, on the road from Humpton to Yorktown, on the James River.

The original purpose of the expedition was the capture of a considerable body of Confederates

federates, and cut off their retreat, while the Massachusetts and Vermont detachments, under Lieutenant-colonel Washburn, advanced at the same time to attack them in front.

The German and Albany regiments, designed to act as reserves, were to effect a junction at the intersection of the rotals leading to Little Bethel from Hampton and Newport Hows, and move to the support of Colonel Washbarn. All these movements were carried out accurately.

In the dur'hoss, llowever, and by some strings fathity or unexplained blunder, when Colonel Townsend's command come marching up, they were mistaken by the German regiment for the Confederates, and fired on with fatal effect, both by musketry and artillery.

Overwhelmed with surprise, his men returned a struggling and incification life, and fell hack to a defensible position in the full belief that they had encountered a column of the Confederates, of the strength of which they could form no estimate. The detendment under Lieutenant-coloned Wash-

burn, hearing the firing in their rear, and naturally supposing that the Confederates had get between them and the reserves, immediately faced about, as

the Massachusetts and Vormont Volunteers into a forest to the right of the read, and the Zonaves and Colonel Townsend's regiment across some open fields into an apple orchard to the left of the read, with a view to flank the open-tiones; while Lieutenaut Greble, with his howitzers, and supported only by the ordinary complement of genners, opened fine the battery. The turns were worked with great rapidity and effect, keeping the Confederates within their works.

The Confederate forces were on the left bank of the Black River, with the stream streetly in front. They had created earthworks on each side of the road commanding the bridge, as well as a him of introndenments along the wooded swamp to their right. This line was concealed by green boughs. The Confederate force was about eighteen handred strong, many of them Viggrina cavalry, under Colonel Magnader, and a No.th Carolina regiment ander Colonel Angrader, and a No.th Carolina regiment ander Colonel D. II. Hill, supported by a battery of worsty pieces of heavy ennoun, and 12x. Richmond Howitzer Battalion, commanded by 1549f Raddolph. The storm of shot and shell showered upon the Federal troops from their masked latteries continued incessant for two hours, and about noon





to dash across the morses, flank the works, and regiments, while the soldiers were everywhers examinis and Leesburg.

drive the Confederates out at the point of the toiled for their bravery. The Confederate loss

They left their encampmant at Alexandria on the bayonet. Colonel Duryce's Zenaves attack was on was trifling, and they counted another to their suc- 17th of June, 1861, and proceeded cautiously in

the left, Colonel Townsend's on the right; and Cojonel Bendix's German regiment, and Colonels Allen and Carr, with the First and Second New York Regiments, were to assail the left flank and rear. A number of charges were made, under a marderons fire from the invisible Confederates. But it was found that the works were proteeted in front by a morass and a cep stream, and by a ditch which could only be passed by aid of ladders.

In several instances the Zonaves, as well us the Gorman regiment, charged up to the very edge of the obstructions, and were gradually, but with great exposure and uncertainty, making their way to the rear of the works, when the command was given by General Pierce to retire, after Colonel nition was exhausted, and Colonel Townsend had fallen back, mistaking a detachment of his own men for Confederales.

Among the killed in this charge was Major Theodore Winthrop, of New Haven, Conn., Military Secretary of General Butler, and previously attucked to the Seventh Regiment, National Guard, State of New York, who was shot by a Confederate drummer-boy while within thirty yards of the battery.

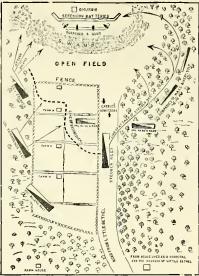
During this time Lientenant Greble and his men wers entirely expused, but never for a moment slackened their firs. That gallant officer was strock in the head by a canuon-ball, and instantly killed. The gunners having now exhausted their ammuoition, and the larger number having been killed or disabled, they, together

with their guns, were withdrawn, under protection of a part of Colonel Washburn's men, the body of Licutement Groble being carried off the field under the guard of Co. E, 2nd N, Y. Vols., and amidst the fire of the Confederates.

The retreat was made with great order and deliberation, and all the dead and wounded were brought off the field, except Mujor Winthrop and Zonaves of Duryce's Regiment.

The number of Federal troops actually engaged in the affeir at Big Bothel was about 3,000. Fedoral loss was sixteen killed, fifty-three wounded, and five missing. Ceneral Butler was greatly pensured by the people of the North, as was Gen-

Comes al Pierce ordered a snarge, with instructions eral Pierce and the commanders of the several were ordered to guard the railroad between Alex



PLAN OF THE BATTLE OF BIG BETHEL

cession of victories-Surater, Harper's Ferry, Nor- and some companies of regular infantry. On the folk, and now the first success in the field in the first battle of the war, Big Pethel.

In the National Senate, the confirmation of Coneral Butler's nomination as major-general was secured just after this battle by only two votes, and these through the exertions of Senator Baker of Oregon.

THE FIRST GHIO REGIMENT SURPRISED BY A MASKED BATTERY

cars and on trucks pushed ahead of a locomotive in the direction of Vienna. McCook and about three hundred of

Just 1801, bis mon had just entered a deep cut, cutirsly exposed on platferm cars, when the cars were awept from front to rear by grape and canister shot fired from a masked battery of the Confederates-a South Carolina regiment, commanded by Colonel Massey Gragg - a detachment of Ganaral

Beauregard's army.
The shot went high, and most of the soldiers were sitting. The frightened engineer, instead of drawing the whole train out of the peril, uncompled the engine and one passenger-car, and lled with all possible speed toward Alexandria. The troop leaped from the remaining cars, and rallied in a grove, maintaining so bold a front, that the Confederates retired to Fairfax Court House, leaving the handful of Ohio troops, whom they might have captured with case, to make their way leisurely back, carrying their dead and wounded companions on litters and in blankets. The Union loss was five killed, six wounded, and thirteen missing.

GENERAL PATTERSON IN MARYLAND AND NORTHERN VIRGINIA.

On the 3d of June General Robert Patterson took command of the United States Volunteer forces gathered at Chambersburg, Pa. On the 4th, the General-in-chief instructed him to add to his army of threemonths' men a hattery of artillery

8th of June a letter of instructions was sent him, in which he was told that there must be no reverse-that a check or drawn battle would be a victory to the Confederates, and therefore to act circumspectly and attempt nothing without a clear prespect of enecess.

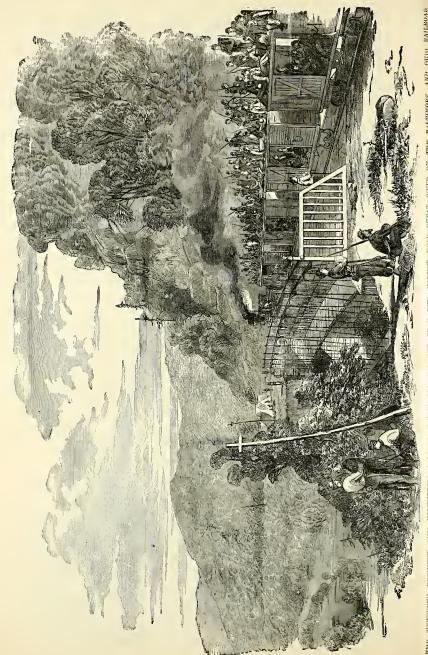
On Friday, the 13th, he was informed that, on a supposition that he would cross the river into Virginia the next Monday or Tuesday, JUNE 1961. General McDowell would be instructed

Four companies of the First Ohio Regiment, to make a demonstration on Manassas Junction, commanded by Colonel McD. McCook, accom-panied by Brigadier-general Robert C. Scheuck, to this understanding, Petterson marched to where Beauregard was intrenched. In abedience



CAPT. GEO. W. WILLSON'S CO. (E, 2nd REGT. N. Y. VOLS | CARRYING THE BODY OF LIEUTENANT GREBLE FROM THE FIELD, AT BIG BETHEL, AMIDST THE FIRE OF THE CONFEDERATE FORCES





Lagerslawn, reaching there on the 16th, and on the 16th, a large part of his army moved south of the Potomac, on Virginis soil. His design was to arm Johnston's left, and take larger's Ferry in cert, thus the cut off Johnston's retreat and compellian to give lattle at great disadvantage. But on the 15th, General Johnston, who kept himself well advised of Patterson's movements, and had been smuling his supplies to the rear, suddeally abandoned Harper's Ferry, and took a fortified position at Winchester, thirty-two miles to the south.

Johnston thes approached Manassas, whither, largely by rail, the could repair, should Beautregard require aid either to resist McDowell or to attack Washington, or from whence he could quickly strongthen his own forces in order to resist Patterson, or to crush him in case the latter should pursue have reason and a country of the count

The demonstration promised by the General-inhief on Manassa Junction by General McDowell was not made, and on the 16th, three days after he had been told be was expected to cross the river not Virginia, he received a telegram from the Geeral-in-chief to send at once to Washington all the regular troops, horse and foot, and the Rhode fahard Regiment and Battery, and to keep within the limits of Maryland with his remaining forces autil sotisfied it was safe to go beyond them.

antil sotisfied it was safe to go beyond them.

The impriry of the General-in-chief, "Why burson Johnston? You are only driving him toward Manasans," showed plainly the non-aggressive policy desired at Washington of Patterson. But General Scott had become alarmed for the safety of Washington. This demand, if persisted in for home, foot and artillery of Patterson, would deprive the latter of the power to longer remain south of the Potomac, and force him to assume a defensive, though threatening, attitude on the Maryland bank of that river.

On the 17th, another telegram was received from General Scott demanding the troops "already wice called for." This imperative order General Patterson at once ebeyed, and having no alternative, recalled his army from Virginia.

On the 20th, General Scott asked for a plan of perations from General Patterson. On the 21st, the plan to abandon the present line of operations (the movement upon Winchester, through Martinsburg), move all supplies to Frederick, occupy Maryland Heights with Doubleday's heavy gans and a brigade of infantry to support him, and with everything else to cross the river at Point of Rocks and unite with Colonel Charles P. Stone's forces at Leesburg, from which point he could operate as circumstances would demand or general orders require, was proposed by Patterson, ceived by him, but on the 28th General Scott, under great pressure for active operations, telegraphed him that he supposed he was that day rossing the river in pursuit of the enemy. On that day General Johnston, at Winchester, had 15,000 men and 24 gans, and was intenched. General Patterson had 10,000 men, 6 guns, and the latter immovable for want of hurness.

On the 28th, General Patterson informed the General-in-chief of the relative forces of each army, and that he would not risk an attack without explicit unders to do so. No order was given. On the 29th, he received harmess for his single battery of six smoothbore gans, and on the 30th gave the myler to cross the river into Virginia. On the 2d of July he crossed, met the enemy, whipped them, and moved on and ecoupled Martinsburg and moved on and ecoupled Martinsburg.

At Martinaburg, Patterson was greatly crippted by want of transportation for provision and grain, one day's extra supply of which be could not main tain. He was in and nuce of the contempater movements of McDowell from Washington upon the enemy at Manassas. By moving eastward to Charlestown, he could varial himset of railroad transportation from Harpne's Ferry, where he could actablish his depots. From Charlestown he could advance at any moment upon the onemy at Winchester, or if the onemy retired to join Beaurezard.

he could cross the mountains, and almost as quickly reinforce McDowell at Manassas.

The three-months volunteers began to get rest less, and were elamoring to be sent home by the expiration of their term. Many were without snoes, crothes were were out, provisions were scarce, and a desire for battle did not provail.

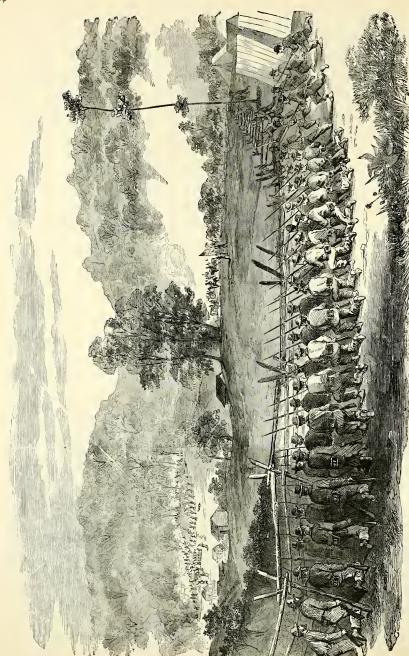
On the 9th, of July, at Martinsburg, & conneil, was netd, at wa, she commanders of divisions, brigades, and chiefs of stuff, were present. Using Stone activities against an advance, and advocated in direct movement to Charlestown. All spoke against an advance, and all votel against one. The came they Patterson informed the General-in-chief of the condition of ulfairs, and of the situation in the Valley, proposed that he should go to Charlestown, establish depots at Harper's Ferry, and asked to be informed when the attack would be made or Mannassa.

On the 12th he was instructed to go to Oharlestown, and was informed that Manassas would be attacked on Tuesday, the 10th. In the meantime he had to avail the arrival of troops under General Santical, sen. from Washington to jurn lim. These came without transportation and provisions. They added to as incumbances, and still further rendered essential the establishment of a depot a larger's Forry, the reopening of ruitroad communication, and the movement to Charlestown to protect it.

On the 13th he was ordered by relegran; "In et strong enough to leat the enemy early next week, make a demonstration so as to detain him in the 'rafley, or at Winchester." On that day in the graphed to General Scott that Johnston was it position at Winchester to have his strength dembled just as he could reach him, and anked to be in structed. No instructions came. He made the required demonstration by moving to Banker Hill on the read to Winchester. This he did on the 18th, the day General Scott said he would attach Manussas. He drove in the enemy's pickets



MAJOR TATLOR, OF THE CONFEDERATE ARMY, ESCORTED BACK THROUGH THE LINES, AFTER HIS DELIVERY, UNDER A FLAG OF TRUCE OF LETTERS FROM GENERAL BEAUREGARD TO GENERAL SCOTT, AND FROM JEFFERSON DAVIS TO PRESIDENT LINCOLN, JULY F70 1861.



THE ENGAGEMENT AT BEALINGTON, VA., RETWEEN OHIO AND INDIANA REGIMENTS AND A DETACHMENT OF GEORGIA THOOFS.

m, and General Johnston intrenched at Winchester, and on the 17th General Patiers at marched to Charlestown.

On the 17th General Scott tele-graphed; "McDowell's first day's work as driven the enemy beyond Fairfax Court House: to-morrow, the Junction will probably be carried." By this, General Patterson supposed that he had fully carried out his own part of the rogramme, as Johnston was still at Winchester, and on the 18th, at halfast one in the morning, he telegraphed General Scott the condition of the enemy's forces and his own, referred to his letter of the 16th, and closed his dispatch with the inquiry: "Shall I He received no answer. Al! attack (* this time he expected to be attack d where he was, and was acting on the lefensive, at the same time helong General Johnston in check. On the 20th, he telegraphed General Seat: that General Johnston had moved his troops, thirty-five thousand strong, and n large actillary force, in a southeast-orly direction. This disputch General orly direction. This disputen General Scott received the same day. In accordance with instructions, Patterson occupied Hurner's Ferry on the 21st, and held that place until relieved by General Banks.

BEALINGTON, CARRICK'S FORD AND RICH MGUNTAIN.

THE troops which had so greatly dissingnished themselves at Philippi were not destined long to re-July, 1861. main idle at Grafton, for,

lians the Fourteenth and Sixteenth Ohio, and said greatly to their already brilliant record.
Bornett's Cloveland Artillery, together with the General McClellan, who had, two weeks pre-



GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN.

three days late July 6's, we find them all—the Indiana, and Burdsall's Cavalry—in the neighbor-forces. These were estimated at fully deven then First Virginia, the Sixth, Seventh and Ninth In-hood of their former scene of victory, and about to sand men, including three thousand under Colonel

General McClollan, who had, two weeks previous,

now controlled an available force of about twenty thousand men, and demided upon an immediate advance, in order to offset any movement likely to be made by General R. S. Garnett, who had succeeded Portorfield, and was at the time in command of the Confederate troops in Northwestern Virginia. Garnett's headquarters were then at Bovorn base of a long ridge purallel to the Alteghanies, and known as Laurel Hill.

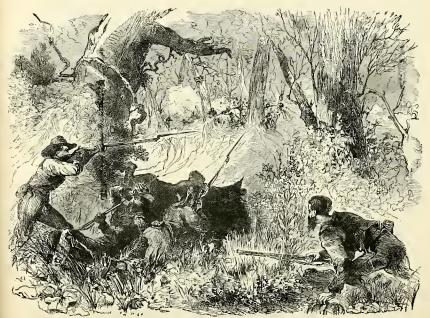
A detachment of Federal troops, un der General T. A. Morris was sent toward Beverly; while another, ander General J. D. Cox, entered the Kann-wha Valley, where it was likely to meet General Henry A. Wise, and could keep him in check; and a third force, ander General Hill, was dispatched toward Western Union, in Tucker County, and eastward of Philippi, to prevent the passage of the Confederates by that way over the Alleghany Mountains. The main body, consisting of about ten thousand men, under McClellan's comof Bucklannon, which was reached on the 7th of July tieneral Morris's force encamped at

Bealington, a village at the foot of Laurel Hill, and in close proximity to Garnett's position. Morris had been ordered to un

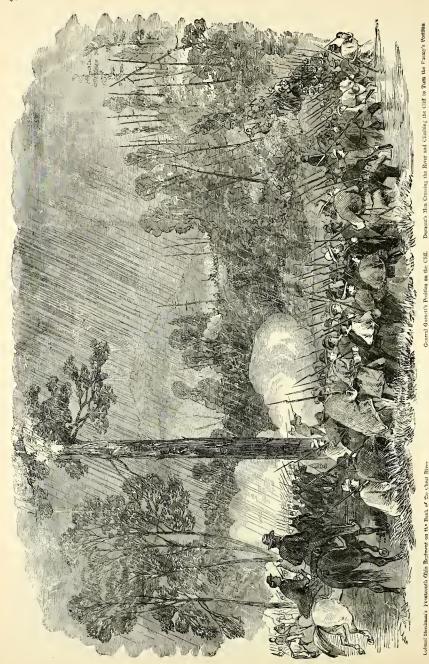
gage Garnett in a series of feints which would lead to the holief that the main Federal assault might be expected from that quarter, thus giving McClellan a chance to attack the rear of Garnett's

John Pegram, at Rich Mountain.

So eager were the troops for active work, that Eighth Chio, the Eighth, Conto and Thirteenth taken command of the troops at and near Grafton, skirmishes were incessantly kept up, and one of



SCOUTING PARTY OF THE NINTH INDIANA VOLUNTEERS, COLONEL MILROY-CALLED "THE TIGERS OF THE BLOODY NINTH."



Colonel Steedman's Veurteenth Chio Regiment on the Bank of the Cheat River

THE BATTLE AT CARRICKS FORD, VA., BETATER THE TROOPS OF GENERAL MCCLELLAN'S COMMANN, LED BY GENERAL MORREL, AND THE CONFEDERATE ANN. INDER GENERAL GARNETT, JULY 13th, 18th, 1

these, which took place on the 8th of July, has by many been dignified by even a higher name. Early in the afternoon of that day, while observations were going on near Bealington, two large bodies of Confederate troops were seen emerging from the woods, and detachments from the Ninth Indiana and the Fourteenth Ohio at once pashed forward to meet them. This they soon did, and a lively engage-

and the fierceness of their attacks, had already been dabbed by the insurgents "Swamp Devils," and had likewise become known as "The Tigers of the Bloody Ninth."

General McClollan's force has, meanwhile, been engaged in some brilliant skirmishes at Buckhanmeet them. This they soon did, and a lively engage- non, but it was not till July 10th that any large notwithstanding the fact of Rosecrans ment began between the two parties. This had not body of Confederate troops was mot with. This being without cannon, and opposed to the curver's

held by the Ninth Indiana, who, by their daring ever, accidentally discovered through the capture of and the fierceness of their attacks, and already been a courier whom McClellan had sent after Rosserana, and, after a wearisome, and in many respects quite dangerous, march in a heavy rain through the mountains, he found the enemy prepared to meet him.* The engagement commenced at once, and was made with such impetuosity that, Juny, 1961. notwithstanding the fact of Rosecrans



ADVANCE OF GENERAL ROSECRANS'S DIVISION THROUGH THE FORESTS, TO ATTACK THE CONFEDERATES AT RICH MOUNTAIN,

continued long, however, before a strong body of Confederate cavalry appeared on the scene, and would doubtless soon have made the position nutenuble to the Federal troops but for the timely arrival of Barnett's Cleveland Battery.

The latter's admirable shelling of the woods alone prevented the further rallying of the opposite force, and som compolled its flight. The Faderal loss in this engagement was two killed and six wounded, whilst that of the Confederates was reported to be fully twenty killed and twice as many hors de comb. General Morris's force was afterward advanced close to the western hase of Laurel Hill, the woods being

was a part of the force under Colonel Pegram, found to be in a strongly intrenched position on Rich Monntain, which commanded the road to Stannton, the principal highway to Southern Virginia. McClellan immediately divided his force, sending the Sixteenth Ohio, and the Eighth, Tenth and Thirteenth Indiana Regiments, as well as Burdsall's Cavalry, the whole under command of Colonel W. S. Lander, to attack Pegram's position, while be bimself would advance on the Confederate camp at anrel Hill.

The riovement of Colone: Rosecruns was, how- the action

masked hattery, the fight lasted scencely an hour, and resulted in the total rout of the Confederates, who, in that short time, lost about four hundred in killed and wounded, besides their guns and all their ammunition, tents and comp equipage.

• This circulous march through the dense forests of in trop a wild and broken contry, non guided by a woodsm. Bard L. Bart, who describes the march as follows: "We despitch, and I tel, accomposited by Colonel Lander, throug less sood, obstructed by bashes, borres, fullen limber and towed by the whole division in perfect attence. Our circuit, fire miles; rain fell, the bashes welted as through, and R. Our circuit was el the dampened charges from our guns, immediate



HATTLE OF RICH MOUNTAIN BEVERLY PIKE, VA., BETWEEN A DIVISION OF GENERAL PER



HAPTLE OF RICH MOUNTAIN BEVERLY PIKE, VA. BETWEEN A DIVITION OF GENERAL MCCLELLANS COMMAND LED BY GENERAL ROSECRANS, AND THE CONFEDERATES UNDER GENERAL PEGRAM JULY 12th 1861

Garnett had evacuated Laurel Hill, which General Merris afterward took pessession of, occupied Beverly, and advanced his position in frent of Pegram's camp, with the intention of assaulting it the next merning. It was found, however, that Pegram had abandened it during the night, and that he was then endeavoring to join Garnett's forces. This was, however, impessible, as McClellan was already at Beverly, and, finding resistance useless, Pegram offered to surrender to General McClellan, which he did on Sunday, July 14th.

On learning of Garnett's flight, General Lander

General McClellan discovering, meanwhile, that miles senth of St. George. There the Cenfed-miles, bivenacked that night at the Ford, having Jur, 1801. erates made a stand, and, with cannon

planted on an elevation, disputed the advance; but Captain Benham's men dashed into the river, halting under the bluff until their artillery came up, and then attacked the enemy's flank, foreing him to disperse.

The pursuit was continued until another ford was reached, when General Garnett again attempted to rally his forces. Colonel James Barrett Steedman, of the Feurteenth Ohio, was close upon them, and bore the brant of the heavy fire directly upon his men by Colenel Taliaferro, of

lest in all not ever twelve killed and wounded. It was expected that General Hill, who was then at Rowlesburg, on the line of the Baltimore and Ohie Railroad, weuld intercept the remnant of Garnett's army before it could cross the mountains, and would capture it at either St. George or Western Union, but for some unexplained reason this was not done. The entire body was allowed to escape into the Shenandeah Valley, and to join the forces gathered there under General T. J. (" Stonewall ") Jackson, at Menterey.

While all this was going on, General Cox tand



MOUNTAIN, VA.—THE UNITED STATES TROOPS UNDER GENERAL RUBEURANS, OF GENERAL MCCLELLAN'S COMMAND; THE CONFEDERATES UNDER GENERAL PEGRAM—THE THIRTEENTH INDIANA CAPTURE A GUN. THE BATTLE OF RICH

had been sent with a force of Ohio men after the the Twenty-third Virginia Regiment. He stood successfully held his own in the Kanawha Valley. fugitives, with whom he had several skirmishes, in one of which he had a horse shot under him, and the result of which was the capture of many risoners, with a loss of but two men.

McClellan had likewise dispatched Captain H. W. Benham, United States Engineers, with eighteen hundred men, to the assistance of General Morris, whe had actively pursued the enemy one or two miles beyond Leedsville, where they had halted for the night. Captain Benham effected the desired junction with General Merris, and the combined forces continued the pursuit, netwithstanding the rain, all the following day, finally evertaking the enemy at a place called Carrick's Ford, eight

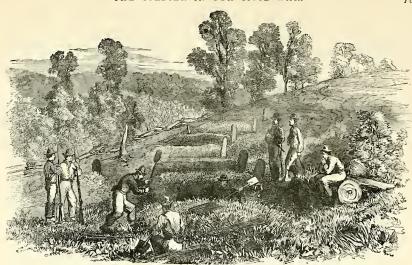
his ground well until joined by Burnett's Battery and the Seventh and Ninth Indiana Regiments.

The Seventh Indiana, under Colonel Dunont. eas then ordered to cross the river between the two fires, and to engage the Confederates in front. This was promptly done, but by the time the men had reached the summit of the opposite bank, the Confederates had dispersed, Garnett endeavored to make one more stand, at a ford a quarter of a mile further on, and, while doing so, was mertally wounded, his mon flying in wild confusion to the mountains

Further pursuit was abandoned. The Federals, who had by this time made a forced march of twenty He had captured Barboursville, repulsed Wise's forces at Scarytown, and forced their retreat to Oharleston, then to Gauley Bridge, and as far as Lewisburg, the capital of Greenbrier County.

The immediate result of the above brilliant series of victories under Generals McClellan, Rosecrans, Morris, and Cox, was the evacuation of Harper's Ferry and the abandonment by the Confederates of all of Western Virginia.

On the 24th of July, Celenel Rosecrans was prometed to be a brigadier-general, and was placed in command of the "Department of the Ohio," just vacated by General McClellan, who was ordered to Washington, to take personal command of the



THE BURIAL OF THE INDIANA VOLUNTEERS WHO FELL IN THE BATTLE OF RICH MOUNTAIN.

Army of the Potems. General Garnett was sucreceded by General Robert E. Lee, who, on the 20th of April, resigned his commission in the United States Army, and was appointed, by Governor Letcher, to the command of all the forces of the State of Virginia.

FIRING ON A FLAG OF TRUCE.

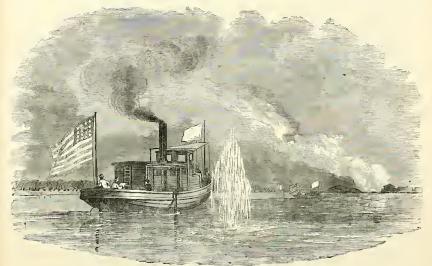
COMMODORS STRENDIAM, in a dispatch dated July 8th, 1801, gave the following account of the firing upon a flag of true of Sewell's Point: "A small steam;" was sent with a lay, Commander Case in command, for the purpose of taking 3* sy a daughter of Colonel Segur, in compliance with instruc-

tions from the Navy Department, actice having been given to Brigadiet-general Benjumin Huger. After passing the to Brigadiet-general Benjumin Huger. After passing the act the secure from Crancy Lind, which passed directly across her bow, and struck within twenty feet. 'Had not the cogine been stopped,' says Commander Case in his report, "at the fitsh, and the boat turned a little to starboard, the side must, I think, lavor struck hert.' Commander Case them took to his large, and had not proceeded more than three or four beat's lengths from the stement concentration of the structure of the struc

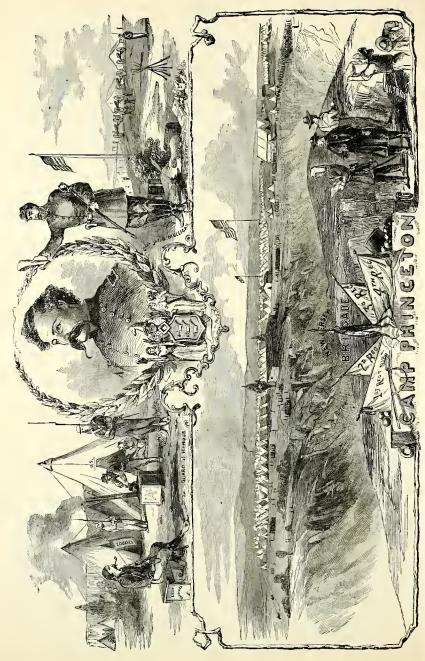
they answered: 'Colonel Richardson.' To the question, 'Whether they intended to fire upon a flag of trueof' tile scalor officer replied: 'I two the result of Ignomaco. The commanding officer gave the word to fire the shot and stop the steamer,'

the steamer,"

Commoderse Stringham's letter, stating that Commander
Case was ready to receive Miss Segar, was forwarded to
Case was ready to receive Miss Segar, was forwarded to
General Huger, and, receiving to answer after frour hours
waiting, the Commander returned. Commodors Stringham
closed this disposite as follows: "I can but express very great
surprise at such treatment, ceasifering the courtery with
which flags of trues from Norfold have been received by me.
I feel newtiling to build further communication until a full
explanation is offered by Pringidle-general Huger or the
commanding officer at Norfolk."



THE "ADRIATIC," OF PHILADELPHIA, BEARING A FLAG OF TRUCE, FIRED UPON BY THE CONFEDERATE BATTERY ON CRANEY ISLAND, NEAR NORFOLK, VA.



THE BATTLE OF BULL BUN. OR MANASSAS.

THE Sattle of Bull Run, which the Confederates called the battle of Manassas, was the first really important action of the Civil War. The seens Lay a few miles to the nerth. west of Manussas Junction, about twenty-nine miles south of Washington, on the banks of the Bull Run, a small stream which rises in the range of hills bearing the same name, and which rans nearly west to east, emptying in the Occoquan River

General Irvin McDowell, who since his appointment, May 27th, to the command of the newlycreated "Department of Washington," had been steadily organizing the troops which, under Presideat Lincoln's proglamations of April 15th and May

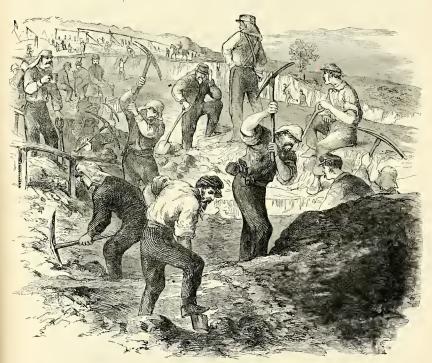
McDowell had organized his forces into five divisions, as follows:

First Division, embracing four brigades, under General Daniel Tyler. The First Brigade, commanded by Colonel Erasmus D. Keyes, included the First, Second and Third Connecticut, and the Fourth Maine Regiments, with Captain Varian's New York Buttery, and Company B of the Second United States Cavalry. The Second Brigade, commanded by Brigadier-general R. C. Schenek, included the Second New York, and the First and Second Ohio Regiments and a light battery, with a part of Company E, Third United States Artillery. The Third Brigade, communiced by Colonel William T. Sherman, included the New York Thirteenth, Sixty-ninth and Seventy-ninth, and the Second Wiscousin Regiments, and a light battery, and the Fifth Massachucetts Regiments, Company E, Second United States Cavalry, and a light b tery, with Company I, of the First United States Artillery. The Second Brigade, commanded by Colonel O. B. Wilcox, included the Eleventh New

York and the First Michigan Regiments, and σ light battery, with Company D, of the Second United States Artillery. The Third Brigade, com manded by Colonel O. O. Howard, included the Second Vermont and the Second, Fourth and Fifth Maine Regiments.

Fourth Division, constituting the reserve, under General Theodora Runyon, included the First, Second, Third and Fourth New Jersey three-months militia, and the First, Second and Third New Jersey three-years volunteer regiments.

Fifth Division, ombracing two brigades, under



THE FIRST MICHIGAN REGIMENT AND THE ELLSWORTS ZOUAVES IN THE ENTRENCHMENTS AT ALEXANDRIA, VA

3a, kept pouring into the capital, found himself, early in July, with an available force of about thirty-five thousand men. Nearly one-third of these, however, were then about completing the three-months term for which they had enlisted.

An advance upon the daily increasing Confede rate forces opposing, and threatening the seat of government, had been decided upon by the War Department, though, it must justly he said, contrary to the better judgment of Lieutenant-general Scott and General McDowell,

The "On to Richmond" popular cry bad long resounded throughout the North, and, sharing in the general belief that an advance in force would not only prevent the meeting of the "irst Confederate Congress, to be held July 20th, but substantially end the war, pressure was exerted to the atmost, lest even the Government be charged with something more than actual indifference.

Arrangements for an aggressive movement were finally completed, July 15th

with part of Company E, Third United States Artillery. The Fourth Brigade, commanded by Colonel J. B. Richardson, included the Second and Third Michigan, the Twelfth New York, and the First Massachusetts Regiments.

Second Division, embracing two brigades, under Colonel David Hunter, The First Brigade, communded by Colonel Andrew Porter, included the the Eighth and Fourteenth New York Regiments, Inttalion of regular infantry, a squadron of the econd United States Cavalry, and a battery of the Fifth United States Artillery. The Second Brigade, numanded by Colonel Ambrose E. Burnside, in cluded the First and Second Rhode Island, the Second New Hampshire and the Seventy-first New York Regiments, with a battery of the Second Bhode Island Artillery.

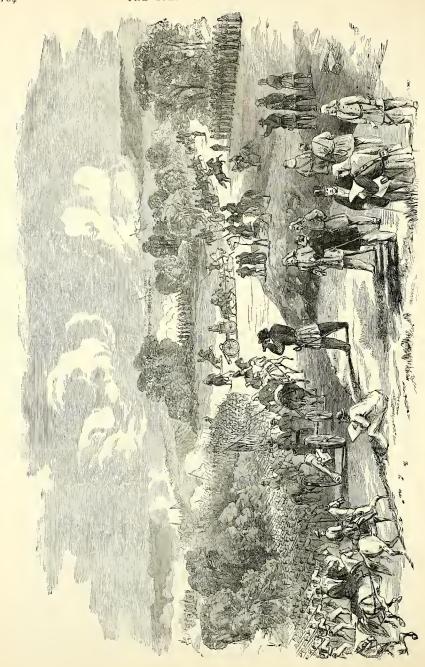
Third Division, embracing three brigades, under Colonel Samuel P. Heintzelman. The First Brigade, commanded by Colonel W. B. Franklin, in-

Colonel Dixon S. Miles. The First Brigade, commanded by Colonel Louis Blenker, included the Eighth and Twenty-ninth New York, the New York Garibuldi Guard, and the Twenty-fourth Pennsylvania Regiments. The Second Brigade, commanded by Colonel Thomas A. Davies, included the Six teenth, Eighteenth, Thirty-first and Thirty-second New York Begiments, and a light battery, with Company G, of the Second United States Artillery.

All the divisions left camp on the afternoon of the 16th of July, the main body advancing early the following day toward Fairfax Court

JULY, 1981. House, where it was expected the Confederates would make a stand.

General Tyler's division, forming the extreme right wing, took the Leesburg Road, and occupied Vienus that evening. The central column, under General Hunter, entered the direct turnpike road leading to Fairfax Court House. Heintzelman's division went out from near Alexandria, along the cluded the First Minnesota, the Fourth Pennsylvania Little River Turnpike, and Miles's force entered



the old Braddock Road, occupying the extreme left of the Federal advance.

General Patterson's troops, numbering about 16,000 men, were opposing at Martinsburg the force of General Joseph E Johnston, who occupied Wineliester. In accordance with instructions, Patterson reached Charlestown on July 17th, and remained there, holding in check, but not during to attack, what he supposed to be a much superior force, well intrenched, and believing that Johnston could not clude him in time to meet McDowell's attack, promised by General Scott on the 16th or This Johnston did, however, on the morning of the 18th, and, as will be seen later, succeeded in joining and co-operating effectually with Beauregard's forces at Bull Bun, which were not attacked until the 21st.

Upon arriving at Fairfax Court House, about noon of the 17th, it was found that the enemy had abandoned the place and retired to Centreville. General McDowell, with Tyler's division, then marched on to Georgetown, a small village shot two miles further on the Warrenton Tarapike, where they encamped for the night, and

from which place they made a recounsis sauce early the following morning, which resulted in their marching through Centrevilto, at about nine o'clock. They halted in a valley close by, where the Confederates had erected strong earthworks, then held by a brigade of South Carolina troops, under General M. L. Bonham.

These, however, retired, at Tyler's approuch, to Mitchell's Ford, in accordance with previous instructions. These instructions, which likewise affected the Confederate troops then at Fairfax Court House, as well as at Fairfax Station, had, strange us it may appear, been issued by Goneral Benuregard, as far back as the 20th of June. In saying this, we bear full tribute to what Mr. Roman calls "one of the most remarkable instances in military lustory, of an order providing fully and precisely, nearly a month in advance, for all the exigencies of a strategic movement remotely contingent upon the operations of an onemy."

Another reconnoissance, with four regi-ments of Bichardson's brigade, Ayres' battery and a squadron of cavalry, was made toward moon in the direction of Blackbarn's Ford, where General Beauregard then was, and where General James Longstreet had been posted with the First, Eleventh and Seventeenth Virginia Regiments and two gans. Most of these troops lay concealed in the woods. The Confederate line extended some five miles, and embraced, besides Longstreet's troops, the brigade of General Bonham, with Columel Radford's cavalry and Kemper's and Shields's batteries, at Mitchell's Ford, and a part of Evans's brigade, with four guns and two companies of cavalry, at the Stone Bridge.

On Longstreet's right stood General D. R. Junes's brigade, with cavalry and artillery, at McLean's Ford, and Ewell's brigado was at the Union Mills Ford, with some Virginia cavalry and four guns, supported by Early's brigade, with seven

Ayres's butlery opened on the Confederates, and the Second Michigan Regiment went forward as shirmishers. These, however, soon being engaged in a severe contest, the Third Michigan, Twelfth York, First Massachusetts, and the Second United States Cavalry, were sent to support them, and were met by a strong fire from hidden artillery and infantry which compelled them to full back.

Reinforced at once by Sherman's brigade, in front of which stood Corcoran's New York Sixtyninth Regiment, they again advanced on Longstreet's position, which had, meanwhile, received the assistance of Early's brigade.

The fight continued fiercely till after four o'clock, when General McDowell ordered a retreat to Coutreville, having found, by an extended reconnois sance, that his intended movement on the enemy's left would be impracticable.

The total Confederate loss was reported at seventy; that of the Federals being eighty-three killed, wounded and missing.

enlistment of many of McDowell's troops would expire, and he felt, besides, the necessity for a vigorous and a prospective final attack, which, he

thought, could be most successfully carried out by isolating Beautegard's forces through the seizure of the Munussas Gap He concentrated all his troops about Centreville, and kept up reconnoissauces all the 19th, with the view of renewing the attack the day following, but was not then in a position to advance, by reason of the needed supplies not reaching him expected.

McDowell's forces on the evening of July 20th, not counting the 5,000 reserve of New Jersey regiments under General Runyon, stationed back of Centreville, was about 28,000 men, with forty-nine enuron, the Fourth Pennsylvania and Varian's battery having completed their time of service, and returned to Washington on their way home.

The advance took place at two o'clock Sunday morning, the 21st. Tyler's division, with Ayres's and Carlisle's batteries, moved along the Warrenton



IRVIN McDOWELL

Turninke, and was to be in position at four o'clock the Confederate lines, compelling them to full back to open fire on the Confederates at the Stone Bridge, whilst the real attack was to be made by the combined forces under Hunter and Heintzelman, who should, by about that time, have completed their circuit through the forest road and across tho Cub Run, near Sudley Church, and been ready to fall on the Confederate rear.

Miles's division, reinforced by Richardson's brigude, was to net as a reserve on the extreme left at Centreville, the brigade under Keyes remaining to watch the road leading to Manussus. McDowell now felt certain of success, as he believed in his superiority of numbers, being ignorant of the fact that Johnston's force, instead of boing held back by Patterson at Winchester, had, as we have seen, been allowed to escape, and had already by that time added six thousand men to the Confederate force under General Beautegard, then representing 30,888 men and fifty-five guns.

By a singular coincidence, Beauregard had contemplated an attack upon the Federals at the samo time, his order for an advance upon the latter at Centreville, though for a later hour, bearing the same date as that of McDowell,

The Confederate line was much the same as on July 18th. Longstreet had additional support in Fire Zouaves), were ordered to take and hold it. Burksdule's Mississippi regiment, and in both Bee's Before this was done, however, the Zonaves, who had

The time was fast approaching when the term of and Bartow's brigades, taken from the recently arrived portion of the force under Johnston, whose other brigade, under General T. J. ("Stonewall" Jackson, was given to General Bouham. Jones had received Early's brigade, and that under General Holmes, as well as the First Arkansas and the Secoud Tounessee, was given a place in Ewell's rear.

The Island, Bull and Lewis Fords were protected by ten companies of infantry, two of cavalry and four gans, and Hampton's Legion was sent to the Lewis House, to aid there in case of need. The reserves were at Camp Pickens, and Evans's brigade still held the Stone Bridge.

The fire was opened by Edwards's Fifth Artillery, then attached to Carlislo's, under Lioutenaut Haines, and was kept up both directly in front and by a brigade which Tyler had sent down toward the ford to earry out the original plan.

Colonel Evans, believing that a real attack had been began upon his forces, so advised General Beauregard, and reinforcements were sent forward, especially with the object of engaging the Federal left wing at Centreville. The possibility of such a

move had, howover, been auticipated by McDowell, who had ordered Howard's brigade to be ready there to assist Miles and Richardson if necessary.

It was not long before Evans became satisfied that the real assualt would be on his flank, and at hulf-past eight he determined to change his position, Leaving only four companies of Sloan's Fourth South Carolina Regiment at the Stone Bridge, which he had been ordered to hold at all hazards, he took the remainder of Sloan's regiment and five companies of Wheat's Louisiana regiment, also two gans from Latham's battery, and, with them, occupied a position on the Brentsville

There, Burnsido's brigade, which had been long delayed by the difficult roul it had to encounter, came up at ten o'clock, led by the Scennd Rhode Island, under Colonel Slocum, which, with the New York Seventy-Best, Colonel Mustin, the Second New Hampshire, Colonel Marston, and Griffin's and Reynolds's artillery, at once opened fire.

This was kept up fiercely for over an hour, and told severely on the smaller Confederate force, until the latter was reinforced by additional guas and by detach-ments under Generals Bee and Bartow. This enabled the Confederates the botter to maintain their position, and might have turned the tide but for the tunely arrival of Sherman's brigade, led by the New York Sixty-ninth, Colonel Corcoran, as well as of detachments from Porter's brigade, then coming down the Sudley Springs Road, and of the much-delayed Third Division, under General Heintzelman. This additional force some

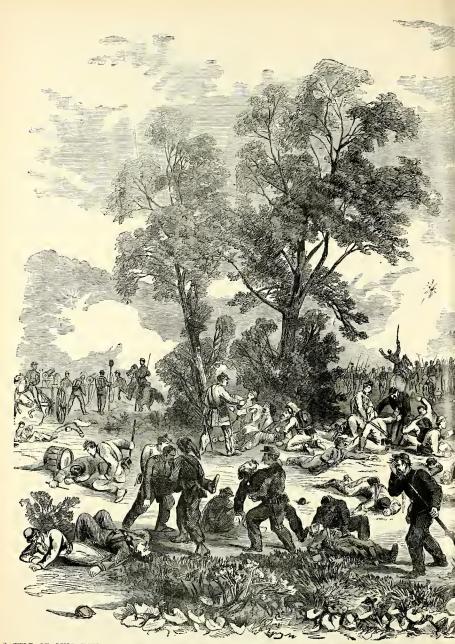
upon a plateau south of the Stone Bridge. It was now high noon. The first real ongage

ment had resulted in favor of the Federals, leaving them in an excellent position to follow up the vantage gained. No time was to be lost, however, in order to reup, if possible, more substantial results before the enemy could be reinforced.

The position of Howard's brigade was unchanged. Burnside's brigade, after exhausting its ammunition, had been ordered to the rear, but the brigades under Keyes and Sherman had joined the forces commanded by Hunter and Hemizelman, and, as the Confederates had been forced beyond the Stone Bridge, the latter might be crossed by the remainder of Tyler's division.

The plateau could only be succes-fully commanded from where stood the Henry House, and this was the Confederates' strongest position, defended by thirteen gans admirably distributed, and supported by the brigades under Evans, Bee and Bartow.

In a southwesterly direction from the Henry House was a hill which, in turn, commanded the plateau. Both Griffith's and Ricketts's butteries, supported by the New York Eleventh (Ellsworth's



BATTLE OF BULL RUN, VA, FOUGHT, JULY 21st. 1861, BETWEEN THE FEDERAL ARMY, COMMANDED BY G



PATTLE OF BULL RUN, VA, FOUGHT, JTLY 21st, 1861, BETWEEN THE FEDERAL ARMY, COMMANDED BY GENERAL MEDOWELL AND THE CONFEDERATE ARMY, COMMANDED BY GENERALS BEAUREGARD AND JOHNSTON

advanced heddly, had been confronted by an Alabama regement, which attacked them on the flank, while two companies of the Black Horse Cavalry dashed upon their rear, dispersing the entire body. Then Heintzelman ordered successively the Fourteenth New York, the First Minneseta and the First Michigan to the support of the hatteries, but the force every time opposed to them was too great, and they also had finally to retire, leaving behind them the batteries, the men and hoves attached to which had become disabled at the very first valley.

"Stonewall" Jackson subsequently attempted at three lifterent times to take these battories away from the field; but he was every time driven back by the Zotuwes and by the Threty-eighth New York Regiment, who finally bore them away beyond the enemy's reach.

The Second Maine, Golonel Junieson, and the Third Connecticut, Colonel Chaffield, but, Incambulle, been ordered to silence a battery of eight guns, which was 'at Robinson's buildings, and had been doing considerable damage. Their efforts were, however, unsuccessful. They found themselves exposed to a galling fire on all sider, and they, likewise, had to full back.

While this was going on, Shermus's brigade, occupying the certral position, had been ordered to charge upon the Confederate batteries still on the platean. It crossed the Warreaton Turnpike, and dashed up the hill in face of a terrillo Sic, electralely advancing and retreating in front of the masses hurled

against it, until, repulsed for the third time, it fell back, leaving Colonel James Cameron (brother of the Secretary of War), of the New York Seventyninth, dead upon the field, and Colonel Corcorau, of the Sixty-ninth New York, a prisoner.

It was now after three o'clock. The Confederates had succeeded in bolding their position on the plateau, and had been meanwhile reinforced, mainly by the remainder of Johnston's army, under General Kirby Smith, as well as by Fisher's North



JAMES CAMERON.

Carolina regiment, and by part of Elzey's brigade, with Lieutenant Beekham's battery from the resorces at Camp Pickens,

The shughter on both sides had been trightful, the loss of the Confederates including Generals Bee and Bartox, who were killed while respectively at the head of the Fourth Alabama and Seventh Georgia regiments. Ceneral Beauvegard, Jackson and Hampton had, besides, been wounded, but renaised on the field, determined to make a final,

nnited effort with the entire force at their command, now swellen to double its former proportions.

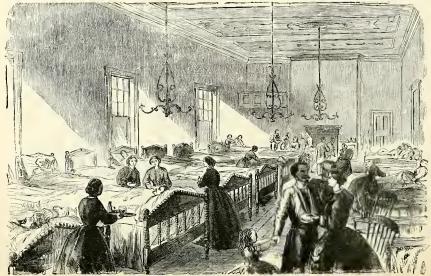
McDowell had then in advanced positions only hirteen thensand men, no reinforcements whatever having crossed Bullow and the men and the men and the gade, it is trac, stood within call at a point leading down from Sulley's Springs to Giverten, barding rested since twelve o'clock, and the brigade under Schennke remanued at the Stoon Bridge. Neither of thom, however, were now called into requisition.

Beaurogavd concentrated his forces upon McDowell's right and rear. The rear was at once fiercely attacked by Early's brigado, while upon the flanks dashed the fresh brigade led by General Elzey, with the Tenth, Thirteenth and Twenty-eighth Virginia, the First Maryland, Second and Edghth South Carolina, and the Third Tennessee Regiments. Under this resolute and comments under this resolute and comments that the tree of the platean which the Vederal troops had just occupied was soon abundened.

The overpowering blow seemed instantaneous on all sides. The repeated efforts to raily the troops were fruitless. In a short time the eatire Federal line seemed to have broken in disorder, the force under General Sykes apparently alone making an effort to withstand the tide. His eight companies of regular troops not only held the enemy in check, but maintained a bold front while covering the retreat, until, hast to leave the field, they were finally compelled to yield to the masses against them.

Heintzelman endeavored to make a stand with detachments of United States Gavulry and Arnold's battery, but to no purpose, A panie had apparently soized the Federals, who, abandoning everything, were now firing on all sides toward the passages leading to Centreville. The route was comulete.

Early's brigade was sent in pursuit with flying artillery, likewise detachments under Stuart and Beckham, whilst other forces under Cash, Kershaw,



THE UNITED STATES GENERAL HOSPITAL AT GEORGETOWN, D. C., FORMERLY THE UNION HOTEL.

Preston and Withers, Hampton's Legion and Kemper's battery, followed by the Warrenton Road across the Stone Bridge, which Schonek and cleared away for the passage of troops forward when the ront began.

The Confederates continged the pursuit antil the last of the Federals had found refuge beyond the Contreville ridge.*

To protect the retreat, McDowell had ordered a brigade placed at the Cub Run, on the Warrenton Road, as well as detachments under Colonels Parter and Blenker, both of whom alterrably fulfilled the difficult task assigned them.

By nine o'clock that evening the ast of the Federal fugitives had reached Contreville, A council was then held, at which it was decided best to continue the retreat to the defenses of Washing-

ton, and with Richardson's brigade acting as a rear guard, the army commenced its march bomeward before midnight, reaching Arlington Heights early in the morning.

The Confederate loss was reported to be 378 killed, 1,489 wounded and 30 missing-total, 1,887; that of the Federals being 481 killed, 1,011 wounded and 1,460 missing-total, 3,051, hesides 27 guns, 9 flags, 4,000 muskets, ammunition, tents,

in recognition of the services rendered at the battle of Manassas by General Beauregard, he was promoted to be "General" of the army of the Confederate States, to take rank from July 21st, 1861.



JAMES CAMERON.

Born at Maytown, Pa., March 1st, 1801; at on early ago entered a printing-office, and subsequently became editor. He studied law, in the practice of which latter his high moral qualities, energy and dignitled bearing soon won him great popularity.

popularity.
At the beginning of the Civil War ha was induced to take command of the Seventy-ciath. New York Highland Regionant by many who appreciated his dataurities except and the executive ability the land displayed while at the head of a regioned of Penasylvania millite some years before. Its distinguished brother, Simoo Cameron, ovas thea Secretary of War, a post while has held until appointed Minister to Russia in 1863,

The Seventy-ninth Regiment, of which James Come The Seventy-and Regimen, of which James Comerca was the colonel, formed part of the Third Brigard, under Colonel (afterward General) William Tecunical Sherman, belonging to General Daniel Tyler's division. At the battle of Bull Run, it was one of the regiments ordered from the centre. Dan Aon, twos new that regions of acceptant in the heavy Confederate latteries teathed on the hills access the Warrenton Turnpike. Their behavior on that occasion was truly memorable. Then mil time ugain did they assumt the hills against a murderous fire, spurred on

hair brave officers, but to eo purpose. Regiment after until, in the final rally, Ca meron fell at the head of his men, mortally wounded.

A popular historian de scribed his fall as fall "No mortal man could stand the fearful storm that swept them as they fell back, meron ugain and again led them up, his 'Scots, follow me's ringing above the din of battle, till at last Wade Hampton, who had marked bis gulbant bearing and fired ofter rillo at him as his handed them up, acmrs. complianed his murderons

The day following Came The day following Came roo's doub, July 22d, 1861 a letter was addressed by Mr. Arnold Harris to Gea eral Benutegand for leave to pass the Confederate lines to search of the body, an exceptional course which the general was forced to de elice. Not anticipating such a result, Mr. Harris had pro-ceeded in the field, in conpany with Mr. N. S. McGraw, and both were arrested and

lons i Z. Burnside's brigado.

Buill Dolli were arrested and
sent to Richmond. The
body of Colonel Cameron
was afterward found burled near the junction of the War
renton Turnpike with the Sudley Springs Road.

THE PROVOST MARSHAL EXAMINING PASSES

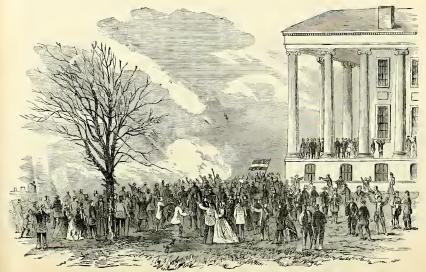
The human race is notoriously foud of following its inclinations, and when the inactivity of an army becomes monotonous, every regiment has a floating proportion willing to escape for a brief interval on any pretense. A gallant volunteer wishes to take a short furlough, in order to show his fancis the worders of the capital city. The provost marshal, or his representative, is sentializing the presented document with interest, as though he had some doubts of ita genuiocoess,

THE EXPRESS COMPANIES.

Oxly those who are in camp can led the feverish auxiety of the troops to hear from their loved ones at home, from

We sent this quotation to Senator Hampton for explanation, and eccived the following:

received the following: "Warmington, April 17th, 1884.
"Mr Head Siri: There is not boo word of truth in the inclusion goal flow on it is afterly untrue in vary particular.
"Respectibly, ports, Wars Herffon,"
"P. F. MOTTELAT, E.Q., Editor, cia."



A HALUTE OF ONE HUNDRED GUNS FURED IN FRONT OF THE STATE HOUSE, RICHMOND, VA., AFTER THE BATTLE OF BULL BUS

m, in his" Military Operations of General Beauregard, "Vol. I., *toman, in nis* sutting* (pjerstom) or tenerin pessergasis. The Appen 110, app. *A mother obtained on in minor importanges. The app. *A mother obtained on in minor importanges. The appendix of the appendix of the appendix of the appendix of the app. *A a

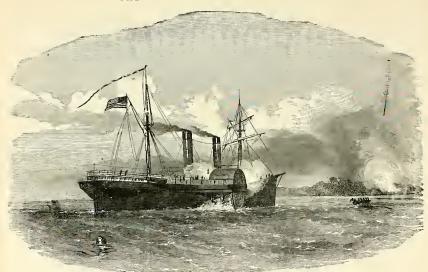


MILITARY AUTHORITIES AT WASHINGTON .-- THE PROVOST MARSHAL EXAMINING PASSES.

whom a few months since, they had fendly hoped only death could tear them away. Also I duty, a principle as both to the donor and receiver of good things sent to the transcrable as death to the home and receiver of good things sent to the named Lyach, who represented that the master plausher of the named Lyach, who represented that the master plausher of a demanded the scartific of separation from those much holds so demanded the scartific of separation from those much holds so demanded the scartific of separation from those much holds as demanded the scartific of separation from those much holds as demanded the scartific of separation from those much holds as demanded the scartific of separation from those much holds as demanded the scartific of separation from those much holds as the scartific of separation from those much holds as the scartific of separation from those much holds as the scartific of separation from those much holds to be the dama and other Expresses became household words, Bay, near Cape Heory, picked up a refugee from Norfall, and the scartific of separation household words, Bay, near Cape Heory, picked up a refugee from Norfall, both to the dome and receiver of good things sent to the named Lyach, who represented that the master plausher of the Norfall's Navy and was seen and which the bulken of the Tourism of the scartific of the property was demanded to the named Lyach, who represented that the master plausher of the Norfall's Navy and was seen and which the bulken of the Tourism of the scartific of the property was demanded by the scartific of the Norfall's Navy and was seen as of Charleston, Mass A few thirty-ton power and the scartific of the Norfall's Navy and was seen as of Charleston, Mass A few thirty-ton power and the scartific of the Norfall's Navy and was seen as of Charleston, Mass A few thirty-ton power and was a second of the named Lyach, who represented that the master plausher of the named Lyach, who represented that the master plausher of the named Lyach, who represented



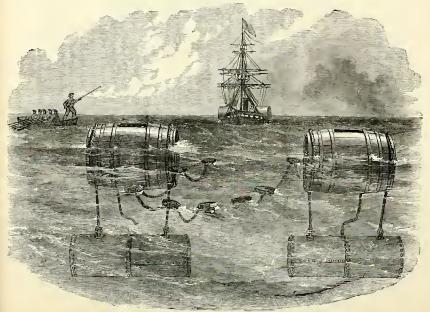
THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY'S OFFICE RECEIVING SOLDIERS' LETTERS AND PACKAGES FROM HOME



THE "QUAKER CITY" IN LYNN HAVEN BAY, NEAR CAPE HENRY, VA.

AN ENOINE OF DESTRUCTION.

A MACHINA designed to blow up the Pureas and other crassing of the Pennes and other crassing of the Pennes for the



MACHINE DESIGNED TO DESTROY THE ONITED STATES PLOTILLA IN THE POTOMAC.





BATTLE OF WILSON'S CREEK (OAK HILL).

THE battle of Wilson's Creek-or, as the Confederates called it, the battle of Oak Hill-was, next to that if Bull Run, the most important engagement Argust 10th, at a point on Wilson's Creek, distant about nine miles south of Springfield, Mo.

General Nathaniel Lyon, who had already achieved signal victories over the confederate forces which were under Colonel J. S. Marmaduke, at Booneville, June 18th, and under General G. J. Rains, at Dug Springs, August 2d, had been stationed at Springfield since the 6th of August, principal commands under him were then in charge of General T. W. Sweeney, Colonel Franz Sigel and Major S. D. Sturges, all of whom bud already figured in engagements that had practically helped to narrow down the Confederate hold in Southern Mis-

Lyon's position at Springfield was one of imminent peril, since he had but 5,200 men all told, and re-inforcements could not be spared him by General Frement from St. Louis, whilst the threatening Confederate force, just

nnited at and near Wilson's Creek, under Generals Ben McCulluch, Sterling Price and Gabriel James Rains, was actually four times larger than his own. Nothing but a bold forward movement could help bim stay the possible advance of the enemy and maintain his position.

With this view he marched, on the 9th of August, at the head of his small army to Wilson's Creek, and at about dawn the following day was in a positun to engage both the front and the right wing of the Confederate forces.

His own column, which was to attack the front, had been divided into three brigades. One brigade, commanded by Major Sturges, embraced a battalion of regular infantry under Captain Plummer, a battulion of Missouri volunteers under Major Osterbans, a company of mounted Konsas volunteers under Captain Wood, a company of regular envalry under Lieutenant Canfield, and Captain Tolton's light battery of six pieces. Another brigade, com-

manded by Lieutenant-colonel Audrews, embraced the First Missouri Volunteers, Captain Steele's buttalion of regulars, and Lieutenant Du Bois's battery of four pieces. The third brigude, commanded by Col. Deitzler, included the First Iown, the First and Second Kansas Volunteers and two hundred mounted Missouri Home

Sigel's column, intended for the attack on the Confederate rear, embraced the Third and Fifth Missouri Volunteer Regiments, a company of recruits, with a battery of six guns, under Lieutenant Lothrep, oue com pany of dragoons under Lieutenant Farrand, and a company of cavalry under Captain Carr.

General Sweeney, who had alone strongly opposed the advance, was not in the engagement,

Lynn had expected to surprise the enemy, but found him prepared, as an attack on the Federal forces was then about being planned, to be made within the next twenty-four hours.

The fire was opened on the Confederates at five o'clock on the morning of the 10th. The batteries under Cap-August, 1801. tain Totten and Lieuported by strong reserves, did splendid work, following the main calumn until met by bodies of Missouri Guards un-der Genorals J. B. Clark, J. H. Mac-Bride, W. Y. Slack and M. M. Parsons, which were suon engaged by the in-fantry, the mounted Horse Ouards



STERLING PRICE.

and part of Totten's battery, in charge of Lieu- within gunshot, Confederate flags were substituted tenant Sokalski, the remainder of the battery being on an elevation.

The enemy was soon driven beyond the hills, which were immediately occupied by the First Kausas, First Iowa and the First Missouri Regiments, Totten's cannon being advanced to another elevation, while Du Bois's guns stood in the rear facing a musked buttery of the Confederates. The Federals pushed on, the First Missouri engaging the enemy's right, and, with the aid of Totten's guns, doing them great damage.

The severest punishment inflicted upon them, however, proved to be by the combined efforts of Totten's and Dn Bois's men, who, during the ensusement, had been approached closily by a body of Confederates, waving the Federal fing, with the intention to capture some of the game. It was owing also to the excellent fire from the batteries that Captain Plammer's troops were saved from being crushed by an overwhelming force of over two thousand Confederates, which unexpectedly opened on him while at the bend of the stream, and sought ineffectually to turn the Federal left flank.

Colouel Sigel had, in the meantime, engaged the Confederate rear, with the 1,200 men and six guns under his command, and had so well directed them as to successively compel the retirement of Colonel Churchill's regiment, and boilies of Missourians and Texas Rangers under Colonel Brown, the fire from his guns finally driving them into the woods.

Sigel then continued his way along the Fayetteville Roud as far as Sharp's Farm. By the time he had reached it, the fire from Lyon's heavy guns was being heard only at intervals, leading him to suppose that a victory had already been won at the front. He then, the more actively, set about for on manufacte demonstration, and had already planted his battery, when he was informed that a strong body of Federals was approaching.

Preparations for an advance at once, therefore, came to a standstill. When however, the advancing column, which in dress presented much the same appearance as Sigel's men, land reached

for the United States standards, and a marderous fire from two hidden batteries opened on the Federals. The result to them proved fatal.

The Confederates dashed forward, killed the artiflery-horses, and turning the Federal Sank, soon compilled Sigel's men to fly in the greatest disorder. Of his 1,200 men and six guns, Sigrl took away about 300 men and but one gun, which latter Captain Flagg land compelled some Confederate prisoners to draw from the field.

Under General Lyon, Du Bois's battery still held the enemy in check, but on the left of Totten's battery the Federals had by this time commenced to yield to the ever-renewing lines. Seeing this, General Lyon transferred Steele's force from Du Bois to Totten's battery, and went forward to rally the troops. His entire line was engaged, and for nemly an hour the fight was terrific, neither side

yielding Lyon appeared overywhere, encouraging the men, who had become well nigh demoralized at the repeated attacks made by the enemy in every direction. His herse was killed under bim, and be was wounded, being shot through the leg and afterward in the head; but, assisted to another horse, he once more came forward, this time leading a bayonet-charge at the bead of Kansas and Iowa regiments, which had just lost their officers.

While in the act, however, he was fatally wounded in the side, and had to be taken from the field. It was now about nine o'clock. Although opposed four entire hours to much superior numbers, the Federals had succeeded in maintaining their ground, and had then compelled the enemy to full back once more.

The command at the front now devolved upon Major Sturgis, who, not knowing whether Sigel had carried out his part of the undertaking, remained in doubt as to what had best be done. While in this suspe se, the Federal traops were, for the third time, deceived by the approach of a Confedcrate force under the Union flag, and, although naturally suffering again greatly from the macapected attack that followed, stood their position manfully till the artiflery, well supposted by a detachment nader Captain Gordon Granger, of General Lyon's staff, compelled the enemy to again leave the field. The lall was however, but temporary. Reinforcements



BEN McCULLOCH.



BATTLE OF WILSONS CREEK, OR OAK HILL, NEAR SPRINGFIELD, MO., AUGUS CONFEDERATES UNDER GENER



BATTLE OF WILSONS CREEK, OR OAK HILL, NEAR SPRINGFIELD, MO., AUGUST 10th, 1861.—UNITED STATES TROOPS UNDER GENERAL LYON AND GENERAL SIGEL;

CONFEDERATES, UNDER GENERAL MCULLOCH AND GENERAL PRICE.

filled up the Confederate ranks, which again poured upon the Federal lines till further resistance eeemed impossible. They yielded foreibly, and in turn had to fall back. After six hours of unavailing slaughter, Sturgis gave orders to retreat.

The army was joined by the remnant of Sigel's detachment, while on the way back to Spiring-field, which latter place was renched at about five o'clock that afternoon, the enemy having auffered too much to interfere with the Federal retreat.

The Federal loss was 223 killed, 721 wounded, and 292 missing, a total of 1,236; that of the Confederates was reported to be 265 killed, 800 wounded and 30 missing, although General McCullenh had

while stationed at Seguin, Tex., during the month of February, 1801, made the famous raid on the Federal position as San Antonion, which resulted in the surrender of Major-general David E, Twiggs, who offered no resistance to the attack, notwitheranding this high rank in the United States Arnoy.

By the terms of the surrender McCult-ch was to receive shoul 2,000 one, and all the forts, arenals and posts within the limits of Tuigge's commoned, as well as arms, stores and commonition while the fully all the surrender of the distance Twiggs was immediately "dismissed from the array of the United States for translersy to the flag of he country." McCultoch was soon made a brigadier general in the Confeder erac Army, and in the following-disme, crossed the Arkansass burder at the head of about eight lundered men, on their way to Springfield, Mcc, near while place, on the 14th of July, they, as well as General Price's detachment, effected a function with the forces under General Children F. Jack 10th, 1848; Governor of Missouri, 1853-7; was made Majorgeneral of the Missouri State forces by Gover, or Chaiborne F. Jackson, who, with General Price, went afterward on the Confederate side.

On June 13th, 1361, the forces under Price and Ja., son were defeated by General Lynu allowacitis. In Ferential a large array, and with General McCuiloch, Joined lib. [Ferential as large array, and with General McCuiloch, Joined lib. [84], with in toro, defeated General Lyon at Wilson's Creek, August in toro, defeated General Lyon at Wilson's Creek, August both, 1861, If twas likewise success for in Levincton, September 20th, 1861, gar-trang the place with its entire force of both 2,500 me, a large quantity of war ansertial, said \$400,000 in money, after an eight they siege. For this he Maylor-general so commission. It eshables of the Maylor-general sommission. It eshables of the Maylor-general sommission is the Numberel Levincion, September 20th, 1861, and retreated toward Arkansos. Joined and why De McCoiloch, the was defeated at Supin Greek,



DEATH OF GENERAL NATHANIEL LYON AT THE BATTLE OF WILSON'S CREEK, SPRINGFIELD, MO., AUGUST 10TH, 186L

said that the Confederate losses much exceeded those on the Federal side, and General Price, in his report of August 12th, 1861, states that he lost nearly one-fith of his entire force.

BEN MCCULLOCH.

Boax in Rutherford County, Tenn., in 1814; received but little schmilling, his early hay siving passed in huming; proceeded to Texas with the view of Johing the expedition of Days Crackett, receiving there, box-ever, after the latter's death; revered us a private at the latter of San Jacinto us 1895; centeral the Mexicane war at the least of a body of Texas Rumers, and greatly distinguished humonif at the City of Mexica, was supported to United States mandad in 1853, and nade Commissioner to United States mandad in 1853, and nade Commissioner to United States cause. Its, son, ex-Governor of Missouri, July 1810, 1801, McCallock was idetated by General Lyon at the battle of Dug Springs, and, August 10th, he took part is the battle of Wilson's Creek, which ended in the repulse of the Federal troops. Fedinary 20th, 1820, he joined the forces of General Sterling Price, which were defeated at Sugar Creek; and March 7th, 1802, was fattly wounded, while gallantly levalle, bid divideo, at the battle of Elkhoro, called by the Federals the battle of Per Ridge.

STERLING PRICE.

Boas in Prince Edward County, Vis., September, 1809; served in thissoul Legislature; incender of Congress, 1816-7; entered the Mexicos War as colonel of cauchty viouniteers; commanded, and was wounded, at the lattle of Counds, N. M., January 24th, 1847; appelated brigadiergeneral, July 20th, 1847, and made military governor of Chilandus; won the battle of Sant-Crazele Rossles, March Pelruary 20th, 1862. On March 7th, 1862, he took a prominent though assures-etal part in the hatthe of Elk Horo, called by the Pelrenis the battle of Fea Ridge; and was again defeated at blas, September 19th, 1882, and at Corrioth, October 6th, 1892. While in command of the Department of Artmans, 1832-4, he founded and commanded the secret organization of "the Knights of the Golden Circle," and advanced with 20,000 mine, in September, 1884, on Pile Knob, Mo., but was forced back by General Reservant, there commander of the Department of Missouri.

Condition of the Department of the Department of Archivella (2014) and color 7th, 1984, he supported with a large body of men opposite fefferson City, but, by the beginning of the following month, had been compelled to retreat again into Arkansa by the forces moler Generals Curits and Phasmillan a great of Inad In Mexico, upon which be established a colony of ex-Confederate officers. This colory, at Lehem, was a failure. In 1867 be returned to Missouri, and died in great powerly at St. Lools, Sprenker 27th, Spr

NATHANIEL LYON,

Bons at Ashford, Windham County, Coun July 14th, 1810; after graduating at West July Mth, 1810; offer graduating at West Point, mixed the army in July, 1844, as soon Beneause of Infantry; made first live tenant in 1847; took part in a clear Indian complying in Florids, and was sent out to Mexico at the enumeroment of the wer; figured in many important battles; was wounded at the Eslein Gate, and afterward made herest explain for gullentry; was appointed captain in 1851; served to Knanes, and remained on active frontier duty mail, in April, 1861, he was alwest in there of the important United. was placed in charge of the important United States Arsenal at St. Louis, theo garrisons by about 500 United States troops, and afterward appointed commandant of the post, in place of Major W. H. Bell, who had joined the Southern Confedency. By the prompt eronton of suitable carithworks, and through contant vigilance, succeeded in protecting the Awards from extract a suitable and the suitable with the suitable su Arsenal from seizure; and, April 20th, with Arsena from sexages; and, April 2016, with the aid of Colonel Frank P. Bhir, removed during the night, first by steamboat to Alten, and thence by railway to Springfield, Ill., 21,000 stand of arms, 2 cannon, and 110,000

rounds of ammunition, In May, 1861, under President Lincolo's order of April 30th, he enrolled a large number of volunteers, giving them besidenariers at and close by the Arsenal ground, and later on, with about 6,000 men and beavy guas, under Colonels Bialt, Borrastein, Schittner and Sigel, and Lieutenants Latbrop and Saxton. Sigol, and Lieutecants Lathrop, and Soxton, surrounded the hourgent Camp Jackson, compelling its prompt surrender with a large quantity of sual armo, cannon and nummition, that had been taken from the Baton Rougo Areau, May 170h was made a brigalder general. May 190h succeeded General W. S. Harney, who was relieved of his commended the Department of the West, now June 11th, refused to comply with the demand of Governor Jackson of Missouri for the dishardment of all Hamo Gunda. June 11th, refused to all Hamo Gunda. June 11th, refused to comply with the demand of Governor Jackson of Missouri for the dishardment of all Hamo Gunda. June 14th, refused to all Hamo Gunda. June 14th, p. furtifying Birla's Polita, on the opposite side of

.2th secured Caro against Georal Fullows Intended at-ack, by furtifying Bird's Point, on the opposite side of the Mississippi River, with the sid of Captaia Heary W. Benham, United States Engineers, and Colonel Nicholes Schütter. Also dispatched the Second Missouri Regiment, nader Colonel Franz Sigel, for the protection of the Pacific Railway. June 13th, left St. Louis by steambout with some trainway, June 18th, lett 8t, Louis by accumbed with some 2000 men, under Colonels Sair and Boernstein and Capitain Latinop, also Capitain James Totten's battery, and resched lefterson Gitt two days later, preparatory to his successful strack. Juno 18th, on the Contederates at Booneville, under Colonel J. S. Marmaduke.



NATHANIEL LYON.

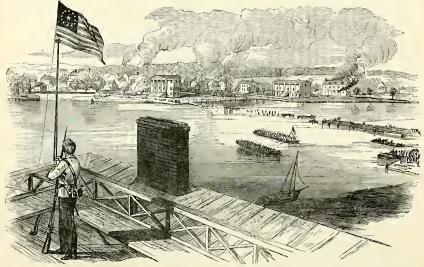
August 2d, was victorious at Day Springs against the Confederate forces under General G. J. Rains, August 10th, forced a battle at Wilson's Creek with the Confederate army, four times larger than his own. In this engagement, cer-minly one of the most desperate of the entire civil war, he was three times wounded, the last shot cutting open the back of his head to the skull, covering him with blood. In this condition he was assisted to noother horse, and, riding between the Kansas and Iowa regiments, he led them to the charge, and received a fatal shot from a Minié ball through the nying: "Lehm heart. He fell in the arms of his servent, saying: "Lehman, I am killed; take care of my body!" During the retreat vision cased too eventful day, General-inguis body was left on the field, where the Octoformies grown Berling Price seat it in his own correspons to Springfield. When the Polent tour correspons to Springfield. When the Polent tour correspons to Springfield. When the Polent tour course made Coloned Signit re-rested to 160 fa, outly the next according to rest of the 160 fa, outly the next according to the way, however, carefully prepared for burst and the contract of the 160 fa, and 160 feet an general J. B. Clark, and delivered to Mrs. J. S. Phelps, who had it properly interred. It shortly after taken up and sent to its final resting-place at East Hartford, Coon., receiving great military honors there, as well as in all the cities through which it passed. The cere monies at his funeral were participated in by monnes at his tunisma were participated in by over 20,000 people. By will be had left al-most his entire property, upward of \$10,000, to the Government, to aid in preserving the Union. Congress ordered, by resolution, that a recognition of his "eminent and patriotic services" be entered upon its records

EVACUATION OF HAMPTON, VA.

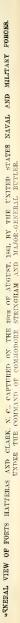
THE village of Hampton, situated on the left lank of the James River, about two miles from its entrance into Chesapecke Bay, is a very old town, of much historic interest, baving been settled as curly as 1705. It derives its princ!pul importance from its proximity to Fort ress Monroe and Old Point Comfort, It contains soveral churches, a large number of stores and many fine private dwellings.

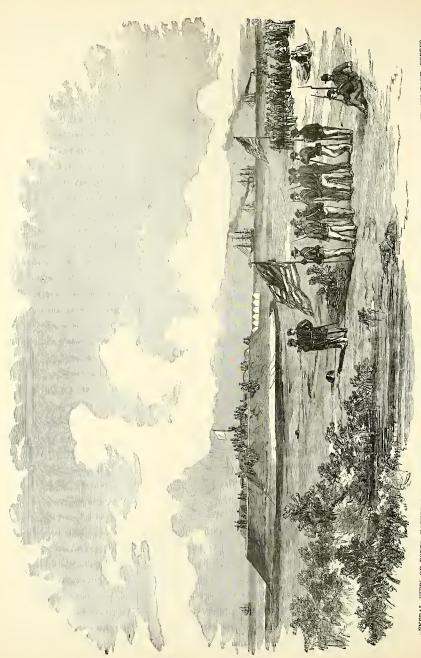
On the 27th of July, 1801, it was deemed necessary by Major-general Butler to evacuate the village, dostroy some of the most prominent buildings, and retire the forces there within the Federal lines. It was reported that the Confederates were ad-

vancing in force, and prudence demanded the concentration of Butler's forces round his entrenched position at Newport News, Odd-felllows' Hall, the Jail, and several other buildings, were unavoidably destroyed, and alse a portion of Hampton Bridge. On August 7th, General Magrader, with a force of seven thousand Confederates, advanced upon Hampton, destroing by fire all but five of its five hundred houses, with its picturesque Episcopal church, one of the oldest in the State.



EVACUATION OF THE VILLAGE OF HAMPTON, VA., ON THE JAMES BIVER, BY THE FEDERAL TROOPS UNDER GENERAL BUTLE! IN ANTICIPATION OF THE ADVANCE OF THE CONFEDERATES IN FORCE.





OPERATIONS ALONO THE COAST OF NORTH CAROLINA.

In the early part of August, 1861, Commodore Silas H. Stringham, United States Navy, then commanding at Hampton Roads, was informed that Account, 1861. supplies for the Confederate troops were being continually carried through Hatterns Inlet, the entrance to Pamlico Sound, on

of the frigute Minnesota, flagship, Captain G. A. once made preparations for an advance early the Van Brunt; the frigate Wabash, Captain Samuel following morning. Mercer; the gunboats Monticello, Commander John P. Gillis; the Paronee, Commander S. C. Rowan; and the Harriet Lane, Captain John Fannce; the steam transport: George Peabody, Lieutenant R. B. Lowery, and Adelaide, Commandor II, S. Stellwagen; and the tug Fanny, Lieutenant Pierce Crosby.

At five o'clock, A.M., on Wednesday, the 28th, the troops were being landed on the beach, two and a half miles north of the forts, under cover of the guns from the Monticello, Pownee and Harriet Lane, and later on the forts were attacked from the front by the Wabash and the Cumberland, which latter had just joined the squadron. These



SILAS H STRINGHAM

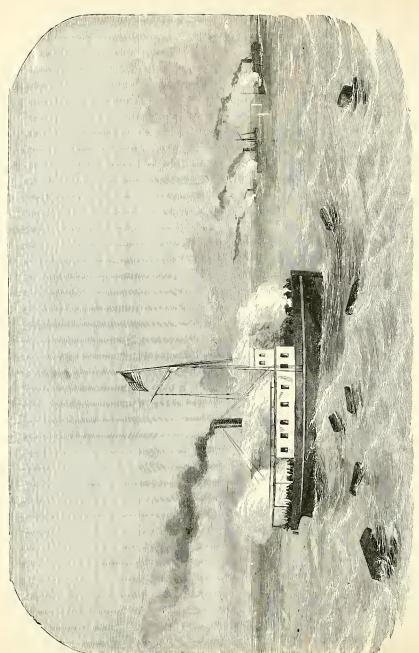
the coast of North Carolina, and that the Inlet was defended by Forts Clark and Hatterns, both in command of Major W. S. G. Andrews.

It was at once decided to fit up a joint military and mayal expedition to capture the forts, and, on the 26th of August, it left Hampton Roads. The squadron was under the command of Commodore Stringham, and the military force in charge of Ocneral B. F. Butler, who had been succeeded at Fortress Mouroe by Major-general John E. Wool, who had volunteered to lead the troops.

The troops on board the transports consisted of 220 men from the Ninth New York Regiment, Colonel Rush C. Hawkins: 500 men from the Twentieth New York Regiment, Colonel Max Weber; 100 men of the Union Coast Guard, Captain Nixou; and 60 men from the Second United States Artillery, under Lieutenant Larned.

The sailing frigate Cumberland, Captain John Marston, and the steam frigate Susquehanna, Captain J. Chauncey, had been ordered to follow the squadron. The expedition arrived off of Hatteras were soon followed by the flagship Minnesola and the Susquehanna.

The fire was kept up incessantly until about nine o'clock, when it ceased on both sides, the flags of the forts having been hanted down, and the garri son of Fort Clark having evacuated it. The latter was at once occupied by the Coast Guard and men under Colonel Weber, and the Monticello, steamed toward the Inlet, it being supposed that Fort Hatteras, which occupied the point, had likewise been abandoned. But she had only advanced to within This squadron, the first sent ont, was composed Inict about five o'clock the next afternoon, and at six hundred yards of the fort, followed closely by



CAPTURE, BY CONFEDERATE STEAMERS, OF THE PROPELIER "FANNY." IN PAMLICO SOUND, ON THE 1ST OF OCTOBER, 1961, WHILE CONVEYING MEN AND STORES TO THE TWENTIETH INDIANA REGIMENT, ENCAMPED AT CHICAMACOMICO, N. O., FORTY MILES FROM HATTERAB INLET.

the Harriet Lane, when the heavy guns opened such a scathing fire on her as to endanger her safety, Though considerably damaged, she escaped, making room for the Minnesota, the Pawnee, and the Susquehanna, which engaged the fort until dark, when the Harriet Lane and the Pannes were left alone for the night in the immediate front.

Early the following morning the Susquehanna opened fire, and was fellowed by the Minnesotu, the Wa-Acquest, 1861 bash, the Harriet Lane and the Cumberland.

Fort Hatteras had been ably defended the previous day by Colonel Widiam F. Martin, whom night found completely prostrated by fa-tigue, and who had, in consequence, to give way to Flag- fficer Samuel Birron, then in command of the few

Confederate vessels lying in Pamlico Sound. Barron, who was then Assistant Secretary of the Confederate Navy, had come up during the night with reinforcements, in company with Major Andrews, who was absent in the interior at the commencement of the engagement.

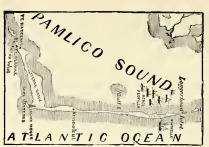
Heavy guns had been mounted in the direction of Fort Clark, which the Federals had occupied the day previous; but no dumage was done by their fire, as Colonel Weber had judiciously vacated it, and employed his men during the night in the ercction of a lattery of three guns. These, in charge of Lientenant Johnson, of the Coast Guard, did signal service on that morning in beating off Confederate vessels conveying troops to the relief of Fort Hatteras

The fire from the squadron continued almost inssantly, scarcely stopping evon to be caught again by Buron's tricky lowering of his flag and apparent submi-sion, until, at about half-past ten o'clock, a white flag was displayed above the fort, and an offer made to surrouder with all the bonors of war. This was refused by Commodore Stringham and General Butler, and, shortly after, the capitulation was signed on board the Minnesota, giving to the Federals 715 prisoners, 1,000 stand of arms, 31 cunnon, 5 stand of colors, a large quantity of ammunition, and several vessels laden with stores, cotton and other mereliandise.

While the capitulation was being signed, the Harriet Lane, Adelaide and Fanny had entered the Inlet, the two first grounding near the fort while The Confiderates uttempting to cross the bar. had thus within their grasp the three vessels and the troops they carried; but the surrender having been accepted, they were not molested, and the two grounded vessels were soon hanled off.

The Confederates lost 49 killed and about as many wounded. Their officers, Major W. S. G. Andrews, Flag Officer Samuel Barron, and Colonel William F. Martin, Seventh Light Infantry, North Carolina Volunteers, were sent to Fort Hamilton, in New York Harbor, and afterward exchanged.

Upon hearing of the victory, Secretary Welles issued an order thanking Commodore Stringham and his men " for the brilliant achievement accomplished without the less of a man on the Union



HATTERAS ISLAND AND CHICAMACOMICO, N. C.

side." General Wool likewise congratulated the troons

Especial mention should here be made of the fact that upon the abandonment of Fort Clark by the Confederates, an acting side-de-camp of General Butler, Mr. Fiske, swum from one of the vessels to



RUSH C. HAWKINS

the shore, through a very beavy sea, carrying orders to Colonel Weber, and afterward entered the fort, collecting therein many valuable books and papers. Of these he made a package, which he strupped to his shoulders, and with which he awain back to the vessel, delivering it to General Butler, who found the documents to he of very great service.

The forts commanding the Inlet remained in charge of detachments under Colonels Weber and Hawkins, and General Butler at once proceeded to Washington in order to lay before General Scott and the Secretary of War his reasons for holding the forts, instead of destroying them, as he had been ordered to do. His views were carried out, and he was commissioned to proceed to New England and to raise a large force, which, as we shall see later on, was destrated to make a brilliant record in many Southern localities.

The troops at Hatters Inlet were reinforced late in September by the Twoutieth Indiana Regiment, under Colonel Brown, in order to complete operations along the coast.

An important entrance to Pamlico Sound was still open, south of Fort Hatterus. It was called Ocracoke Inlot, and was defended by a fort bearing the same name and by another called Fort

On the 16th of September, Commander S. C. Rowan sout an expedition to cupture seeman. 1861. them It was under the command of Lientenant James Y. Maxwell, who starterd in the tug Fauny, baving on board sixty seven of the Naval Brigade, under Lieutenants Rawa and Tillott-on. The Fanny had in tow a hunch belonging to the gunbout Perwise, carrying the latter's howitzer and twenty-eight of her men, in charge of Lieutonant Eastman.

Morgan

The frigate Susquehauna and the Tempest had joined the expedition, but finding their draft of water too great, were compelled to return to their former anchorage

Ocracoke Inlet was reached by the Fanny at eleven o'clock in the morning, and a detachment was immediately landed, expecting to draw an attack from the forts. Their progress met with no opposition, however, and on reaching the forts they found them to have been described and partly burned. As it was not intended to occupy the Inlet, orders were given to complete the work of destruction as thoroughly as possible. Not only were the guns broken in pieces, and much of the musoury and other work laid low, but the torch was everywhere applied, and in a short time it was in ashes.

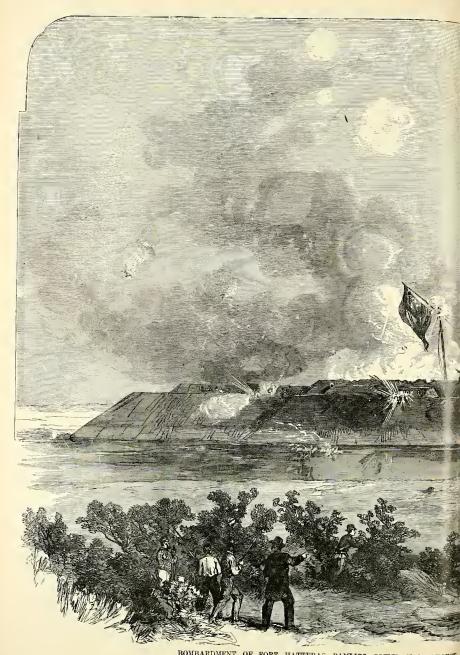
The expedition having completed its purpose, returned to Fort Hotteras carly on the 18th.

There remained still two other ontrances north of Cape Hatteras, called Loggorhead (New) Inlot and Oregon lulet, the last being in close premixity to Romoke Island, which the Confederates were said to be then fortifying.

In order to make a reconnoissance of the island south of Loggerhead Inlet, Colonel Hawkins ordered Col mel Brown and his regiment to proceed in that direction, and on the 29th of September they salled by the steamers Ceres and Putnam with the intention of landing at a small place between Chicamscom co and Kencckut. The shallow less of the water necessitated the landing of the mea by small boats. They encomped, awaiting the arrival of the tug Fanny, which was to have followed them on the 30th with stores of all descriptions It was



PLAN SHOWING THE RELATIVE POSITIONS OF FORTS HATTERAS AND CLARK, AND THE FEDERAL FLEET UNDER COMMODORE STRINGHAM.

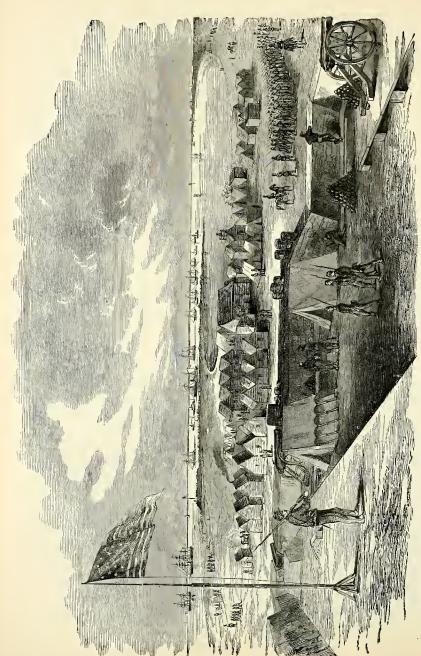


BOMBARDMENT OF FORT HATTERAS, PAMLICO SOUND, N. C., AUGUST

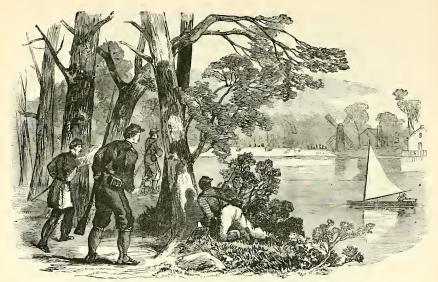


BOMBARDMENT OF FORT HATTERAS PAMLICO SOUND, N. C., AUGUST 270, 1861, BY THE FEDERAL FLEET UNDER COMMODORE STRINGHAM.

FROM A SERVE W RAPPHAS.



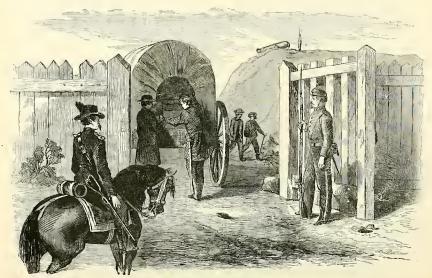
VIEW OF THE CAMP OF THE TWENTHETH INDIANA REGIMENT, ALSO OF FORT HATTERAS. AND THE ANCHORAGE AT HATTERAS INLET, IN C.,



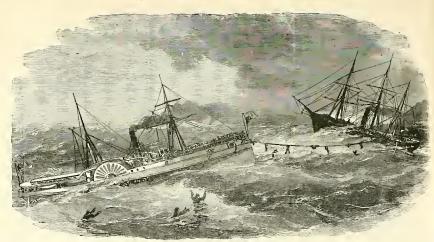
DISCOVERY OF A CONFEDERATE BATTERY AT MESSECH'S POINT, ON THE POTOMAC, NEAR THE MOUTH OF BACK RIVER. BY A SCOUTING PARTY OF THE TENTH REGIMENT UP NEW YORK ZOUAVES.

however, only on the afternoon of the 1st of October that the tag appeared near Chicamacomico, tageous position of the Federals on the island, in the sum time handing large bodies of troops when the was captured by confederate diseased the Confederates to send an expedition above and blow the camp.

October 1911. Vessels just coming down Pambico against them. Six vessels, carrying about 2,500 Colonel Brown's force met the attack bodily prisoners, and the cargo, valued at about \$150,000. and on the 4th of October arrived opposite the



MEABURING VIBIGIAIN FARMERS WAGONS, AT THE GATE OF PORT HUNTON, BEFORE ALLOWING THEM TO PASS THE LONG BRIDGE INTO WASHINGTON



BUSCUE OF MAJOR REYNOLDS'S BATTALION OF MARINES FROM THE FOUNDERING STEAMER "GOVERNOR," BY THE U.S. FRIGATE "SABINE, NOVEMBER 4D, 1881, OFF CAPE HATTERAS, N. C.



EXPLOSION OF A SHIPLI IN THE CUTTER OF THE U. S. STEAMER "NIGHTER," FROM THE CONFEDERATE "TVV." NOVEMBER 3b, 1861.

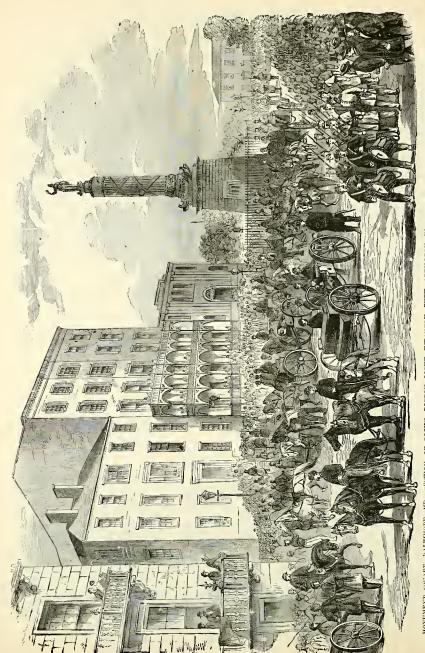


TAKING AWAY THE COLORS OF THE SEVENTY-NINTH NEW YORK REGIMENT, FOR MUTINY, WASHINGTON, AUGUST 14th, 1861.

on his left at Chicamacomico, and making his retrent toward Hatteras Lighthouse. He reached the latter early the following morning, and there met a detachment of 500 men, whom Colonel marched northward to dispute the advance which is the free daymond and the proceeding shead along the shore, the Federals Lighthouse, and began shelling them with terrible met a detachment of 500 men, whom Colonel marched northward to dispute the advance which is defect, compelling them to hide in the woods, and was supposed the Confederates had commenced in afterward to run toward their former position, near



DRUMMING OUT THIEVES FROM PORTRISM MONBUE



MONUMENT SQUARE, BALTHUGRE, AND. SECTION OF COOKS BOSTON LIGHT INFANTRY, WITH APTILIERY IN FOSTION, BY ONDER OF MAJOR-DENERAL BANES.

TO OUBLL AN ANTICIPATED RIOT ON ACCOUNT OF THE ARREST OF MARSHAL GANE AND THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS

which lay the resels into which they had been brought to the island. These were, in turn, engaged by the gunboat as they attanced to resent the fact retraining Confederates, the shelling being continued until night brought it to a close. The Monticello then came down toward Hatterns Lighthouse, covering the encampment of the Federals.

SILAS HORTON STRINGHAM.

Bauss at Waldigtone, Orange County, N. N., November Tim, 1598; remest the United States Navy 1890 as midellipman on heard the trigate, Provident, then commanded by commoders Bodgers. He became licentes at in 1811, and served in Dectur's equalism in the Algerine War. In 1830, the way placed in command of the Endounth, of the West Inilia squarkon, and in 1845 took charge of the John Adense, belonging to the Mediterranean squarkon.

Shortly after his return to this country, in 1837, he was ordered to proceed on hund the Pappide, its search of phates that flad been troubling merchant vessels along the coast. This was fullowed by a period of compartite quiet, in which he was in command of the Independence, thus an

inched to the Home squadron,
In 1811 he was made a captain, and sent, with the Ohio, to
British upon a special mission. He was placed to charge of

the Branklye Navy Yard afterword, and upon the declaration of var with Mexico, he return probable declaration of var with Mexico, he return of this former command of the Otio, which latter led lite United States fleet at the capture of Yello Curz, and of San Jinn of Ullos. He was appointed to the command of the Mediterrors agound in 1822, and runwined to constant sorries on service on sea the long day and runwined to constant sorries on sea from the Mediterrors.

When at the breaking out of the Giril War, Peviletal Liceola decided to blackable Southern ports, Stringlam was soldered to take charge of the equation on the Allmatic station, whose operations lay between Key West on the southand Cape Charles, at the nouth of the Chespuske Bay, on the north. He was given for the punke Bay, on the north. He was given for the punke Bay, on the north. He was given for the punke lay, on the north was given for the contor all egalary, and a fleet of twenty-five vessels, unusual by rouse three thousand five hundred sailors and marines. With these he did active service, although on in neeting with my encounter worth mentioning until the end of August, 1801. On the 20th of the latter would be left Hamp-

On the 26th of the latter mouth the left Hampton Loads, in necondance with instructions from
Wastington, with the Manacota, Moniteilo,
Paracoc, Whole, Merziet Loas, and some atoms
that the latter of the latter of the Content of the latter of the Content of the latter of the Content of the Content of the Content of the Content of the Conlatter of the Con
Condectard, latter of the Con
Condectard, latter of which of which took part is the
congenerat, which resulted, after two-days' hard

fighting, in the surroole, August 250h, of Fest

Clark and Hatteras. These commonded an im
portant late to Pomitica Sound, by which the

Confederates had been receiving supplies. Com
modure Stringban was promoted tear admard a

was in clurge of the Chorleston Navy Yard as

communical, was exposited part infinite of

New York in 1867, and died in Brooklyo, N. Y.,

February 7(th), 1876.

THE SEVENTY NINTH NEW YORK, This regiment curred their flag with bonor at Boll Run, but they discredited is by open untility at Washington, and by order of Genera-McCl llan their orbors were taken from them. The second during the washing of the orbit was exceedingly impressive. The son was just going

The scene during the earling in the bart win sexecology impositive. The same was just going down, and in the barg, meerstali twillight it of feetures and form of officers and near could scarcely be distinguished. Innaclinerly behind his aid was General Durier, for an aid self-passessed. Coloned Stevens was in front of the regiment, codeavoring to quite his rather sorroug lorner. In the rea of the regulars, and a fillul ubbant apart, General Sieklet sat cardeosly on horsebark, coully smoking on elegat and coursely lorner. Could such some friends.

At one time further the reading a narmur passed through the line of the multi-ness and when that portion of the coloralized the regiment of a surrender He colors was read, a private In most of the rear reading rich out in bread Seatch tours. "Let's keep the color, beyer" But in regiment was made by any man of their, beyer "But in regiment was made by any man of their passes, and the properties of the read-only their orders to where the value rate I, it would be the order of the orders the value was reading. It would be the properties of the properties of the properties of the read-only of the colors of the properties of the properti

SIEGE AND BATTLE OF LEXINGTON.

AFTER the battle of Wilson's Creek, Genoral Sterling Price kept on recruiting the Confederate ranks so actively, that, by the end of Angust, he felt in the position to assume the offen-ire. He then began his march toward the northern section of Missouri, meeting on the way with no opposition mult the 7th of September, when some shirmishmid with the Confederate of the Conf

eral James H Lane. These be drave acress the line heyond Fort Scott, and leaving a force there, continued on his way, reaching Warrensburg on Wednesday, the 11th of September. His advance upon the their place was the mos bothy pressed since learning that Federal toops had been sent there by General Fremont's orders to take away in safety the money belonging to its loyal inhabitants, and at the same time protect them if possible from the threatening Confederate im-

The Federals had, however, anticipated Price, who felt not only injured on learning that the money had been by them carried to Lexington, but insulted, hesides, at having the fact illustrated in broad German caricutures on the walls throughout the city.

Price lost but little time in Warrensburg, and after a minstorm that raged furiously for a while, he pushed no toward Loxington, where he encamped the same night. The Federal force at Lexington, consisting of only half a regiment of Home Guards, had been strengthened only two days before by the

JAMES H. LANE.

Thirteenth Missouri Regiment ander Colonel Peabody, just returned from Warronsburg, and by the dotschment sent from Jefferson City. This last embraced free hundred Home Granik, as well as the Twenty-third Illinois Regiment of the "frish Brigade" under Colonel James A. Mulligan, a pertion of the Eighth Missouri under Colonel White, and the First Regiment of Illinois Cavalry under Colonel T. M. Marchall.

Colonel Mulligan, who had assumed command by reason of his seniority, felt that an attack from Price must take place in the near future, and he, therefore, had meanwhile availed himself of every chance to strenghten his position, ponding the arrival of reinforcements.

Lexington the capital of Lafayette County, Mo., is standed on the south bank of the Missouri River, about three bundred miles from St. Lonis, and nearly one hundred and twenty miles west of Jefferson City, at a point commanding the most important route to Kansas Not on the latter necessital slow was Lexington now about to be se eagerly contested for, however. Its position, it is true, was a controlling one, but in addition to the money brought back from Warransburg, the vaults there held \$800,000 in gold coin and the State scale, which ox-Gevener Claiboure Jackson and his

legislature had been suddenly compelled to abandon upon Mulligan's approach.

The new portion of the City of Lexington is built upon an elevation close by the river, Old Lexington, as the other section is called, lying further back on the hills

Colond Mulligan's force of 2,640 men was continually at work making entrenchments, his extense outer line bolay an front of the cellege building on Masonic Hill, where he had his head-quarters. The inner line of breastworks circled around a building, to the right of the cellege, used as a boarding-house. In addition to the earth-works, freed by a ditch eight feet wide, were pits surrounded by mines fully sapplied with gun-proder. Of the latter article Mulligan had a fuir supply, but he had no shells for his two mertars, only six small cannon and but little ready anumation: the cavalry, too, being without gun or rifles.

minon: the cavairy, too, being without guine or rules. On Thursday, the 12th of Soptember, the Contelerate General Gabriel James Rains opened fire, with mine guns, under Cuptims Gurchill, Clurk and Emmett McDonald, roon that portion of the earth-

works which had forcibly been left the weakest, on the New Lexington side. In the rear stand Colonel Consideration, 1961. It rear stand Colonel Congress Index in Medicultument, whilst on the extreme left the forces and Grand Parsons, with Captain Guibor's battery and General Stean, faced Colonel Anderson's house, then used as a hospital, leaving Porce's main body directly in the centre.

The Confederate attack was seen directed from four diliterant points, and continued the rest of the day. At sunset, when the fire ceased, the hospital was found to have suffered most of all. Dr. Winer, surgeon of the brigade, and the Rev. Father Butler, had been taken prisoners during an attack repelled by the men under Captain G'eason, some autworks had been tiken, and the Fed erals had been forced into an interior line.

Mulligan set to work during the casing night, everywhere strengthening his position, which was likely to become more and more isolated. Active preparations, in fact, continued on both sides from the 19th to the 17th, amid ecasion! firing, the Federals lawing succeeded in putting up additional earthworks by that time, while the reinforced Confederates had closed in their line of latteries around the besieged under cover of movable breastwerks made of large wet hales of hemp.

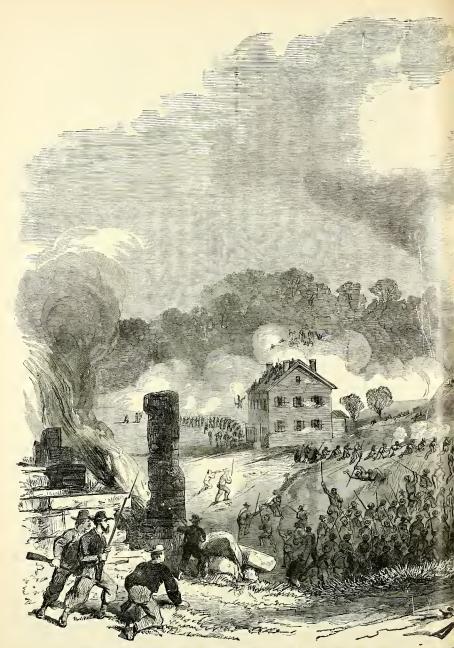
Price had also in the meantime set a large number of soldiers to some the country around, in order to prevent the looked-for F deral aid. His men had intercepted, forty miles below the city, the steamer Suu-chine, hving on board Licetenant Rains and ten men of the

"Irish Bricade," sent by Mallean to Jofferson City for reinforcements. They had also captured in Federal roses loaded with provisions, clothing, and the nucl needed ammonition, and hid either forced back, defeated or captured several Federal detachments likely to come to Mulligan's relief. The supply of water was likewise cut off from the site.

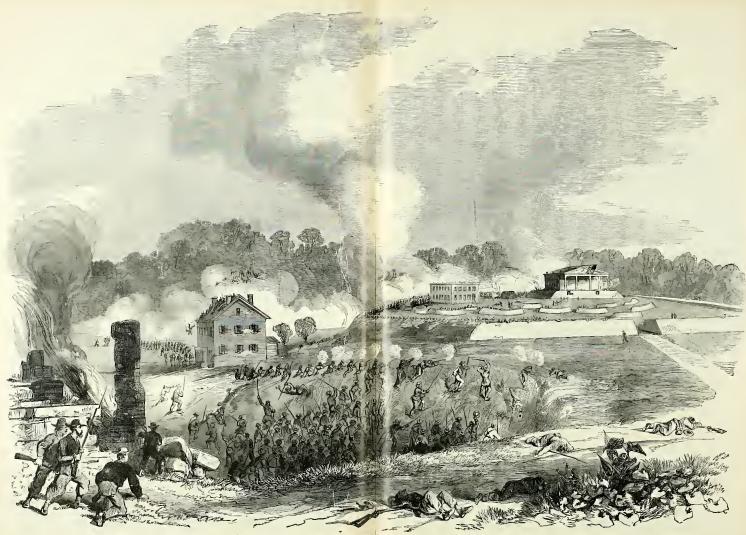
At a given signal, fired at precisely eight o'clock on the mercing of the 17th, from the headquarters of General Price, then at the Court September, 1851 House of the New Town, General Rains again opened on the Federals.

The fire continued, it may be said, almost unremittingly night and day, and throughout some heavy rain, until the morning of the 20th. By this time General Harrs, who had just joined Price with his 2,700 men—thus swelling the Confederate force to 24,000—had, with General Man-Pitide's assistance, attacked and carried the bills north of the town, as well as Colonel Andrewshous. The latter had one been relaken by Captain Glesson at the head of only eighty men of the frish Montgemery Gards, who, after losing thirty of their number, and having their captain wounded, were, however, forced to rettire.

Price asked for an unconditional surrouder



SIEGE OF LEXINGTON, MO.. SEPTEMBER 177H, 187H, 197H AND 207H, 1861, RESULTING IN THE TO GENERAL STERLING PRICE, WHO COMMISSION ASSESSMENT OF THE PRICE OF THE PRI



SIEGE OF LEXINGTON, MO. SEPTEMBER 17th, 18th, 18th AND 20th, 1861, RESULTING IN THE SURRENDER OF THE FEDERAL FORCES, 2,640 STRONG, UNDER COLONEL JAMES A MULLIGAN,
TO GENERAL STERLING PRICE, WHO COMMAND THE CONFEDERATE FORCES, 24,000 STRONG.

FROM A SECOND P. R. WHEREK.

It seemed idte for the Federals to count any near the last of their carefully nursed provisions and ammunition. The position, on this account, as well as from the scarcity of water, seemed untenable; but Mulligan's determined answer, "If you want us, you must take us," came, nevertheless.

The Home Guards, who had long before become discouraged, raised a white flag upon hearing this; but Mulligan immediately ordered Captain McDermott to proceed with the Detroit Jackson Guard to take it down.

The fight went on more fiercely than ever on the part of the Confederates, until, by two o'clock, their lines were within a few rods of the Federal works. Further resistance was deemed impossible.

For his heroic defense Colonel Mulliman received longer upon outside aid. They were down to the thanks of the United States Congress and the commission of brigadicr-general. He refused the promotion, preferring to remain colonel of the Twenty-third Illinois, which was given the right to use the name of "Lexington" upon its colors.

General Sterling Price, on the other hand, recoived the thanks of the Confederate Congress, which led afterward to his being given the commission of major-general.

JAMES HENRY LANE.

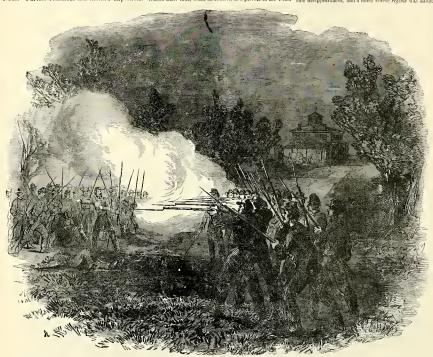
Bonn June 22d, 1814, at Lawrenceburg, Ind. His father was 11nn, Amos Lane, an able pulifician and lawyer. The son was admitted to the Bar in 1840, and practiced his profession notil 1846, when he enlisted as a private in the Third

and continued in the office until attacked by a paralytic stroke, which incapacitated him from further legislative service, and so affected his mind, that, on July 11th, 1866, he took his own life at his home in Leavenworth. Kan.

ATTEMPTED DESERTION OF FEDERAL RECRUITS.

THE system of recruiting had not, up to the mouth of eptember, 1861, been freed of many of its defects. guards had to be established, particularly against describes While all officers were striving for rapid organization and coosequent promotion, all kinds of subterfuges were resorted to for procuring men. The high bonotics which were afterto for procuring men. ward paid, were not then yet spoken of, and desertions were therefore, more the result of the favoritism of recruiting agents than the honoties then current.

Many of the casins had been seriously depleted by whole sale disuppearances, and a more severe regime was adopted



A DETACHMENT OF THE NEW YORK RIFLES FIRING UPON CAPTAIN CRESTO'S COMPANY OF THE SAME REGIMENT, SEPTEMBER STR. 1861.

white they was boisted and firing ceased.

At four o'clock on Saturday afternoon, the 21st, the actual surrender took place. It embraced Colonels Mulligan, Peabody, Marshall and Grover, Majors Becker and Van Horn and 118 other conmi-sioned officers, about 2,100 men; 6 cannon, 2 mortars, over 3,000 stand of arms, 750 horses, and a large quantity of equipments, etc. The Confederates also became possessed of the money, about \$100,000, brought from Warrensburg, as well as of the additional 8800,000, the State records and the seals hitherto in ex-Governor Juckson's bands,

The Confederate losses were heavy-hetween two and three thousand-mainly owing to the judicious explosion by the Federals of six mines during the The Federals lost between three and five hundred killed and wounded. In the last day's fight, Colonel Mulligan was wounded in the leg and in the right arm, Colonel Marshall received a wound in the cheek, and Colonel White was shot through the lungs, dying Saturday morning.

A counc'l of officers decided upon surronder. 'Pl a bullous Volunters, in the war with Mexico. Rapid pro-white flag was hoisted and figure ceased.

The bullous Volunters is, in the war with Mexico. Rapid pro-motion followed bis service in Mexico, and at Bueno Vista he commanded a brigade, and displayed conspicuous bravery.

In 1848 be was elected Lieutenant-governor of Indian

represented the State in the United States Congress in 1833-5, voting for the Nebraska Bill. In 1855 he removed to the Territory of Kanssa, then the battle ground of the Pro-Slavery and Auti-Slavery parties, each party maintaining a form of State government. Colonel Lane was a prominent member of the first Free State government; was president of both the Topekaami Lenvenworth Constitutional Conventions and commanded the Free State forces, with the rank of major-general. In 1856 he was chosen United States Secutor by the Free State Legislature, and proceeded to Washington. as not allowed to take his seat. The same year h imilieted for high treason by the opponents of the Free State government, and was compelled to fice from the State. In 1859, in an affray, he shot and killed a neighbor, for which offense he was tried, but acquitted. The Legislature of the State of Knoses elected General Lone to the United States Senate in 1861 and 1865.

At the breaking out of the Civil War he actively engaged is organizing the Kausas troops, and took a conspicuous part in the battle of Lexington as a brigadier-general of volun-teers. On the meeting of the United States Congress, in December, 1861, he took his seat as United States Senator Annugst there peroiting camps was the

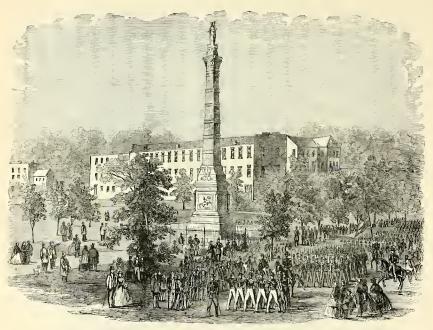
one heated at Willett's Point, N Y. Colonel Le Gendre was raising a regiment to be called the New York Rifes, and Colonel Fardelja was bliewise close by

raising a regiment mostly compared of his countrymen, Recruiting ball been actively carried on by bath parties, creating jeanousy, yet nothing occurred to seministy must the re-lations existing between the two community until Colonel Le Geadre learned that a company of his min were about to he turned over by their captain, Cresto, to Colunel Fordella's command.

The captain had his company on guard the describin was to take place. September 9th, 1801, but ere the plat could be carried out, Colonel Le Gendre ordered Captain amer and Licutemant Georgeo of his command to charge of the camp, and to order every man to his quarters.

While Captaia Cresto was pureying about the matter a pistol was accidentally discharged by one of his guard, creating much excitement. Colonel Le Gendre's detachment, fancylog it was attacked, at once fired a volley into Captain Cresto's mea. Two of the latter, Dominick Sassi and Ferdi-nand Markins, were killed, while several were wounded.

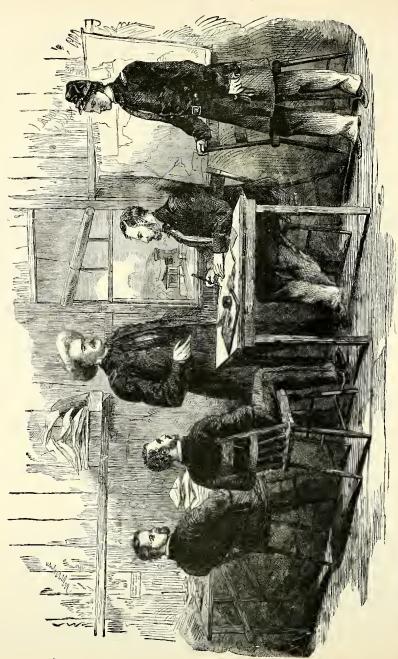
The company was at once placed under arrest and severely disciplined. The act was not one of disloyalty so much as an expression of preference for a particular command, and the men were soon sent to the front.



GEVIEW OF CONFEDERATE TROOPS EN ROUTE TO VIRGINIA, AS THEY PASS THE PULASKI MONUMENT, SAVANNAH, GA., AUGUST 777, 1861



ENCAMPMENT OF FEDERAL TROOPS ON THE DATTERY AT ANNAPOLIS, MID.



Captain C. Kingsbury, Jr., Ald-de-came ***WERAL ROSECRANS, COMMANDING THE DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA, AND HIS STAFF, AT THEIR HEADOUARTEES, CLARKSBURG. VA. Brigadier-general W S. Rowernas Captain C. Leib, Quartermaster. Joseph Der, Jr., Frivate Scentary. Captain N P Richmond, Adjutant,

BATTLE OF CARNIFEN FERRY.

CARNIFEX FERRY is located at a point on the Ganley River, below Mendow Creek, near Summersville, the capital of Nicholas County, in Western Virginia.

General W. S. Rosecrans, who, since he succeeded General George B. McClellan on July 22d, had been organizing a large army, learned early in the September that the Confederate forces under General John B. Floyd, late United States Sceretary of War, were stationed at Carnifex Ferry.

General Henry A. Wise's forces had been left at Picketi's Mills to guard against a possible rear attack by General J. D. Cox, then at Hawk's Nest, white the Confederate division under General Robert E. Lee was at Cheat Mountain opposing the force which General Resecrans had placed under General Joseph J. Reynolds.

Rosecrans determined to attack Floyd without delay, lest the Confederates soon become in a still belter position to menace the Federals in Western Virginia, as well as in Pennsylvanon and Ohio. In

order to reach Floyd's strongly entrenched position on the heights overlooking the ferry, Rosceruns had to eross both the Kreitz and the Powell Mountains, the last named being the loftiest in Western Virginia. This was a very difficult undertaking, as most of the passes were very rugged and marrow, it being in many places necessary for the men to go in single tile and to crawl mon their hands and knees.

The summit of the last range was reached by Rosecrans at about noon of the 9th of September, and, although the troops were then wellnigh exlunsted after their very wearismuse mutch of nearly seventeen miles, no time was lost in making recom cisinces by the Federals. These led to an exchange of fire between pickets, nothing of much moment occurring however, until after General Henry W. Benham's brigade had come ap early the following day,

The latter's force made the total Federal army there under Rosecrans about 4,000, as against 2.000 under General Floyd, the latter baving the advantage in position.

General Bentan had asked, and as ordered, to advance, which he did, with his entire brigade, com-posed of the Tenth Ohio, Colonel William Haines Lyttle, the Twelfth Oliio, nuder Colonel Lowe, and the Thirteenth Ohio, Colonel W. S. Smith, with two batteries under Capturas McMullen und Schneider.

The Tenth Ohio, known as the Irish Regiment, which was in the lead, soon came upon and engaged a Confederate parapet battery located near the main road. This at once threw a concentrated fire from the enemy's large supporting force, which would have completely swept Colonel Lyttle's men but for the timely assistance given by Captain McMullen's and Captain Schneider's gans. These played successfully upon the enemy and enabled Lyttle to attack the central Confederate position on the neighboring bill.

Under a scatting fire the four companies attempted to carry it, Colonel Lyttle's rallying-cry of "Follow, Tenth!" leading them on to renewed efforts which, however, proved unavailing. The entremeded force was too strong. In the last attempt, directly in the centre, Lyttle had been severely wounded in the leg, and had, besides, been thrown to the ground by his borse, which, through a wound, had become unmanageable.

The Colonel had to be taken from the field, after ordering his men to fall back beyond the range of the gulling fire to which they were being expessed. Color sergeant Fitzgibbons, who was close by Lyttle when he fell, had his right hand sluttered, but immediately caught up and waved the standard with his left hand autil killed by a round-shot. The colors were then taken by Sergeant O'Oonnor, and held up until, exhausted by a wound he had received, he fell by the roadside. His place was filled by Captain Stephen McGrearty, who bore the flag aloft till his company had nearly reached cover, when he, too, yielded up his life to a ball that pierced his right breast

The " Bloody Tenth," as it was called, had signalized itself to a man. Its lientenant-colonel, Korff, Major Burke, and Captains Annis and Moore, were ever spurring them on; beloved chaplain, Father O'Higgins, likewise taking an active and often too risky a share in the duties of the mement.

The enemy's right flank had in the meantime been engaged by Colonel Lowe's Twelfth Ohio, led by Adjutant-general Hartsuff, and by the Thicteenth Ohio, under Colonel Smith, which latter stood at the extreme right close by the river. Schneider's battery remained in nearly its former position, but McMallen's guns had been brought to pear on the main Confederate battery.

There stood at the same time, on the extreme Confederate left, the brigade which had been given to Colonel Robert L. McCook, and which was composed of his own German regiment, the Ninth

or by reason of Wise refusing to send him reinforcements, Flord had taken his men across the Gauley River, leaving behind a large quantity of arms, stores and ammunition. The losses of the Confederates the previous day had been one killed and ten wounded, the latter including Oeneral Floyd, whilst the Federals were reported to have lost fully eightyfive in killed and wounded. Floyd's army 6rst fled to Dogwood Oap, the junction of the Summersville and Charleston roads,

thence to Meadow Bluff (or Bridge), where he was joined by General Lee, nine days later.

Rosecrans encamped at Cross Roads (or Lapes). leaving McCook's brigade for a while to pursue Floyd, the Federal forces finally resting on New River, directly facing the position thon held by General Lee on the Big Sewell Monntain.

OPERATIONS AT AND NEAR SANTA ROSA ISLAND

WE have already seen how Fort Pickens, lucated on Sunta Rosa Island, was, in January, 1861, saved from the insurgent grasp through the foresighted-

ness and active energy displayed by Lieutenaut Adam J. Stemmer.

The little force garrisoning the place had been strengthened, April 12th, by marines and artillery carried during the night, under the gams of Forts MeRue and Barraneus, by the sailing frigate Sabine. Captein Adams; the steam sleop of war Brooklyn. Captum Walker; the gunboats Crusader and Wyandet, and the storeships Supply and St. Louis. Additional reinforcemonts and stores bul reached it a few days later by the steam transports Atlantic and Illinois, mising the entre force to agent nine hundred men.

Colonel Harvey Brown, who had charge of the last expedition, took command of the post on the 17th of April, in place of Lieutenaut Slemmer, who was ordered with his little band of men to Fort Hamilton, in New York Harbor, to recruit. While here, Lieutenant Slemmer was, on May 4th, commissioned major of the Sixteenth Regiment of United States Infuntry.

In June, as we have seen, Fort Pickens was further strengthened by the arrival of the Sixth New York (Billy Wilson's) Zouaves.

Until October, nothing of moment occurred between the Federals, occupying the fortress as well as two shore batteries, and the Confederates, located at Forts McRae and Barrancas, on the other side of the channel leading to Pensacola Bay, except the burning of the Warrington Navy Yard dry dock, September 2d, by a force under

Lientenant Shipley, and the during attack on the schooner Judah while fitting out as a privateer at the Navy Yard.

During the night of the 13th of September, a force of one hundred men, under Lientenant John H. Russell, of the Colorado, but recently arrived, had manned some boats, and with muffled ours managed to reach the Judah unperceived. To board the vessel, spike her ten-inch columbiad, and set her on fire, was the work of but a few numberts. All was done as had been planned by Cantain Bailey of the Colorado, and with a Federal loss of only three killed and ten wounded.

Early on the 9th of October a force of about Octobes, 1861. 1,400 Confederates, under Generals Anderson and Ruggles, landed on Santa Rosa Island, about four miles from the encamment of Wilson's Zounves, and advanced

upon the latter, in three columns, before daylight. The Zonaves, then numbering about 200, endeavored to made a stand, but only for a moment, and were forced to retreat to the cover of the Lincoln and Totten batteries, which had been erected beyond Fort Pickens, leaving their camp in the bands of the enemy. Reinforced, however, by detachments under Majors Arnold and Vogdes, Captums Heildt and Robinson, and Lieutenants D'Orville, Shipley and Zeeley, they returned and attacked the Confederates, compelling them, after a lively fire, to



FRANCIS H. PIFRPONT. GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA 1863 TO 1865, WITH STATE GOVERNMENT AT ALEXANDRIA.

Ohio, as well as of the Third Ohio, and the Twentyeighth Ohio under Colonel Mohr. Scamnon's detucliment acted us a reserve.

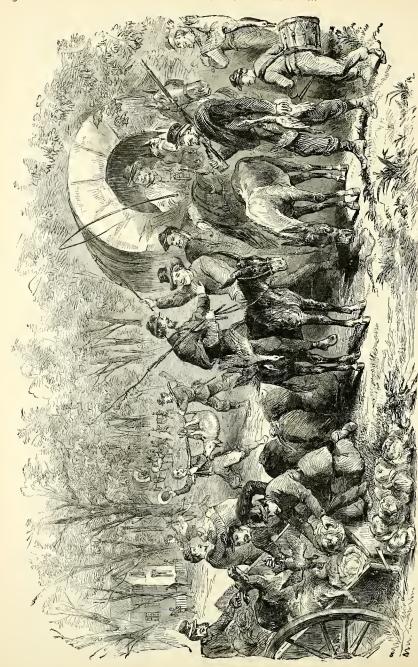
McCook had displayed much annoyance at not being allowed to engage the enemy at an earlier period, and as soon as he was given a brigade, became almost wild with joy.

Standing in the sailale, he harangued his men excitedly, drawing from them repeated cheers of approval, and waving his slonched hat, cried; "Forward, my bully Dutch! We will go over the entrenchments if every man dies on the other side!" The outive regiment seemed electrified. and, accompanied by Hartsuff, at once plonged

ahead through the woods, all eager for the fray. The assault from McCook's men, as well as along the whole line, continued actively for quite a while in face of serious losses. These included Colonel Lowe who was killed by a musket-ball piercing his head while he was in the advance. By the time evening come most of Floyd's gans had been silenced, and the Thirteenth Ohio was making remly to onter the works at Floyd's right.

Rosecrans, however, deemed best to fall back for the night, preparatory to a renewed attack the following day. The men lay on their arms until the next morning, when, to their surprise, they found the works to have been silently evacuated.

Either through fear of a more serious engagement



fall back beyond the burning camp to their boats. These were fired upon on leaving the island, one of them being so riddled with shot that it sank with all on board This night skirmish,

which has by some been called the hattie of Santa Rosa Island, resulted in a total loss to the Confederates of about 150, the Federals losing 64 in killed, wounded and prisoners. The latter included Major Vogdes, who was succeeded in command by Captain

Heilit of the Third Infantry.

After this engagement, both sides kept reinforcing and strengthening their position, until by the middle of the following November the garrison at Fort Pickens had increased to 1,300 men, still under Colonel Brown, and that of the opposing forces to as many as 6,500 men, under General Braxton Bragg. The latter were distributed in works extending from the Navy Yard to Fort McRae, in all about three and a half miles, and possessed as many as fourteen batteries of long and short range artillery.

With the co-operation of Flag-officer McKean, who commanded the blockadmg squadron, then composed of the Niagara, Richmond and Montgonery, Colonel Brown determined to attack the Confederates, and by suarise on Novamen, 1861. the 22d of November they were in rendiness to com-

mence operations.

At about ten o'clock that morning, Fort Pickens opened fire upon the enemy's transports lymg off the Navy Yard, and afterward, with the assistnuce of the shore buttery, and of the

Niagara and Richmond, engaged Forts McRae and Barraneas. The fight lasted all the remainder of the day, and when evening came, the guns in the direction of the Navy Yard had all been silenced as well as most of those in both the Confederate

The following day operations were resumed by Fort Pickens alone, as the water proved too shallow to admit of the Ningara and Richmond coming within range of the Confederate positions. three o'clock in the afternoon, part of the War-



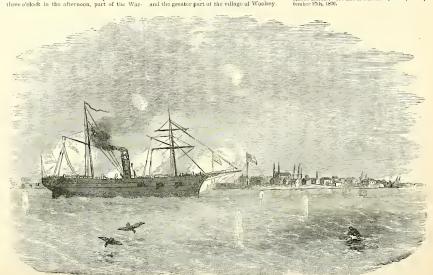
BRAXTON BRAGG

rington village and Navy Yard had been set on fire by shells from the fort, causing much destruction.

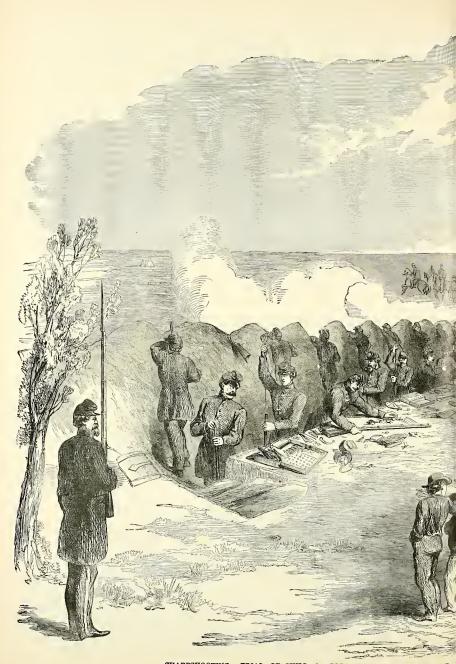
No further operations disturbed the comparative niet of Santa Rosa Island until the morning of January 1st, 1862, when Fort Pickens engaged a Confederate steamer making her way to the Yard. This attack was answered by a Confederate fire that led to a general engagement histing in all twenty-four hours, without much loss, except the burning of buildings in the Pensacola Navy Yard, BRAXTON BRAGG.

BORN in Warren County, N. C., in 1817, he Bons in Warren County, N. C., in 1817, he entered West Point Military Academy, and graduated with high honors in 1837. He was immediately appointed likeute-and of nrthllery, and served mainly in Florida until 1838, when he engaged in conveying the remnant of the Cherokee tribe of Indians to their new reservation in the Indian Territory. From 1843 to 1845 he had command at Fort Moultrie, in Charleston Burbor, and in 1846 joined in the military occupation of Texas. He was, in May, 1846, made captain by brevet for gallant conduct in the defense of Fort Brown, Texas, and in June was made captain of actillery in the army of occupation, which, under Owneral Taylor, had crossed the Rio Grande, occupied Mannatoras and advanced on Montercy, September 21st, 1846, where Bragg displayed conspiratous bravery, and arrested the attention of the commanding general, whose brief order, "A little more grape, Captam Bragg," became a rallying-cry in atorming the Mexican strongholds. Here he was pro-moted major by brevet. At the battle of Rucca Vista, fought February 22d-23d, 1847, Brogg was ugain promoted brevet heu-tramateologic. He was engaged in trontier thaty from 1848 to 1855. He resigned his commission in the army in 1856, and became a planter in Louisiana; was Commissioner of Public Works for the State of Louisiana from 1849 to 1861; was commissioned brigadier-general and took communal of the forces operating against Fort Pickens in 1861; was made major general to 1862, and joined the Army of the Mississippi. At the buttle of Shiloh, April 6th and 7th, 1862, he

joined the Army of the Mississippi. At the bettle of Shibla, April 6th and 7th, 1892, he commanded the Second Corps, succeeding that builded the Second Corps, succeeding that builded the Second Corps, succeeding that builded the second corps of t



THE FEDERAL WAR STEAMER "SOUTH CAROLINA" SHELLING THE BATTERIES AT GALVESTON, TEXAS AUGUST 578, 1891.



SHARPSHOOTING .- TRIAL OF SKILL OF BERDAN'S RIFLEMEN BEFORE



SHARPSHOOTING.-TRIAL OF SKILL OF BERDAN'S RIFLEMEN BEFORE GENERAL MCCLELLAN AND STAFF AT WASHINGTON, SEPTEMBER 2011, 1861.



THE POPULAR LOANS AT THE NORTH AND SOUTH.

In order to provide all the means that were likely to be needed for a thorough prosecution of the Oivil War, the United States Congress acted upon the suggestion of Salmon P. Chase, then Secretary of the Treasury, and authorized a 'oan of \$250,000,000. For this there were to be issued bonds bearing seven per cent, annual interest, and redeemable in twenty years; also Treatury notes payable in three year and bearing seven and three-tenths per cent, annual interest. An Act vas also passed by Congress on the 5th of August, 1861, for the increase of revenues from imports and by taxes, in order to provide for the interest to accrue on the new lonn.

The combined banks of New York,

take if; but Mr. Chase preferred to place it within full amount of the boun had been absorbed, it be-



ENTRANCE TO ASSAY OFFICE, TREASURY RUTLDING BLOCKED BY ANXIOUS PURCHASERS.

Philadolphia and Baston, seeing the other half in Treasury notes, a obvious advantages of the loan, at once agreed to Street, New York City. In a very short time the in six months after the ratification of peace

States Congress have, as as weh known, met with even a greater degree of favor, if that can be possible. from American as well as foreign investors. From 1861 to the beginning of the present year (1884) there have been several loans called for, and the success that all have met with, and are still enjoying, is evidenced by the fact that the existing issues now command a very high premium both here and abrond.

The first loan at the South was authorized by the Confederate Congress, at the session held in July, 1861, and issued through Charles (). Menminger, Secretary of the Тгензигу.

It was for \$200,000,000, of which one-half was to be in bonds bearing eight per cont. interest per nanum, and running twenty years, and the other half in Treasury notes, payable

The lean in its entirety was soon absorbed in the the reach of all, and, during the month of Sop- ing afterward satisfactorily shown that a call for South, and by the Southern sympathizers residing



SCENE IN THE UNITED STATES TREASURY, WALL STREET, NEW YORK CITY .- BUYING GOVERNMENT BONDS.

par for \$150,000,000 of the seven and three-tenths equally well disposed of at that period. interest-bearing notes,

We give an illustration of one of these notes with the interest coupous attached. It is of the denomination of \$100 dollars, bearing a hulf-yearly coupon representing \$3.65 of interest, which equals two cents per day, and is convertible into United States six per cont. bonds, redcomable twenty years after their date, if so desired by the

The eagerness of the people throughat the Northern States to respond Mr. Chase's appeal was so great, that crowds gathered continually at the appointed subscription agencies, depositing their savings, large and small, and soliciting information with regard to subsequent investments. Our cuts represent the street entrance and the main room of the largest of these agencies, the Assay Office, connected with the Sub-Treasury, located in Wall

tember, 1861, he publicly invited subscriptions at over three times the sum named would have been in Europe. The success which the Confederate

The subsequent loans authorized by the United and which was naturally much exaggerated by



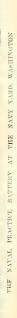
400M OF ASSISTANT UNITED STATES TREASURER, JOHN J. CISCO.

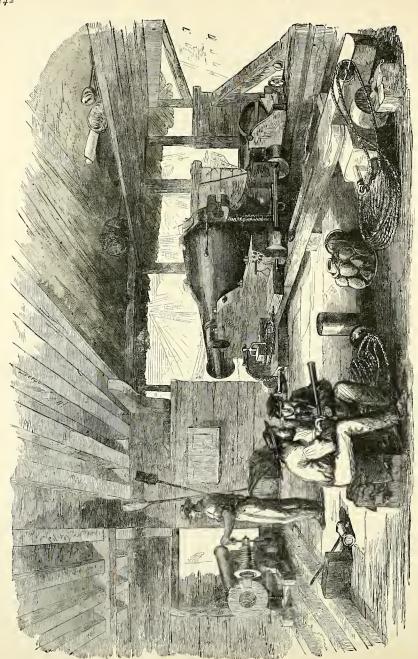
army had just met with at Bult Run (Manussas),

public report, had inspired the Southern people with great confidence in the near and permanent realization of their plans, and, under the cirwould, no doubt, have then met with equal favor.

As time grow on, however, and the effects of the first great victory were offset by repeated defeats, which, in face of the more strongly recuperative powers of the Northern people, greatly narrowed down the chances for a speedy termination of the conflict, the calls from the Confederate Treasurer were but feebly responded to at home, and could not, likewise, toward the last, attract attention abroad except at a very high, not to say extortionate and ruinous, premium,

In addition to the isrnes above





afinded to, there were others emanating from the General Government, as well as the State Governments at the South. We give an illustration of a ten-doflar note issued by the Confederate States of America, parable two years after date, and for lable in Confederate States stock bearing eight per cent. nterest. There were also several fractional ourrency notes, issued in the same nouth of July, 1861, by the State of South Carolina.

These and other similar tokens of value moded the South during the progress of the Civil War, gradually depreciating in value, until, at its termination, their specie representation, if any, was what may be called infinitesimal. Their creator having, with the end of the war, ceased to exist, without leaving any means for redemption, they virtually disappeared from public view. Nor would up of them have been ever heard from but for an

FANSIMILE OF THEASURY NOTE ISSUED BY THE CONFEDERATE STATES GOVERNMENT, 180

anexplained and short-lived demand for some partienlar denominations of bonds issued by the Southern Confederacy, which were asked for at a small premium through the newspapers of the country during the years 1882 and 1883.

THE NATIONAL FINANCES.

AT the beginning of the year 1861, the United States Government found itself with a deht of \$90,580,873, and with but limited resources to meet its neeruing interest. But with the breaking out of the Civil War a new era began, and the necessity of creating means for suppressing the rebellion in the Southern States led to the establishment of a stable foundation upon which the past as well as the large prospective indebtedness was to be satisfactorily cared for.

The foundation tay in the issue of bonds and of

* For much of the data herein contained, we are indebted to the aliable "Memoranda Concerning Government Bonds" sense of form that a Same of New York "In.

a laggi-tender paper entrancy, in the creation of the National Banking system through which the Government leans might find a ready market, and in the return to internal revenue taxes.

By the efforts of the Government brokers the bonds were greatly popularized throughout the country, and by using the facilities of the National Banking system the inhabitants of the remotest distinguished army and navy officers and ferregul town were given the opportunity

to buy them. The bonds of the Govern ment were bought because was patriotic to lend to the

Government in its time of urcent need. From the maximum of \$90,580,

873 in 1861, the debt of the United States steadily increased antil its

maximum was reached on the 31st of August, 1865, the year of the cessation of hostilities, when its total stood at \$2,844,649,626, with an annual charge for interest of \$150,977,697.

Since then it bus been reduced, chiefly by the payment of hemls, and the annual interest charge has been reduced in far greater proportion by refunding the leans, as opportunity offered, at lower rates.

The largest amount of legal tenders ever in circulation was 0432,687,966 in 1805, and the greatest extent of the depreciation was . July, 1864, when it required \$285 in notes to equal \$100 in gold In 1879 specie pay-

ments were resumed. and at present the Government is performing the functions of a bunk. The notes are redcemable in specie whenever presented, and are paid out again in the course of business. Under existing laws their concellation and entire withdrawal is probibited. Since resumpreserve has been held in the Treasury, amounting to about 40 per cent. of the \$346,681,016 of notes outstanding.

The United States Government has maintuined a high and constantly increasing credit for financial integrity,

N

and to-day deservedly stands in the front rank. The example of the General Government has had n salutary effect, and the credit of most of the States is only second to that of the United States. The list of States which have been among the delinquents is daily growing smaller, people realizing the value of pub-

lie honesty as a means of promoting their material wealth and securing recognition by the commercial nations of the world. _

COUPON BONDS

THESE bonds called into circulation a large amount in small savings of gold and silver previously lying idle in old bureans, hulden boxes, and stockings, where the careful housewife had fore gone the interest for the sake of safety. The seven-thirty conpons were a new source of revenne to manu

THE SAWYER GUN.

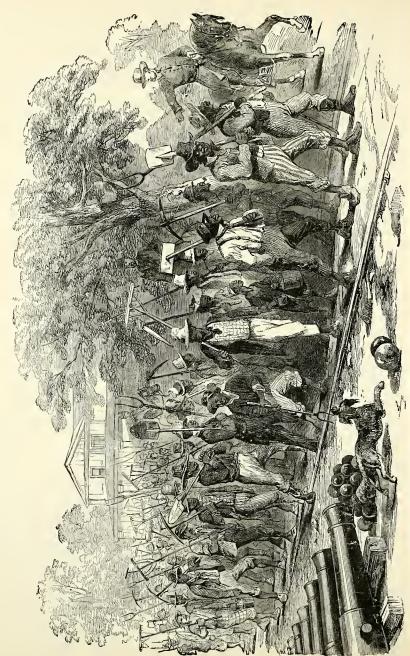
THIS refled cannon was the one which Henera B. F. Butler adopted, in conjunction with the Hotehkiss shell, as the most effective for use against the Confederate batteries crected at Sewall's Point, Several trials had been made of it, in presence of





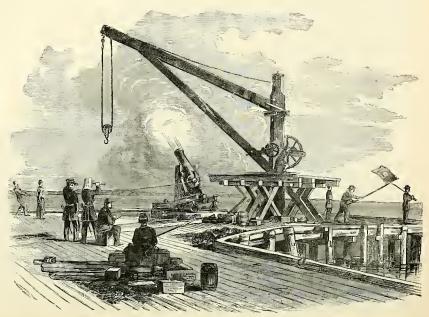
representatives, by all of whom it was pronounce us singularly remarkable in its execution. It was adopted almost exclusively at Fort Cathonn, which had been erected at the Bip-Raps, near Fortress Monroe, especially for active work against the enemy's batteries. This gan did more effective work, and more serious damage, than all the other heavy guns used against the Confederate forces while located across the water at Sewall's Point, during the year 1861. This was due to the precision with which the gun carried its shot to points beyond the range looked for by the Confederates





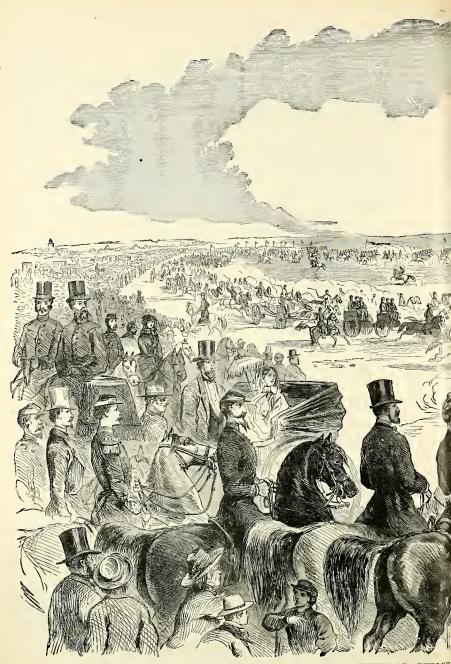


INDIGNITIES SHOWN A MASSACHUSETTS EDITOR FOR PUBLISHING EXPRESSIONS OF SYMPATHY WITH THE GOUTH.



PRACTICING WITH THE CELEBRATED SAWYER GUN, ON THE CONFEDERATE BATTERIES AT SEWALL'S POINT NEAR NORFOLK, VA.

FROM FORT CALHOUN, ON THE RIP-RAPS, IN FRONT OF FORTRESS MONROE



REVIEW IN WASHINGTON, UNDER GENERAL McCLELLAN, OF EIGHT BATTERIES OF ARTILLER



REVIEW IN WASHINGTON, UNDER GENERAL MCCLELLAN, OF EIGHT BATTERIES OF ARTILLERY AND THREE REGIMENTS OF CAVALRY, BY PRESIDENT LINCOLN AND MEMBERS OF HIS CABINET.

THE BATTLE OF BALL'S BLUFT-THE
BATTLE OF LEESBURG.

AFTER the battle of Bull Run, the entire Maryland bank of the Potomae River, from Washington to Harper's Ferry, had been earefully guarded against a possible advance on the capital by the Confederates, occupying the other side.

By the middle of October, General N. P. Banks, behalve also presented General Patterson, October, 19th, beld the line from Darmstown to Williamsport, near Edwards's Ferry; the Lorces under Generals William F. Smith and George A. McCall were at and near the Chain Bridge; General Charles P. Stanck brigade stood between Edwards's Perry and Concul's Ferry, with headquatters at Pooles-ville; and the tennaining section to Harper's Ferry was in charge of detachments mainly under Colmels John W. Genry and Frederick W. Laudier.

General Stone's force commanded the road lending to Leesburg, the capital of Loudon County, Va, about forly miles from Harper's Ferry, where the Confederates, under General N. G. Erans, were reported stationed, and inced Harrison's (Swan's) fabud, located exactly in the centre of the river.

On the 18th of October, General McClellan had ordered McCall to move and occupy Dranesville, in order to ascertain if possible, from there, the exact position and strength of the opposing forces, which were said to have just left Leesburg. In the execution of this order in reasisance was met with. In him of skirmishner was asquequeoutly deployed as far as Goose Creek, a small place just north of Aldie, and about tour miles distant from Leesburg; but up to the 20th all reconnoissances strengthened the belief that Leesburg had been evacuated, and McCall so reported.

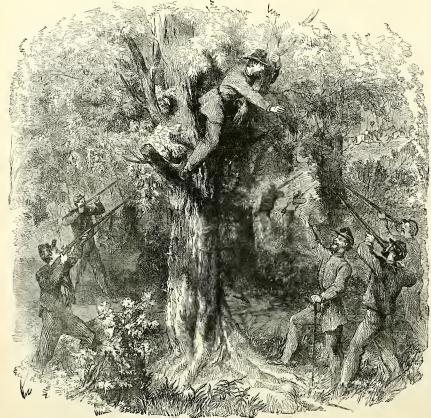
The latter report being followed by one from General Banks to the same effect, communicated by the signal station at Sugar Lord Mountain, McClellan at once advised General Stone of McCall's movement, and of the fact that 'heavy recommoissances' would be immediately sent out 'in all directions.' Stone was likewize ordered to keep "in good lookout on Leesburg," where the Confederates might at any time put in an appearance, McClellan adding: 'Perhaps a slight demonstration on your part would have the effect to move them.''

This reached Stone at about noon of the 20th, and he lost no time in acting secondingly. Part of Colonel Charles Devens's Fifteenth Massachusetts Regiment was stationed on Harrison's Island. To Conrad's Terry, where already stond purt of Bicketts's battery, there was sent a detuchment from Colonel W. Raymond Lee's Teventich Massachusetts Regiment, Colonel Milton Cogswell's Tannungu Regiment, and a section of Vanghun's battery,

whilst Oeneral Willis A. Gorman was placed at Edwards's Ferry with the Seventh Michigan Regineut, the First Minnesota Regiment, the Patham Rangers, two troops of the Van Alen Cavalry, and a section of Banting's Bhote Island Battery. A force of about three thousand men, under Edward D. Baker, who had just received his commission of brigadier-general, was held in reserve near the two ferries.

General Gorman was ordered to make a feint of crossing from Edwards's Ferry, and to disperse a party of Confederates that had been seen on the opposite hill. This he did, with a few shells fired from the finthoats in the river. Captau Philbrick was at the same time directed to advance from the respective to the first of the firs

Gowernl Stone was mivised of the fact, and believing that McCall was within helping distance, he ande all his arrangements for a more important demonstration the next day, after telegraphing McClellan what he had done, and notifying the latter that he possessed the means of crossing one



CAPTURE OF LIEUTENANT II. J. SEGAL, OF THE CONFEDERATE ARMY, NEAR PALLS CHURCH, VA., BY LIEUTENANT-COLONEL WINSLOW

AND CAPTAIN SHATTUCK, OF THE NEW YORK THIRTY-SEVENTII.

hundred and tweaty-five men once in ten minutes at each of two points.

Colonel Dovens was ordered to be in readiness to leave Hurrison's Island with part of his force, to attack the camp, early the next morning. Two howitzers were placed on the island in position to summand the Virginia shore, and four companies of the Twentieth Massachusetts were to occupy the island upon Colonel Dovons's departure, while another of Colonel Lee's companies was to remain on the bluff to cover Devens's return. Gelonel Baker was instructed to have the First California Regiment, under Lieutenant - colonel Wistar, at Conrad's Ferry, and the romainder of the reserves within easy call.

No further advices were received from McCtellan, who, it afterward appeared, had ordered McCall back to the Chain Bridge, and General Stone's orders were carried out early on the 21st. The supposed eamp could not, however, in found

october, 1861.

come upon any of the

enemy. He therefore sent for further orders, and was told to reman, pending the arrival of rein-

tenant-colonel Ward, increasing his force to six every possible way. hundred and twenty men.

Colonel Dana was ordered to cross Edwards's Ferry, with two companies of the First Minnesota Regiment, under cover of guns from Ricketts's battery, and to search the country around as well as protect a Jetachment of Van Alen's cavalry sent ahead for the same purpose. The skirmishers cause upon a Confederate regiment and exchanged fire, without, however, much damage to either side.

Devens's force had had a slight skirmish white in the woods, and had afterward crossed to the open space on the right, where they halted, and where, shortly after twelve o'clock, they were act upon

suddenly by the Confederates. These consisted of the Eightconth Mississippi nad Eighth Virginia Regiments, well as of a small body of cavalry, and soen forced the Federals to fall back toward the position occupied by Colonel Lec.

Upon hearing the sound of battle, the two howitzers had been sent from Harrison's Island, and followed by the First California Regiment with one gun of Bunting's battery under Lieutenant Bramhull.

Baker reached the bluff as Golonol Cogswell's regiment came up the winding path, and at once took command of the assembled force, then numbering nineteen hundred

General Evans had, in the meantime, prepared to assume the offensive, and at about three a clock commoneed a rigorous attack upon three sides, with the Seventeenth Mississiqui, under Colonel Featherston, the Eighteenth Mississippi, under Colonel Burt, some cavulry, and the Thrtcenta Mississippi and Eighth Virginia Regiments, under Colonels Jenifer, Barkslale and Hanton.

The fight became general, and the strong force on the Federal front and flanks was soon telling severely upon the latter. General Baker had



PLAN OF THE DATTLE OF BALL'S BLUFF.

These soon followed under Lieu- been foremost in the fray, encouraging his men in

The Federals advanced, in face of a terrific fire pouring in upon them from all quarters; but, at the very outset, their commanding general fell dead, pierced by bullets in the head, side and

* General Baker had been wounded a week or two previous in the right band, which he then held in his breast. It was said that, while in the darkness, a stall mea had approached the General, and fixed at softed him his look from a revolver of about the same time that a had softed him his look from a revolver of about the same time that a had softed him his look of the same time that a had confederate who such this was an time act of thinking the saved, where Capitals Beird, of Company G of the California Regiment, shot him had been been placed. Afterward taking up Baker's beloy, Beird carried R, andal the ball of ball of



EDWARD DICKLASON BAXER

Coronel Corswell took baker's while; but the additional losses, including both Lieutenant Bramhall and Lieutenant French, who had been serving the guns, and both of whom were wounded, seemed to render useless a continuation of the conflict.

Colonel Cogswell first thought of falling back, but the strong current of the river seemed to preclude the possibility of retiring, without great loss, by the bluff, and, as evening was coming on, it was decided best to endeavor to cut their way through to Edwards's Ferry, in the hope of reaching a part of Gorman's forces. As this was about being done, the ammanition gave ont on the left of the line, which would have wavered, and perhaps broken in disorder, but for the help extended it by the right and centre.

An order was then given to carry out the first idea of reaching Harrison's Island, and the retreat was made under cover of the Fifteenth Massachusetts Regiment. But, as well may be imagined, under pressure of the victorious Confederates, the retreat soon became a rout, and the Federal loss in killed, wounded and prisoners proved very great.

This was especially the case when, arriving at the

foot of the bluff, it was found that no suitable nicans of transport had been provided. But one large scow was there, which, becoming filled by a surging mass, and being riddled with bullets, soon sank with all on beard. The fugitives had then to resort to the water and swim to Harrison's Island, or escape in the darkness through the woods in

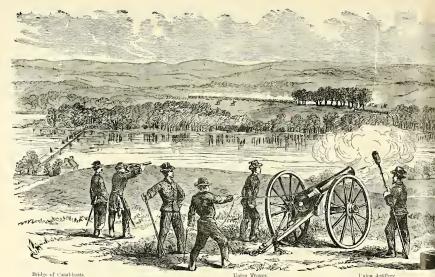
hopes of reaching Gorman's camp, More than one-fourth of Cogswell's force was lost, he himself and Golonel Lee being made prisoners. Colonel Dovens had escaped on his horse, swimming across the river. The Confederates lost many wounded, and about 150 killed, the latter including Colonel E. R. Burt, of the Eight-

centh Mississippi Regiment, Although General Stone had not been made aware of the disadvantages under which Golonel Baker was laboring, he had become anxious at the apparent flerceness and the durotion of the conflict on the other side of the river. and, ignerant still of McGail's position, he had telegraphed General Banks for a brigado to be immediately sent him. He was finally on the point of ordering Gorman ahead, when news of Baker's death reached him. Stone at once crossed the river, followed by 2,500 of Gorman's brigado, but was soon met by some fugitives, who reported tho Gonfederates as advancing in great force.

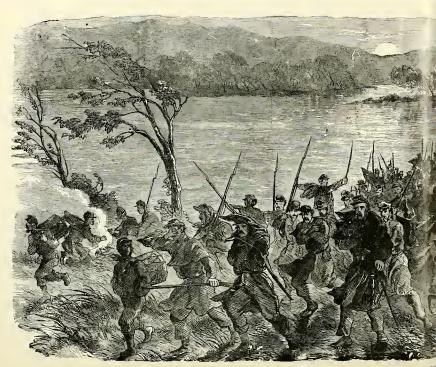
Nothing was then to bo done but to insure the safety of Gorman's men, and to hold Harrison's Island, pending the expected reinforcements. The last of Gorman's force reached Edwards's Ferry carly on the morning of the 22d, October 1961. General Banks

arrived and took chief command.

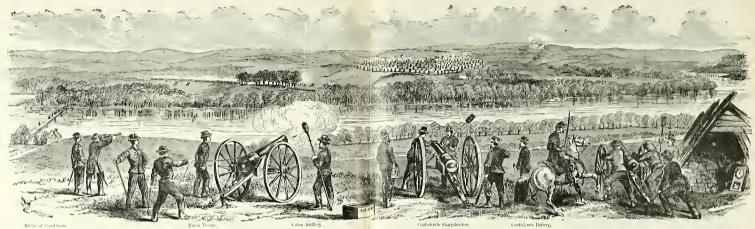
After the battle of Ball's Bluff, the House of Representatives, yielding to the great clamor that naturally arose in consequence of the serious disaster to the Fedoral arms, suggested an in-



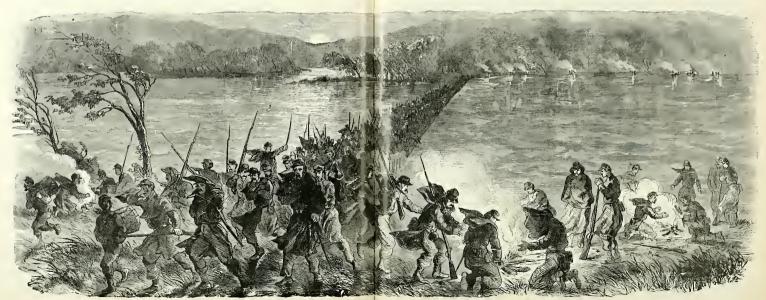
ENGAGEMENT BETWEEN FEDERAL AND CONFEDERATE TROOPS ON THE VIRGINIA SIDE OF THE POT



RETREAT OF THE FEDERAL TROOPS FROM THE VIRGINIA SHORE ACROSS



ENGAGEMENT BETWEEN FEDERAL AND CONFEDERATE TROOPS ON THE VIRGINIA SIDE OF THE POTOMAC OPPOSITE EDWARDS'S FERRY, OCTOBER 226, 186L—BATTERY OF PARROTT GUNS ON THE MARYLAND SHORE.



RETREAT OF THE FEDERAL TROOPS FROM THE VIRGINIA SHORE ACROSS ANALBOAT BRIDGE AT EDWARDS'S FERRY, ON THE NIGHT OF OCTOBER 236, 1801.

met, for the time, by the commanding general's statement that General Stone was without blame, a conclusion McClellan had arrived at when at Poolesville on Tuesday, the 23d.

Many were not, however, satisfied with this disposition of the matter, and Congress was for a long time agitated by warm discussions on the subject. This led, February 8th, 1862, to the arrest and incarceration in Fort Lafayette of General Stone, by order of the Secretary of War, although he had in the meantime been placed by General McClellan m command of an increased force of twelve thou-

eloquence, gata-d for him in after years such a popularity, that he was elected to the United States Senate from Illian in 1848, and from Oregon in 1860. He had, meanwhile, vol-unteered in the Mexican War, and on the field had won the admiration of all by a rigid and conscientious attention to the ardnous duties of the cump, as well as by his singular fortitude through the trying ordeals of the march and luttle. He had afterward visited California, and there also had strengthened his already great reputation as an orator and debater, the truly brillbut oration he delivered over the remains of his friend Broderick, killed in a duel, being of itself sufficient to merit bim a national fame

When the civil war broke out, he sailed materially the popular movement in behalf of the North by his frequent,

the field in case he was killed, as he justly feared. This request was carried out by Captain Beirel, of the First Callfornia Regiment, who was near, and shot the Confederate soldier whom he had seen emptying his revolver at Ocneral

General McClellan's report of the battle alluded to the less of Baker " in the fullness of his power as a statesman, and in the course of a brilliant career as a soldier distinguished in two wars," and Congress subsequently named a day for the two was, and congress surrequency induced a day for inconsideration of his death. In presence of the President, the Cabinet, the Judiciary and Congress, fitting culogies were accordingly pronounced in the House of Bepresentatives, Washington, on the 110 of December, 1861, a day on which almost the entire nation likewise joined in expression of grief



DEATH OF COLONEL EDWARD DICKINSON BAKER, WHILE LEADING HIS REGIMENT AT THE BATTLE OF BALL'S BLUFF, OCTOBER 187, 1861.

sand men, and had had no charges preferred against

General Stone was shortly afterward transferred from Fort Lafayette to better quarters at Fort Hamilton, also located in New York Harbor, and was finally released unconditionally, August 16th, taking command again under General Banks in May of the following year.

EDWARD LOCKINSON BAKER.

Bons in London, Eng., of Quaker parents, February 24th, E.., emigrated to the United States in his youth, remain-ing but a short time in the City of Philadelphia, Pa., and ing not a more time in the Chy of Philipselphia, Pa., and finally settling in what was at that the called the Far West (the Scate of Dilmois); studied law, and, notably at the Springfield (DL) Bar, attained a very high degree of eminence. His fine address sympathetic manner, and great

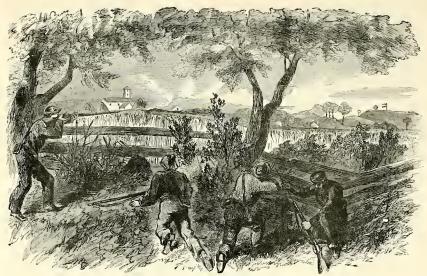
well-timed and powerful speeches made at Union meetings lu-New York City and elsewhere. He ther also began recruiting a regiment for the war, and was soon offered a general a commission, but preferred to remain colonel of the regiment he laid himself raised. Though composed largely of Penn-sylvanians, his command was given the name of First Caliform's Volunteers, and formed part of theneral Stone's brighde, netling as a special corps of observation on the right flank of the Army of the Potomne just before the battle of

It was at the latter engagement that Colonel Baker, who It was at the latter engagement that Colonel Baker, who had, just before he entered the battle, been notified of his appointment as brigadier-general, was killed, October 2lst, 1961, while at the head of his command. He had been fare-ment in the fight, and it was while making a final desperate effort to rally against numbers for greater than his own that he fell, plerced by hullets. This death must have been instantaneous, for it was found that he had been shot in the head, body, arm and side. He seemed to have a presenti-ment of death, and had directed his men to take his body off over the country's loss in the death of the emineut Seant-#

THE UNITED STATES MILITARY TELEGRAPH.

Time illustration represents a station of the Military Telegraph. As the army advanced, It was accompanied by a corpu of men belonging exclusively to the Telegraph Bureau, what

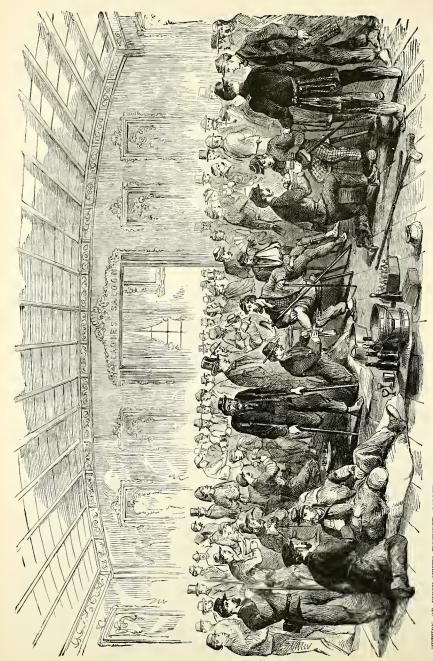
of non belonging reclamively to the Telegraph Bureau, who made all the necessary wire connections for the prompt transmission of orders between the General Commanding and the War Department, The operator is here seen at his right work, receiving dispatches, while a monuted orderly is availing in order to convey them to the division general his product of the several campaigns, and was perfected so a .o. become folloperable to the War Department in direct fine of the control of the several campaigns, and was perfected so as .o. become folloperable to the War Department in direct fine operations, although some of the Federal generation when the control of the control of the second control of the fact that they were not in telegraphic commandicate, with Washington, and the only use of the line was to announce their victory.



SKIRMISHING BETWEEN THE PICKETS OF THE TWO ARMIES IN VIRGINIA.



UNITED STATES MILITARY TELEGRAPH STATION IN VIRGINIA



KETURN OF FIFTY-SEVEN WOUNDED SOLDIERS OF TUE NATIONAL ARMY, CAPTURED AT BUDL RIYL-SCPUE ON BOARD THE UNITED STATES STEAMER "LOUISIANA," TO WHICH THEY YERE TRANSPERRED, UNDER A FLAG OF THEUE, OCTOBER 7m, 1864.

CHARLES WILKES

Born in New York City, 1801. When eighteen years old he was appointed to the United States Novy as midshipman; in 1826 he was promoted to a licutement's commission; reached the rank of com-mander in 1843; was made captain in 1855; commodore in 1862, and rear-ad-mind in 1866. He conducted the celebrated "Wilkes Exploring Expedition" in the Southern and Pacific Oceans from 1838 to 1842, and published the narrative, which was of great interest and value.

To 1861, in communed of the frigate San Judato, he sailed for the West Indies, in search of the Confederate cruiser Sumter. His plans of operation were changed on learning of the embarkation of the Confederate commissioners, Mason and Slidell, for Europe, and he Intercepted the British mail-steamer Trent in mid-occan, and took from her the commissioners, who, together with the captala of the Frent, claimed the protection of the British flag, under which they were sailing. He, however, carried them to Boston. This act was loudly applauded by all the people of the North, and received the ap-probation of the Navy Department and of Congress, and the co of Congress, and the commissioners were for nearly two months held as prisonersof-wor

In spite of the apparent opposition the whole North, and in the face of the willingness of the people to chance a war with England rather than give them up, the State Department determined to re-lease them, and Mr. Seward, the Secretary of Stole, revelved the denunciation of the people, who were less conversant with the recuirements of international law, whica expression of disapproval ran aw, which expressed of insapproval tra-so high as to actually endanger his posi-tion in the Cabinet. Subsequent events showed his wisdom, and it is not of the muny Instances in which the able Seentury of State avoided compression with foreign governments, all of which, with foreign governments, all of which, of State avoided complications seve, perhaps, Russia, were ready

anxious to scizo only pretext to acknow-ledge the Southern Confederacy as a nation, In 1862, Com-modere Wilkes was placed in communit of the flottilla co-openting with the Army of the Potentic on the Peninsula.

On the withdr wal of McClellan's army from the Virginia

On the willider wal of McClellin's army from the Virginia Perinisuls, Commodore Wilkes arganized a flying squadron for the purposa of breaking up blockade running between the Southern States and the West Indies. He make many important explores. In July, 1861, he was promoted crar-icalization and soon after placed on the retired list. He died ta Washing in, D C., February 8th, 1877.

JAMES MURRAY MASON.

GRANDSON of George Mason, a celebrated Virginian pa-



CHARLES WILKES.

was born in Fairfax County, Va., on November 2d, 1798; gradunted in 1818 at the University of Pennsylvania; stu-died haw it the orlebrated College of William and Mary of Virginia; practiced law; was elected to the State Legisla. ture, and in 1837 to the United States Congress as Representative from Virginia; served as United States Senator from 1846 to 1861. Senator Mason was the author of the Fugitive

Slave Luw.

At the time of the secession of Virginia he resigned his At the time of the secession of Virgina he resigned bis seed in Congress, was elected to the Confederal Congress, and seat, with John Silitell, as a commissioner from the Confederate States to England and France; was elected by Capular Wilkes, of the United States Navy, while on note to beard the British seasure Teart, November 8th, 1881. The Confederate commissioners were curried to Bookon, and foresteened in Navy. triot of the American Revolution, and intimate friend and The Confederate commissioners were carried to Beston, adjudy-or of George Washington. The subject of this sketch and incurrenated in Fort Warren, Boston Harbor. Up deand of the Pritial towarnment they were released, January 2d, 1862, and proceeded on their mission to Europe. At the close of the war Senator Mason a:urned to his old home, near Alex andria, Va., to find a quiet ending to a busy and eventful life. He died, Apri He died, Apri s8th, 1871, at the age of 73 years.

JOHN SLIDELL

Bonn in New York City about 1798 He attended Columbia College, where he graduated in 1810, and settled in New Orleans. In his new Southern bome he became very popular, and soon woo for binself an envisible reputation won for minsen an covision reputation as a lawyer and satterman. From 1829 to 1833 he was United States Districtation of the United States Coving and was elected to the United States Cooperse, 1843-5, President Folk appointed him Minister to Mexico in appointed him Minister to Mexico in 1843, but by reason of the war with the United States he was not received by the Mexican Government. Was elected United States Senator, and served from 1853 to 1861, when, in consequence of the secession of Louisiana, in which netion he actively participated, he re-signed, and joined the fortunes of the Confedencey—President Davis appointed President Davis appointed him commissioner to France, and he sailed with James M. Mason, commissioner to England, on the British steamer Treat, from which he was taken, No vember 8th, 1801, by Cuptain Wilkes, willoor Sid, 1994, by Captain Wiles, while on 2-5 high seas, carried to Fart Warrea, Boston Harber 222 Capriboned until released, by demand of the British Government, Zuntury 20, 1892. He to sided in England until his death at Loo don, July 29th, 1811.

SECRETARY SEWARD'S POSITION.

The maio point of the onte addressed by Mr. W. H. Sewani, Secretary of State, to Lord Lyons, the British Minister at Weshington under date November 30th,

Weshington under date November 30th, 1861, is that the selectic of Mason and Shidell was vittated merely because Captain Wilker, of the steamer San Jacinto, did and at the same time seize the

steiner Sas Jacinto, and near the same time serze the Treat, and seed the before a prize centr.

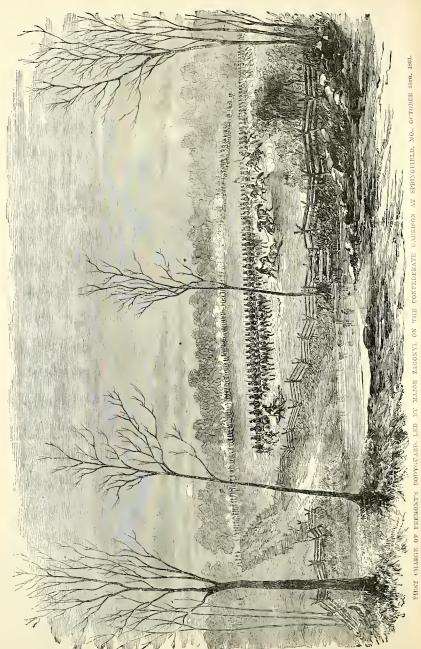
Mr. Seward adds: "In coming to my canchusion (to liber ate the prison, rd), I have not forgotten that if the safety of this Union required the detention of the coptured promis-it would be the right and duty of this Gravetrament to betain them; but the effectual check and waning proportions of then, and the execution cores and waning proportions of the existing insurrection, as well as the comparative un-impurtance of the raptured persons themselves, when das passionately weighted, happilly forbid me from resorting to that defense. Nor am I unaware that American citizens are not in any case to be unnecessarily surresidured for any purpose into the keeping of a foreign state. Only the captured persons, however, or others who are interested in them, could justly raise a question on that ground."







JOHN SLIDELL



OPERATIONS OF FREMONT IN MISSOURI.

As soon as General Fremont had moreeded in re-establishing order in the Department of the West, providing for the recruiting of his forces and for the defense of the Upper Misissippi as well as an offensive movement against the Confederates below Cairo, be seized the Sub-Treasury in St. Louis, and set about fortifying the latter city.

After providing for the security of St. Louis, Frem at turned bis attention to the at engthening of the City of Cairo, which, from its situation at the confluence of the Obio and the Mississippi rivers, offered, in conjunction with Bird's Point, great strategic advantages.

General Lyon had already ordered its occupation on the 28th of May, 1861, by Colonel Schuttner's Fourth Regiment of St. Louis Volunteers, and, later on, fortified camps laid been established there under the commund of General B. M. Prentiss, which, with those at Bird's Point, on the opposite side of the river, held at one time as many as six thousand mon. These had been sent in all directions, unti- by the and of July there remained not more than twelve hundred men at the two places.

Cai o was reinforced by about four thousand men, whom Fremont renducted on board the steamers City of Allon, Empress, January, Jeannie Dean, Graham, Louisiana, War Eagle and Warsaw, on tho 30th of July, 1861, in face of a threatened attack by Generals Pil-

Sonthern sympathizers became emboldened and troublesome, in consequence of news of the Federal retreat from Wilson's Creek and Springfield, martial law was declared and observed with such everity, that disturbances with the Home Guards



TORN CHARLES FREMONT.

tow and Thompson. Shortly after, when the frequently occurred especially in the St. Louis three places. suburbs. One of the most severe of these en counters occurred at a place called Charleston, August 19th, and another at Commerce. Both resulted in favor of the Federals, who, at the latter place, captured one of Thompson's battories.

On the 31st of August, Fremont issued a proclamation declaring martial law throughout Missouri, and that the property of all persons in the State. proven to have taken an active part in the field with the enemies of the Government, should be confiscated to the public use, and that their slaves, if they bad any, should be

thereafter free men. The emancipation feature of this proclamation was, however, medi-tical, eleven days later, by order of the President, and made to apply only to such slaves as were employed in the military service of the Confederates.

The occupation of Cairo and of its immediate vicinity arrested the threatened advance of the Confederates under Conerals Pillow and Thomason.

Next in immediate importance to Cairo, at that time, was Cape Girardean, situated on the Missisrippi diver, about forty-five miles to the northward, and the possession of which would almost insure that of Cairo itself, as it was in reality the landing-point for troops and supplies going from

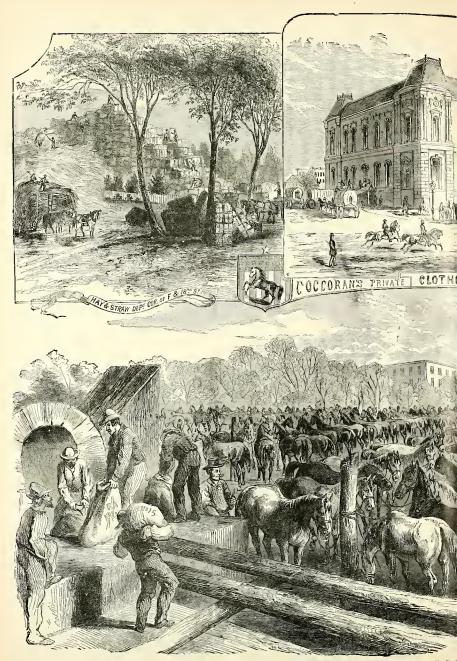
the latter city to Central Missouri. General Prentiss was sent to ocenpy the Cape, as well as Ironton and Pilot Knob, both somewhat important localities to the westward, and on the possession of which it was supposed the Confederates haid great value. Reinforcements of artillery, cavalry and infantry were disputched him from Bird's Point, and with these he, in time, took quiet possession of all

This was done just as it was found the Confederates were about advancing closely upon them, under General Hardes, and who could at a great distance off, see the Federal ensign which had been placed on the summit of Pilot Knob.

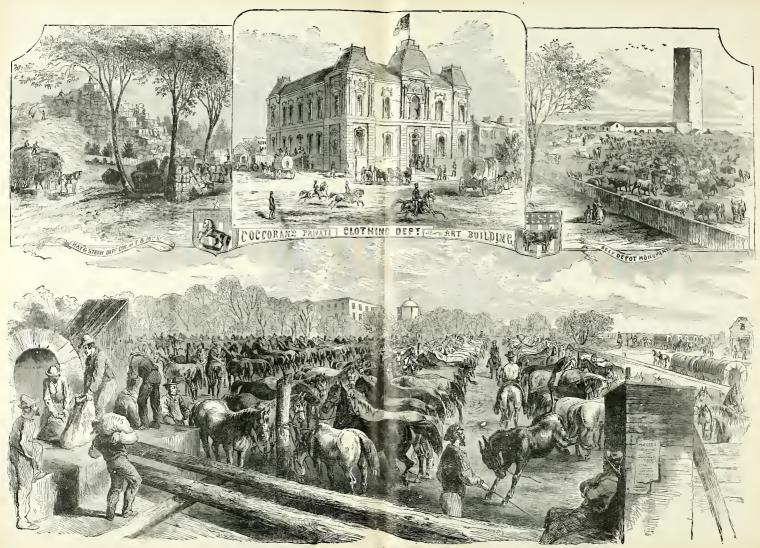
The army of occupation thrived on the products



CAMP LILLIF, HEADQUARTERS OF FREMON'S AT JEFFERSON CHTY, MO



GRAND CORRAL OR HORSE DEPOT NEAR WASHINGTON, D.



GRAND CORRAL OR HORSE DEPOT NEAR WASHINGTON, D. C. FOR THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.



SECOND CHARGE UPON THE CONFEDERATES, BY GENERAL FREMONT'S RODY-GUARD. UNDER MAJOR ZAGGINY, NYAR SPRINGFIELD, MO., ON OCTOBER 2577, 1867

of the country through which it advanced, and became especially rich in the supply of code and straw, of which a large quantity was secured while on its way from fronton to Cape Girardean.

I oward the end of September, Frement set ont to prevent the contemphated ignotice with Price of the forces raised by McUnlboch in Arkansas. He took with him an army of about 15,000 infantly, nearly 5,000 evalry, and as many as 80 pueces of artillery, under the command of Generals David Hunter, John Pope, Franz Sigel, H. Asboth, and J. A. DeKinstry, arriving at Jefferson City, the State capital, on the 28th of the month. There he established Camp Lillie, and carefully nade his preparations for the intended movement against Price, who, on the 30th of September, had abandoned Levington in a retreat toward Arkansas.

On the 14th of October, Fremont had reached Tipten, where his force was encamped on the Fairgrounds, and on the 18th, after a two-days manch over the dusty prairies to Haw Creek, he arrived at a place called Wassaw, situated on the Orage River. Here he was seen joined by a squadron of cavalry, called the "Prairie Scouts," Who, under the bald leadarship of Major Frank J. White, had sneceded in releasing the Federal captives whom Price had left at Lexington in charge of five bundred of his men, many of which latter White had mado prisoners, and brought along wi a the released Federal coldiers.

From Warsuw, Fremont's force proceeded in the direction of Springfield by way of Bolivar, the heavily-swellen streams compelling the army and its gaus to make use of a flatboat and of a temporary bridge, whilst Frement's Hussans and the rest of the cavalry had to cross the Osago River by fording it at different points.



FRANK J. WHITE

Fremont countined in pursuit of Price, and on the 23d of October had reached Pomme do Terre, a small fown locate, about 5fty mides north of Springfleel. Mo., where he encamped. Learning that a Goadreforate force had just been establected by the content of the price of the content of the price of the content of the conte

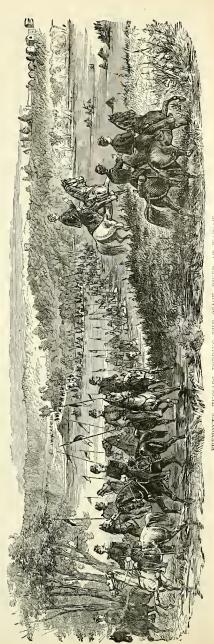
The Bodyguard and "Scouts," numbering together 300 men, advanced, October 25th, to within a few miles of Springfield, where they were informed by some foragers that the Confederate force in that city was nearly 2,000 strong. Zagonyi had then with him only 150 men, for Major White had been ton ill to march his little band as rapidly as the others; but, rather than delay and await their arrival, Zagonyi determined to meet the disparity in forces, and to make an immediate attack. Turning around to his men, he exclaimed: "Follow me and do like me! Comrades, the hour of danger has come. Your first battle is before you. The enemy is two thousand strong, and we are but one hundred and fifty. It is possible no man will come back. If any of you would turn back, you can do so now!" Cheers were the only response that came from the mon, so eager were they for the encounter. Then Zagonyi shouted: "I will lend you! Let the watchword be, 'The Union and Fremont!'
Draw sabres! By the right flank—quick
trot—march!" and away they dashed, down a narrow lane, into the open, across a small brook, and over a rail-fence, to meet the fire of a strong line of infantry, flanked on the left by a body of envalry. On they go, notwithstancing that many have fallen

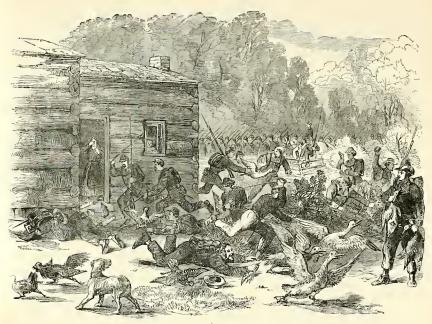


COOKING IN CAMP-KITCHEN OF THE FREMONT DRAGOONS.



GENERAL FREMONT'S ARMY ON ITS MARCH FROM TIPTON TO WARSAW ACTOBER 15th, 1861.





FEDERAL TROOPS OF FREMONT'S ARMY FORAGING IN MISSOURL

under the heavy fire pouring in upon them, until, at a given signal, Lieutenant Majthenyi and thirty men engage the Confederate cavalry, and Zagonyi's command, "In open ord r-charge!" is executed. Then the engagement is at its

lmight. The horsemen dash fiercely into the force against them, cut ling to the right and left, and in a few moments the enemy is forced to break away in wild disorder, both in the immediate front and in the direction where Majthenyi had first engaged them. Just as this takes place, Captain McNaughton reaches the wene with fifty men of Major White's force. 'The order to follow is given, and ull dush ahead for a second charge through the woulds, overtaking meany of the fugitives there, as well as in the streets of Springfield and in the forest beyond the city, returning only when further pursuit appeared useless

Zagonyi's brave followers suffered a loss of eighty-four dead and wounded in this engage ment, which, for the boldness of the undertaking and the rapidity of its execution under the singularly great disparity of numers, certainly has but few par allels in any history.

Upon hearing of this truly brilliant achievement, the army was wild with enthusiasm, and when Zugonyi's men reached camp, they met with the ovation they richly deserved on all sides, besides receiving due mention in general orders from the com-Gaming general.

The troops behaved admirably during their re-peated matches, through good and bad weather, and they successful in foraging on a large scale. Quite notwithstanding the fact that "hard tack" alone an extensive poultry yard belonging to Southern had, for quite a while, necessarily to be put up with.

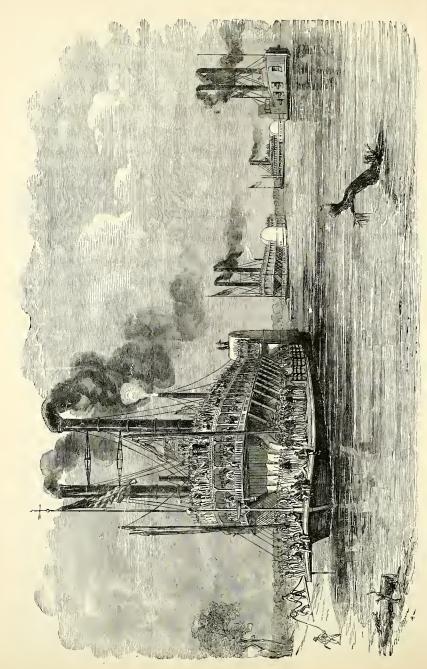
after a spirited, somewhat humorons and prolonged contest, all the innocents were captured, the living as well as the dead, and borne away in triumph.

On the 1st of November, 1861, part of Fremont's army lay on the Ozark Hills around Springfield, and lost no time in arranging for the long-anticipated attack on Price; but on the following day an order was received directing him to turn over his command to General David Hunter. The latter being then some distance in the rear, did not arrive until midnight of the 3d, while renewed preparations were again being made for the uttack. These, however, were sulsequently countermanded. Fremont and his staff returned to St. Louis early on the 4th of November, and by the middle of the latter month the Federal army was ordered to retreat from Springfield in the same direction



JOHN CHARLES ERFMONT

Bonn in Savannah, Ga., January 21st, 1813. His father, who had emigrated to Georgia from France, died when he was four years old, providing to give him a good education. graduated from the Charleston (S. C., graduated from the Charteston (S. C., College in 1849; taught mathematics and acquainted bimself thoroughly with the science of engineering. In this he acquired distinction, and was recommended for service in the Vis desippl survey. The Government



engineers in 1838, in which capacity he was sent to make a survey of the Des Moines River.

In October, 1841, he cloped with and married Jessic, the daughter of United States Scuater Thomas II, Bentoo, and during the month of May following he was sent to carry and his plan of explorations through the Rocky Mountains, which were completed in October in the same year, and deservedly attracted a great deal of attention. These were followed, in 1843, by explorations through Oregon and along the Pacific Crast, during which he succe-sfully determined the geographical position of many important points in the

Far West hitherto unknown. In 1845 he was appointed captuin by brevet, and again journeyed through to the Pacific Coast on a more extended

appreciating his services, made him second lieutenant of cisco, and successfully traversed the country of the Apaches, and one of the Apaches, and the tribes, arriving at Sacramento on the Pacific Coast, in one hundred days from Santa Fé, January, 1819.

He served as United States Senator from California, 1849 to 1851, spending the year 1852, abroad, and in 1858 made another exploration of the Pacific. In 1856 he was nominated for President as the first candidate of the newly formed Republican party, but was defeated by the election of James He returned to California in 1858, and remained Buchsuntt. on the Coast until the early part of 1851, when he made another trip to Europe, in order to affect the sale of the large property he had acquired many years before in Mariposa. Cal., in which truct the celebrated Yosennie Valley and "Big Trees" are located.

DUSTUS MCKINSTRY

Bonn in New York, from which State be was appointed a cadet to the Military Academy at West Point in 1833; entered the army, on his graduation, as second lieutenant of the First I forbity; in the assistant commission relations to the First I forbity; in the assistant commission of subsistence in September, 1839; promoted to a first licentenancy in April, 1811, and to an assistant quartermasterbilip, with the rank of captain, in March 1847; was placed in command of a company of volunteers during the Mexican War, and pro-moted to be a brevet-major "for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battles of Contrerss and Churnbusco."

When at the breaking out of the Civil War, General Fremout was placed in command of the Department of the West, with bendquarters at St. Louis, and when by reason



GENERAL PRENTISS'S DIVISION ON ITS MARCH FROM IRONTON TO CAPE GIRARDEAU GATHERING SECESII OATS.

exploration than any of the previous ones. During the last named, he eccantified many severe bandships, and was once strongly apposed in his advance by the Mexican General

Castro, whom he defeated, after quite a prolong resistance. He was elected Governor of California by the settlers in He was efected Governor in Cuitinium by the sector-1746, and received primithon to heutenatecolonel in the army on the 18th in Lauriary, 1842. During the occupation of the executive chair he carried in negotiations with the Mexicans by which the Culifornia Territory became a part

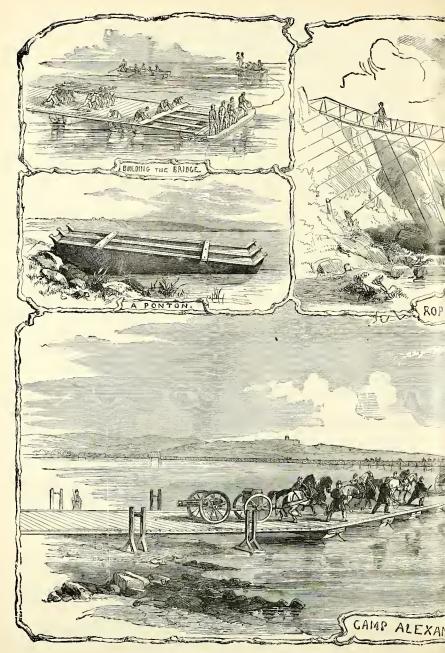
On the brenking out of the Mexican War he was on the point of enteriog the army; but a charge of mutiny having seen preferred against him, he was conti-martialed, and seaat to be dismissed from the service, a sentence which the President, however, refused to indorse. Fremont nevertheless, resigned bis position in the army, and, toward the end of the year 1848, he made another exploration, during which he surveyed a new road from the Missisuppl to San Fran-

an enthuslastic reception, receiving an address of welcome from the citizens, who had organized for hima large toreli-light procession, and had united in the public presentation to him of a sword-of-honor costing \$1,000, inscribed:

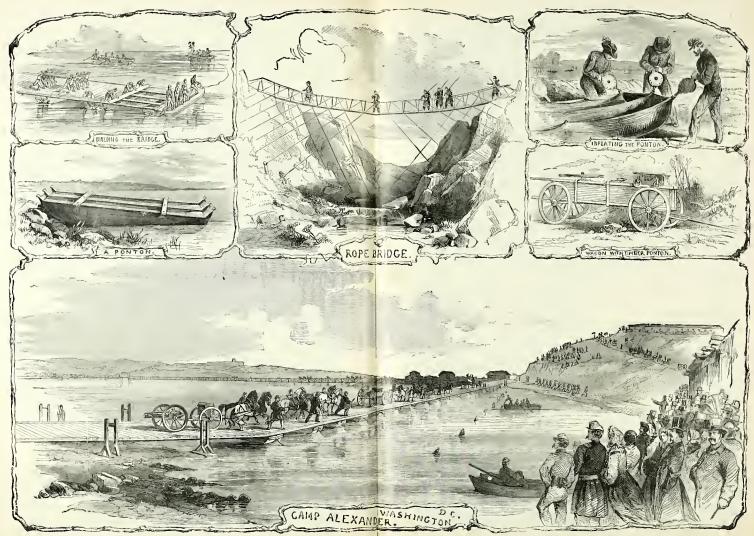
On the 11th of Murch, 1802 he was placed in charge of the Mountain Department. He was again communited for President by the Cleveland Convention in 1864, but soon withdrew his name from the candidacy.

was made Governor of Arizona in 1878 and is now (1884) living to retirement un Staten Island.

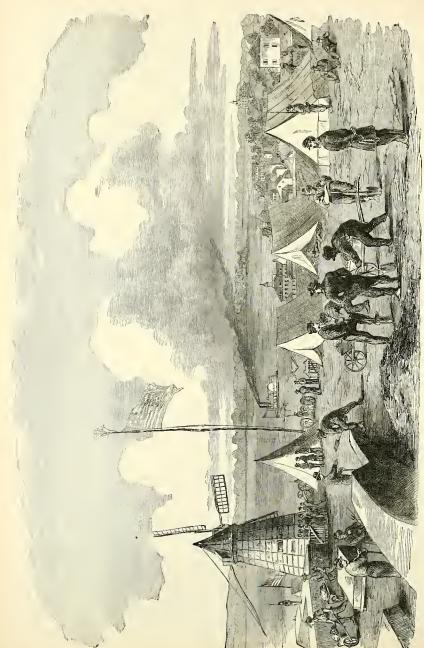
While abroad, he was patified of his appointment as a of the continued serious disturbances on the part of Southwhere abroad, he was member of his approximation in or the continuous serious growthances on the part of South-in-ple-general of volunteers, and immeliately returned to car sympathizers, it was abound never-sary to place St. Louis the Usufer States, receiving shortly after his strival, July under martial law, McKinsty was uppointed to the post of Oil, 1861, the assignment of the Department of the West, provide amountainth. Direct place is term of official he was made a with headquarters at St. Louis. November 8th, the was given of the pestion at a fiber when the overcomments of the strip of the personal properties of the personal pro and of all official acts, was attended with no small degree of danger. By his direction, some of the most noted South-ern obstrors and disturbers of the peace were arrested, thus orn observer and insurposes of the peace of the artested, due preventing the possibility of serious outlineaks. He also caused the suspension of the Ecouing Missorian, Morning Herald, and War Bulletin, charged with the publication of dialogal articles; his most important act, inswever, while holding office, being the execution of a deed of emoucipating to two slaves belonging to Thomas L. Sucad, of St. Louis, the latter having, in the words of Fremont's procla-mation of August 31st, 1801, "taken an active part with the enemies of the country."



EXPERIMENTAL PRACTICE IN PONTONING—CONSTRUCTING ROPE SUSPENSION A IN PRESENCE OF GENE



EXPERIMENTAL PRACTICE IN PONTONING—CONSTRUCTING ROPE SUSPENSION AND RUBBER PONTON BRIDGES AT CAMP ALEXANDER, NEAR WASHINGTON, D. C.,
IN PRESENCE OF GENERAL MCCLFLLAN AND STAFF.



CAPP CHARDEAU OCCUPIED BY THE FEDERAL TROOPS, UNDER GENERAL U. S. GRANT, SEPTEMBER 97B, 1861.



EARTHWORKS ERECTED BY THE FEDERAL TROOPS TO DEFEND PADUCAH.
FROM & SAFTER BY W. R. MCCOMAS.

CAPTURE OF PADUCAIL.

THE seizure, by the Confederate General Polk, of anth Columbus and Hickman, Ky., on the 4th of September, and the consequent threatening of Ferreaux, 1814. Padarah, made it necessary for the Federals to at once occupy the latter place, atteaded about forty-seven miles east of Cairco and occupying an important strategic position at the

ronfluence of the Ohio and Tennessee Rivers.
The City of Cairo had been reinferced end taken
possession of by General Fremont on the first of the
provious mouth, and was then the centre of a district
lately placed in coronand of General Grant, who, on

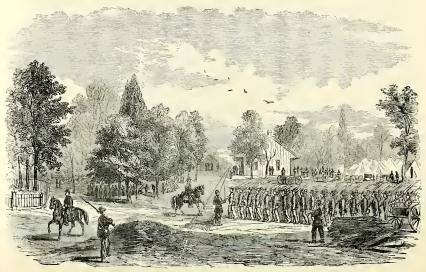
Thursday, the 5th of September, was in readiness fer the advance. He had ordered the embarkation, on the transports G. W. Graham and W. H. B., of both the

Ninth and the Twolfth Illinois Infantry Regiments, then emmanded respectively by Major Philips and Colonel McArthur, with four guns belonging to Smith's Cheago Artillery, under Lieuteuaut Willard, and on the evening of the last-named date ho left Cairo, preceivel and followed by the gunboats Tyler, Counnelore Redgers, and the Convetogra, Captain Phelps, reaching Paducah early the following day.

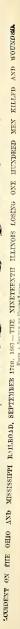
The trups were immediately landed, and The direction of the city, the Ninth Regiment finally locating in the deput at the northern terminus of the Mobile and Ohio Railway, and the Twelfth Regiment being quartered at the Mariae Unspital. There was found at the deput a large quantity of military stores of all kinds, valued at about \$20,000, and much important mail matter at the post-office, all of which was seized.

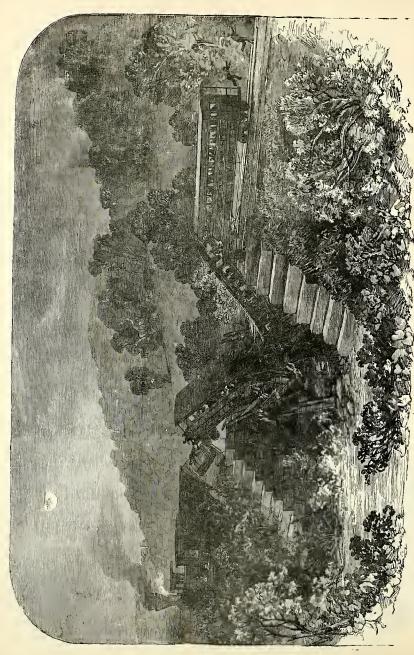
Major Phillips then took five companies of the infantry and Lieutenant Willard's gams to a point nearly seven miles distant on the railroad track, where a large bridge and trestleweck were burned, and meeting no opposition on the line, returned to the depot.

In the meantime, Commodore Rodgers had seized the telegraph-office, and hearing that some Confederate vessels were expected down the Tennessee River, he had ordered Cuptain Phelps to take the Concetager on a recombosisme. The latter had proceeded but a short distance when a Confederate steamer was seen endeavoring to escape. Chase was immediately given, and the steamer was seen continued to contain a very valuable earge of tobacco. The following day, the Concetopa captured two more vessels, making three in all, which were afterward taken to Cairo.



OCCUPATION OF PADUCAH BY GENERAL GRANT, SEPTEMBER STH, 1881.





With the new to making Paducah a permanent enter, the troops began, sery shortly after their arrival, to strengthen the approaches to the town, and with the uil of the Eighth and the Forty-first Illimois, as well as the American Zonave, Regionats, which arrived on the 7th, constructed certhworks and other defences in every direction. On the 19th of September they commenced building a pontion bridge across the Ohto River, by strongly anchoring together a number of contacts and total length of nearly 6,000 feet; was made in total length of nearly 6,000 feet; was made in two sections, counceted at Low Island, also called the Tow Heal; and was put together so rapidly, that it required but four days for its completion.

Grant followed the capture of Paducah by that of the town of Smithhaud, situated close by the mouth of the Cumberland River, and, baving left therend Charles F. Smith in command of Paducah, some completed preparations which led to a success fed encounter at Belmont, on the Mississippi River.

THE BATTLE OF BELMONT.

Ulysses S. Grany, while in command of the district around Cairo, but taken unlitary possession of Paducah, at the month of the Tennessee River, and of Smithhaul, located higher up near the munth of the Cumberland River, thus closing two important points of supply to the Confederates from the Othe River.

Upon hearing, early in November, 1861, that the Confederate General Polk was about sending reinforcements to General Price from Columbus, Grant thought it might be well merely to threaten the latter place by an attack on Belmont, situated on the opposite side of the Mississippi River, since, with his comparatively small force, it seemed useless for him to attempt the capture of so strongly garrisoned a post as Columbus, or even to take Belment alone, as it practically lay under the guns of the former place. He ordered General Charles F. Smith to move from Paducah southward on Mayfield with one column, and to within a few miles of Columbus with a second column, while a small force was sent to Ellicott's Mills, twelve miles north of Columbus, and he himself started from Cairo late on Wednesday, the 6th, with 2,850 men, taken

from General John A. McClermand's brigade. This force embraced the Seronth Iowa, Colonel Lamon; the Twenty-second Illinois, Colonel H. Dongherly; the Twenty-seventh Illinois, Colonel N. B. Bhorl; the Thirtieth Illinois, Colonel Philip B. Fouke: the Thirty-first Blimois, Colonel John A. Logan: Captain Exar Taylor's Chicago battery of six gans, and the three companies of eavalry under Captain Dehano. Logatian J. J. Dollin and Lieutenant J. R. Catlin.

They had been taken by the steam-transports Rolle. Memphis, Montgomery and Scott, conveyed by the gunboast Lexington, Captain Steambell, and Tyler, Captain Walke, and bay all night at Island lumber One, toward the Kentucky shore, about the miles south of Cairo, thus leading the Confederation.



4. Landing of Federal troops. B. Boule Index by General Grad. C First Into of Static. D. Second Bon of Static. E. Cornfield F. Lakes. O. Fallen Burber. H. Brill: cround and Belman I. Columbus. J. Illills. A. Bitterry. L. Cuwalry route. M. Col onel Bufant's route. M. Colonel Legan's regiment. O. Thoritus Bufant's route. M. Colonel Legan's regiment. O. Thoritus Hudos, P. Seventh Josea. C. Wenny Jeccom Hillock. B. Thoritus J. Coppilain Delman's cavairy. F. Trypto's bottery leaves and the colones of the Colones and Co

PLAN OF THE BATTLE OF BELMONT, MO.

rates to believe that Columbus was their intended destination.

Early the next morning, the troops were lauded across the river at Hunter's Point, three miles above Behamt, and just out of range of the Colambus batteries. Two companies of the Seventh Iowa, and three companies of the Twenty-second Illinois, under Capitain Detrick, were left to guard to transports, while the remainder marched on in two brigailes toward Behmont, and the gumboats proceeded in the same direction.

The first brigade, under General McClernand, consisted of the Twenty-seventh, Thirtieth and Thirty-first Illinois Regiments, Taylor's battery and Dollin's cavalry.

The second brigade, under Colonel II. Dougherty, embraced seven companies of his own regiment, the Twenty-second Illinois, eight companies of the Seventh Iowa Regiment, and the other two companies of cavalry.

The centre of the attacking column was given to Colonel Fouke, while its right lay in charge of Colonel Buford, and Colonel Logan led its left.

Upan discovering the real design of the Federal commander, General Pillow to reinforce those holding Belmont. The Confederates had marched out of their camp and attacked the advancing column, but had soon to fall back before the entire force which Grant had thrown out as skirnishers. They were driven inside their encampent, after a series of hand-to-had encounters, and especially a sharp cacalry engagement on the right of the Fedoral line.

The Confederate force, ander General Pillow, now facing Grant, was composed of the Tbirteenth Arkanasa, and the Treelth, Tbirteenth, Twonty-first and Twenty-second Tennessee Regiments, under Colonels Tappen, Russell, Wright, Pickett and Freeman, supported by Reltzhoover's battery, in charge of Captain Watson, and a bittallion of cavality nuder Lieutenant-colonel Miller.

These troops now lay under cover of the Columbus guna, and could receive reinforcements bus guna, and could receive reinforcements with any control on with determination, and in face of the terrific storm of ahet and shell that soon followed from the other side of the river, as well as the steady fire directed from behind a range of several hundred yards of strong abotts made of lumber and shashed trees, they dashed forward, crowding fast shead, the strength of the forward crowding fast ahead, until, in a final effort, the obstructions were scaled, the soven-gun battory was captured after a determined bayonet-charge, and the Confederates were forced to run under the river-bank.

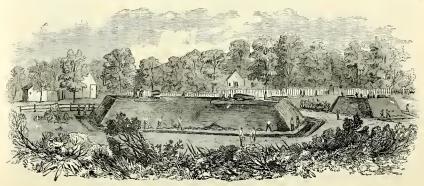
Colond Buford's force was the first inside the camp, where the Twenty-seventh Illinois Regiment immediately raised the stars and stripes, subting the flug with reand after round of cheers. The Pederals could not, however, long remain exposed to the galling fire directed upon them from Culumbus, and after burning the camp, as well as all that, from the want of wagons, they could not woll earry away, they marched back toward the place at which they had lauded in the morning.

The genbeats had, in the memitime, attacked the Confederate battery of twenty heavy gins, located on the Iron Banks, near Coltinhus, and two handred feets free the rever, and it was under the fire of this same battery that Grant's force pushed on. It was likewise subjected to attacks from several thousand fresh troops which Polk had meanwhile sent over under General Cheatham to a place between the camp and the transports; but after beating back some of Cheatham's troops on his flank, and a still more active detachment ted by Colonel Mark on the rear, he reached the transports, and embarked under the protection of the genboats.

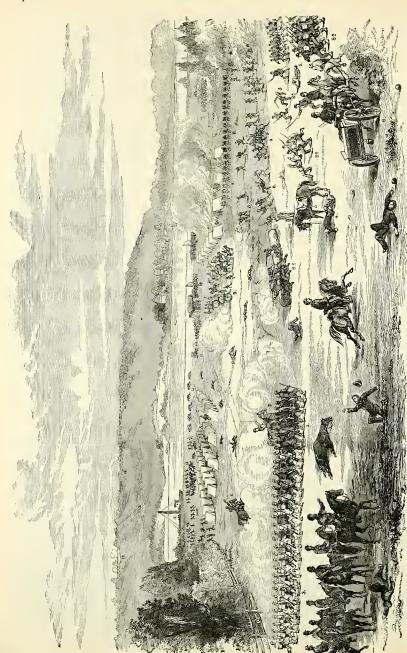
At five o'clock that afternoon, the entire force was on its way to Cairo, where it arrived at ten o'clock in the evening, carrying with it two of Bettheover's heavy guns, some horses, arms, ammunition, and about two hundred prisoners.

The fight had lasted six hours, and resulted in a Confederate loss of 632, the killed finehading Colonel John V. Wright, of the Thirteenth Tennessee and Major Butler, of the Eleventh Louisiana Regiment. Their bodies were sent over to Oeneral Chestham.

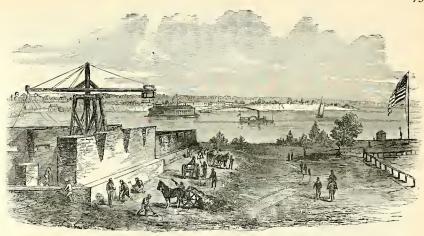
The Federals lost 607 men, the Seventh Iowa losing more than any other regiment. Major



EARTHWORE BATTERIES SURROUNDING PADUCAH, BUILT BY THE FEDERAL TROOPS



2. Britishic cummi McChrand bashor the charge at the hoad of the Thirt-detail likely is Thirt-detail Hook, Coloned Logan. A Bady of Literatures decoded Yealth, besides the charge. It charges a charge the finds the camp colon of the Confedence. S. Thirt-detail tolds the camp colon of the Confedence. S. Thirt-detail Coloned March 1 to the Confedence. S. Thirt-detail Warter is Sevent Incolo. Coloned March 1 to the Confedence. S. Thirt-detail Color of the Confedence and Confedence and Confedence and Confedence. S. Thirt-detail Color of the Confedence and Conf REMANATION: 1 Brigouliergeneral Grant and Shaff directing the movements of the troops. 2. Brigouliergeneral McS. Scorink John. 5. Body of Capital Palacki, Medication to McCentand, Billot with beding the churer. 6. Miner's chount Paules. 6. A. Teverspecarul Brinds, Capital Brinds, Ca



VIEW OF FORT LAFAYETTE, NEW YORK HARBOR, IN WIRICH STATE PRISONERS WERE INCARCERATED,

McClerke, of the Litter, and Colonel Dougherty, of is the entrance proper to the Bay of New York ; the Thenty-second Illinois, were both very severely wounded, and taken prisoners. General Grant and General McClermand each had a horse shot under him. A second horse taken by McCternand being wounded and unmanageable, he mounted a gun that had just been captured, and from it rallied his men, displaying coolness and judgment that called forth admiration from all, and received public not co in the general order of the day following. General Grant said; "It has been my fortune to bave been in all the battles fought in Mexico by Generals Scott and Taylor, save Buona Vista, and I never saw one more helly contested, or where troops believed with more gallantry,"

FORT LAFAYETTE.

AT the commencement of the Civil War, Fort Lafayette was designated by the State Department of the Federal Government as the place of detention for political prisoners.

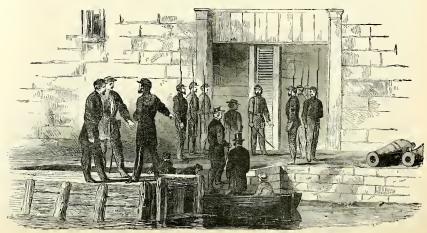
It is situated at what is called the Narrows, which

and, in conjunction with Fort Hamilton, situated on the bluff at its rear on the Long Island shore, as well as Fort Richmond on the opposite or Staten Island shore, formed at that period the main defense to New York Harbor.

Fort Lafayette was built on a shoul entirely surrounded by water, and about 350 yards from the mainland. Its armunent consisted of two rows of heavy gaus in homb-proof easemate, besides a few guns en burbette. Owing to its peculiar quadrangular shape, it originally here the name of Fort Diamond, being afterward changed as above in honor of the Marquis de Lafayette, who rendered such signal services to this country during the Rovo-Intion, and revisited this country in 1824.

During the progress of the Civil War, Fort Lafayotte held a large number of prominent persons as political prisoners, many of whom, however, remained only until they were willing to take the oath of allegiance to the United States Government, Like in all arrests for political offenses, many innocent persons suffered.

From the list before us we give a few names: Junes G. Berrett, Mayor of the City of Washing-ton, D. C.; Pierce Butter, prominent citizen of Philodelphia, Pa.; Captain De Legnel, Confederate States Navy, Alexandria, Va.; Joseph Howard, journalist, New York City; Algernon S. Sullivan, counsolor-at-law, New York City; Marcus Cicoro Stanley, journalist, New York City; Charles J. Faulkner, ex-United States Minister to France; S. Barron, flag-officer in Confederate States Navs W. S. G. Andrews, commanding Forts Hatterns and Clark; W. F. Martin, colonel Seventh Infantry, North Carolina Volunteers (prisoners at the capture of Intterns Inlet); Charles P. Stone, briga-dier-general in command of the Federal troops defeated at the battle of Ball's Bluff; A. D. Whurton, United States Navy, Tennessee; Robert Tausall, captain United States Marine Corps, Virginia; Thomas S. Wilson, lieutenant United States Marine Corps, Missouri; H. B. Claiborn and Hillary Cenas, midshipmen of the United States Marine Corps, New Orleans; and the crew and passengers of the schooner Colonel Long, captured by the Jamestown



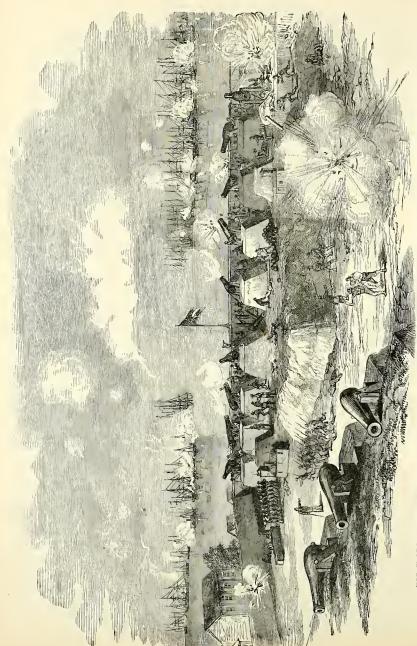
LANDING STATE PRISONERS AT FORT LAFATEITE



RETREAT OF THE CONFEDERATE GARRISON, COMMANDED BY GENERAL DRAYTON.



RETREAT OF THE CONFEDERATE CARRISON, COMMANDED BY GENERAL DRAYTON, FROM FORT WALKER, DURING THE BOMB/RUMENT BY THE FEDERAL PLANT, NOVEMBER 752 1861



JORT WALKER, HILTON HEAD, PORT ROXAL HARBOR, S. G. UNDER 18 GARDMENT BY THE UNITED STATES FLEET, NOVEMBER 771, 1861.

SAMUEL FRANCIS DUPONT

JORN in 1803, at Bergen Point, N. J., four years after his parents had emigrated from France; ap-pointed midshipmen in the United States Navy by President Madison, December 19th, 1815; made his first cruise in the Franklin, under Commodors Swapert and Contain Ballard, in 1817; emised in the West Indies with the Warren, 1836, and the Po 1848, and, two years later, commanded the Congress belonging to the Pacific squadron. He was a member of the board which organized the naval school at Annapolis, in 1845, and was for many years actively connected with its Board of Exyears actively connected with as hourd of termination. He was also one of the organizers of the present lighthouse system, and has been always closely identified with all the reforms established at

various times in the navy.

When, at Sau Francisco, in 1846, he was ordered to the Cyane, which figured prominently on the Cidifornia and Mexican roasts during the war with Mexico. It was on this vessel that he took General Fremont and his followers to San Diego, being the first to enter that barbor, and his combact during the entire war was such as to call forth on element panegyrie by Senator Clayton, in the United quent panegyre ny senant Cayton, in the Current States Senate -chamber at Washington. He re-mained on shore duty until 1957, when he was nedered to China In the Man voola, and not long after his return was uppointed communitant of the Philadelphila Navy Yard. This past he held during the trying period of 1860-1, when he alily exerted his powerful influence in every possible way for the benefit of the Northern cause. He was a member of the limited of many and army officers onvened at Wardington, in July, 1861, for the purpose of establishing a naval rendezvous in the South, and when the very extensive expedition to Part Boyal was diedded upon, he was placed at Fort Royal was decined upon, he was praced in its head. This, it will be remembered, consisted of seventy seven vessels of all descriptions, and arrived a land furce of about 15,000 men, under General T. W. Sherman. The services of the latter not, however, called into requisition,

The expedition left Hampton Roads on the 23th of October following, and ofter experiencing yery severe weather and some losses, ranched its destination on the 4th of November. On Thursday, the 7th, the fleet engaged Forts Walker and Beauregard, communifing the Port Royal entrance, and after a vigorous exchange of the silenced both cartinworks, and occupied them the same afternoon, time establishing the first footbold on South Cornells and Allel by Nedden to some since the first footbold of the fir tims southlishing the first roomain on south curi-lina soil held by Northern troops since the fall of Fart Sumter. This was followed by the occupa-tion of Beaufort and of Big Tybee Island before the end of the year, as well as by the capture of Port Royal Ferry, January 1st, and the occupation of Fort Clinch, and of Fernandina, Brunswick, Jacksonville, Fort Marion, St. Augustine, and other

localities in Florida. By this means Comodore Dupont established a rigid blockada of the Southern coast, pushing his vessels late the many bays, inlets and rivers of the States of South Caroline, Georgia and Florids, and stopping a source of supply that promised speedy recognition om foreign powers.
On the 7th of April, 1868, Rear-admiral

Dupout engaged Fort Sumter with nine frondails for one hour and a half, during trongants for one nour and a min, curring which time be fully tested the defensive powers of the fort; and, with the loss of the monitor Keokuk, sunk in the action, be withdrew, convinced that Fort Sunter and the defenses of Churleston could not be taken by a purely ravel attack, unsup-ported by the co-operation of a land

In July, 1863, Dunont was relieved from the command of the South Atlantic fleet; he returned to his home at Bergen Point, .. where he died, on the 23d of June 1865.

PORT ROYAL.

CAPTURE OF PORT ROYAL ENTRANCE, BEAUFORT, BIG TYPER ISLAND, AND PORT ROYAL FERRY.

On the very day, and at about the same hour, that General Grant was advancing on Belmont, the most powerful naval expedition that had ever been organized in this country was foreing its way into NOVERBER, 1961. too untrance to Port South Carolina,

A joint board of navy and army officers, hold in Washington, had decided that the above locality answered best the existing requirements for a naval rendezvous, where vessels on the way to or from block subny squadrons could coal, and 'ake



SAMUEL FRANCIS DUPONT.



PLAN OF THE NAVAL BATTLE. PORT ROYAL HARBOR.

refuge in case of need. After several months' preparation the expedition was titted ont under the auspices of both the navy and the army departments, and on the 21st of October, 1861, sailed from Aanapolis, Md., for Hampton Roads whence it departed, under sealed orders, eight days later.

The fleet, including the transports, coal, and other vessels, consisted of seventyseven all told. It was under the command of Commodore Samuel F. Dunont, and embraced the steam frigate Wabash, flugship, Commander C.R.P. Rogers; and the gunboats Angusta, Commander E. G. Purratt ; Bienville, Communder Charles Steedman; Curlew, Lieutenant Commanding P. G. Watmongh; Florida, Captain J. R. Goldsborough; Isaac P. Smith, Captain J. W. A. Nicholson; Mohicon, Communider L. W. Godon; Otlawa, Lieutenant Commanding R. H. Wyman; Pawnee, Licutenant Commanding T. H. Stevens; Poeahontus, Captain Percival Drayton; Penguin, Lieutenant Communding F. A. Budd ; Pembina, Lieutenant Commanding J. P. Bunkhead; R. B. Firebes, Cuptain H. S. Newcomb: Sentiagle, Commander J. P. Gillis; Scheca, Lieutennut Commanding Daniel Amman; Unadella, Lieutenunt Commanding N. Collins; hesides twentythree transports, two steam tugs, twentysix sailing vessels, and some steambouts, ferryboats, etc.

To these were added the Susquehanna, Captain J. L. Larduer, which Commodore Dupont sent for as the fleet was passing Charleston; and the Vandalia, Lieutenant Commanding J. W. A. Nicholson, which joined the fleet from the blockading squadron off Savanuah.

The land forces were under the command of Brigadier-general T. W. Sherman, and was divided into three brigades. Eghert L. first brigale, under General Viele, comprised the Forty-sixth, Fortyseventh and Forth-eighth New York Regiments, Colonels Rudolph Rosa, Henry Moore and James H. Perry, the Third New Hampshire Regiment, Colonel E. W. Fellows, and the Eighth Maine Regi-

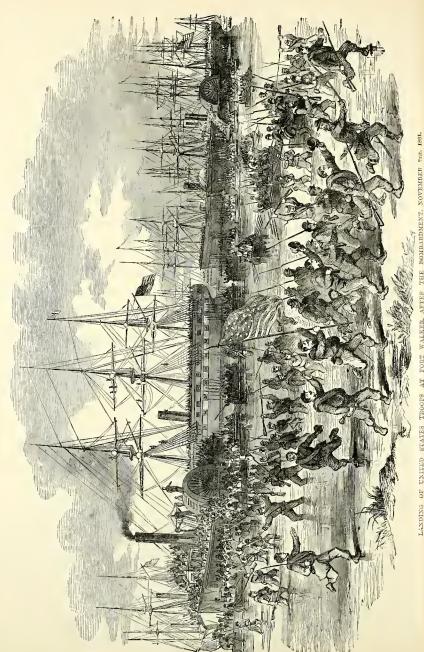
ment, Colonel Lee Strickland. second brigado, under General Isaac 1. Stevens, comprised the Eighth Michigan Regiment, Colonel William M. Fenton : the Fiftieth Pennsylvania and the Pennsylvania Roundhead" Volunteers, Colonels B. C. Christ and David Leasure and the Seventy-muta New York Regiment, Lieutemunt-colonel William II. Nobles. The third brigade, under General Horatio Cutes Wright, comprised the Fourth New Hampshire, Sixth and Seventh Connecticut, and the Ninth Maine Regiment, Colonela Thomas J. Whip ple, James L. Chaifield, A. H. Terry, and Richworth Rich.

In addition to the above were the Third Rhode Island and Twentyfirst Massachusetts Regiments, as well as the New York volunteer engineer battation, to which no place had as yet been assigned.

The flect had very fine weather and a calm sea until after it had passed the much dreaded Cape Hutterns, when an unusually severe storm set in, and so completely scuttered the vessels, that, on the morning of Saturday, the 2d of November, but one of them could be seen from the flagship.

It was afterward found that four of the transports had been lost, and that two gunboats had saved themselves by throwing come of their guns overhoard, whilst one of the steamers and two of the ferryboats had been compelled to go

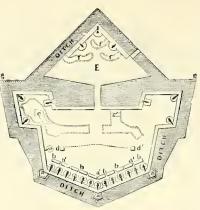




sack to Fortress Monroe. The four lost transports were the Peerless, which sank after colliding with the Star of the South, sent to ber assistance, and whose erew was saved by the gunboat Mokican; the Osceola and the Union, both of which went ashere, and had all on board made prisoners; and the therernor, whose 350 marines, under Major John George Reynolds, with the exception of a corporal and six men, saved by the frigate Sabine, Captain Ringgold, which Imppened to be within view of its signs of distress.

The scaled orders which had been given each vessel of the expedition dirested its rendezvous off Port Royal hat, where the Walash and many others anchored on the morning of November 4th.

Additional arrivals followed in time oundings were made under the united direction of Mr. Bentelle, of the Coast survey, and of Commander Charles II. Davis, fleet captain and chief of the commodere's staff, and on the 5th if November a recommissance of the onfederate works was made in force by Commander John Rodgers, of the Flay, and by General Wright, with tho



PLAN OF FORT WALKER.

gunbosts Curion, L. P. Busth, Otlates

These had not proceeded far up the channel when they were met by four Confederate steamers, with which a lively exchange of fire soon took place, they retreating as the Federal gunboats advanced toward the batteries on Hilton Head and at Bay l'eint opposite.

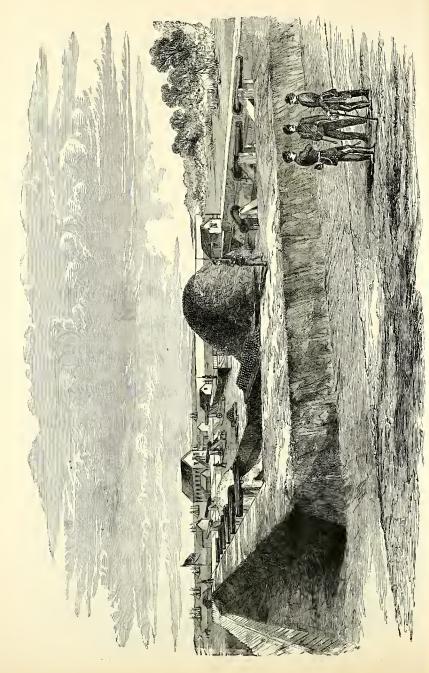
When within range, the batteries opened on the Federals, as was naturally expected, and another engagement of nearly an hour casaed, when the object of the reconneissance having been accomplished, the gunboats hauled off.

It was decided to attack the forts the following day, but a high wind having come up, this was found impossible, and it was not until the 7th November 1891 that it could be properly made. The forced delay in commencing operations had embled the Confederates to strengthen their defenses. Earthworks had been put up wberever practicable.

The largest of all, named Fort Walker, steed on Hilton Bead, conthined twenty-four guns, and was com-manded by General T. F. Drayton, the brother of Captain Percival Drayton,



DESTRUCTION, OF GUNS AT THE CONFEDERATE ARSENAL BEAUFGRT, S. C. BY CAPTAIN AMMAN, OF THE U.S. GUNBOAT "SERECA"



of the gunboat Pocahonias. General Drayton had under him Colonel De Saussure's Fifteenth South Carolina Regiment, three comanies of Hayward's Ninth South Carolina Regiment, four companies of Colonel Dunovant's Twelfth South Curolina Regiment, un-Major Junes, der Captain Berry's Georgia Volunteers, Cuptain Reed's battery, and two com-South Carolina Arrillery.

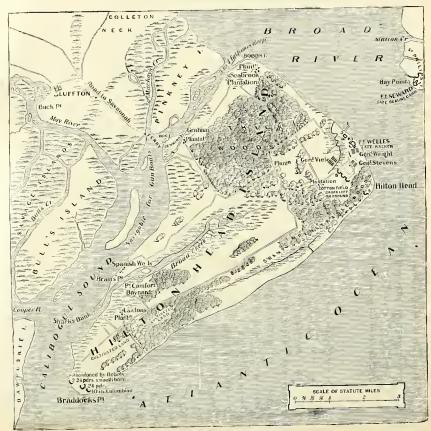
The second largest arthwork was called Fort Beauregard, and stood at Bay Point. It was under the command of Colonel R. G. M. Duno-



EFFECT OF THE SHELLS ON THE FLEEING CONFEDERATE FORCES IN THE WOODS.

vant, and held twenty guns, with 640 men belonging to Dunovant's regiment and to the Beaufort Volunteer Artillery. The other earthworks held six guns. The Confederates had, besides, a small squadron of cight steamers, under command of Commedore Josish Tattall.

Early on the 7th of November the fleet advanced in hattle order, the Wabash at the head. Dupont's plan of attack was to pass up between Forts Beauregard and Walker, receiving and returning the fire of both; hen to turn around, and, with a lunking squalron provided against an attack in



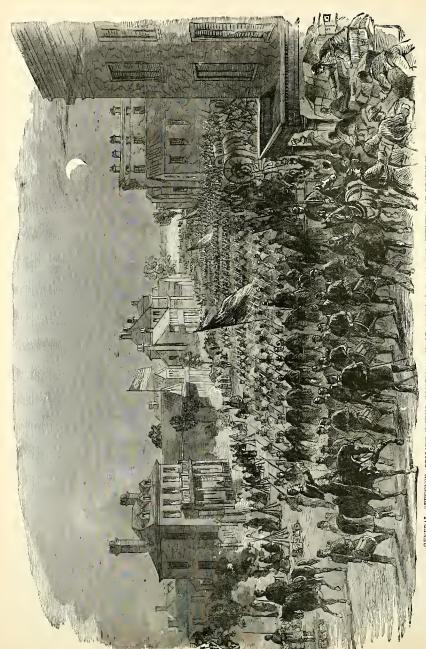
MAP OF HILTON HEAD, SHOWING ITS TOPOGRAPHY.



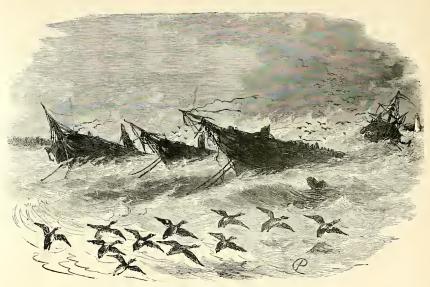
GATHERING PACKING AND SHIPPING THE COTTON CROP CAPTURE



GATHERING PACKING AND SHIPPING THE COTION CROP CAPTURED IN THE FEDERAL ARMY ON THE SEA ISLANDS, AT PORT ROYAL, S.C.



PENERAL STEVENSS BRIGADE TAKING POSSESSION OF BEAUFORT, S. C., ON THE EVENING OF DECEMBER 5TH. 1861.



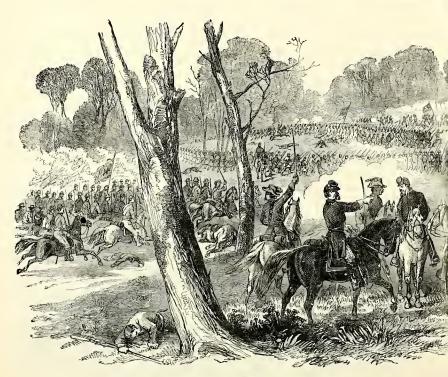
SUNKEN HULKS TO PREVENT THE ENTRANCE OF FEDERAL VESSELS INTO SOUTHERN HARBORS.



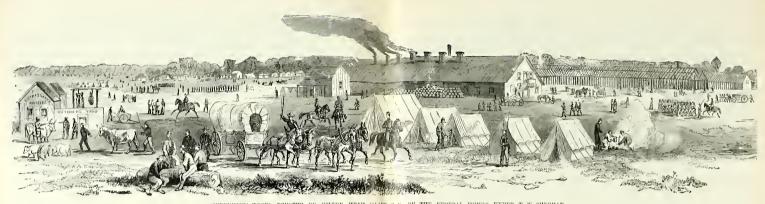
SKIRMISH, NEAR BEAUFORT, S. C., HETWEEN CONFEDERATE CAVALRY AND FEDERAL PICKETS.



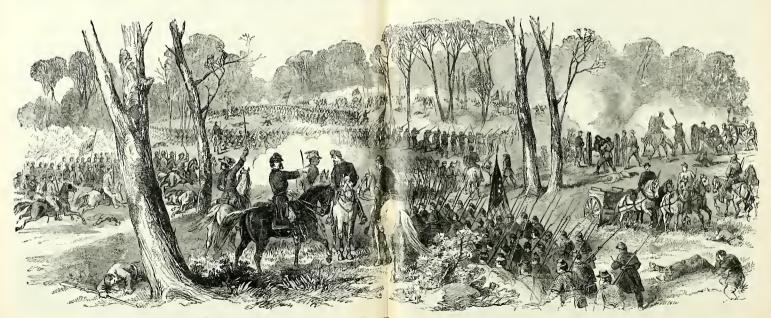
GOVERNMENT WORKS ERECTED ON HILTON HEAD IS



BATTLE OF PEA RIDGE, MARCH 6th, 1862.—FEDERAL FORCES UNDER GENERALS CURTIS, SIGET FROM A SERVICE BY A TENERAL FORCES.

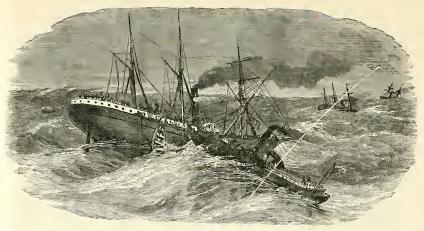


GOVERNMENT WORKS ERECTED ON HILTON HEAD ISLAND, S. C., BY THE FEDERAL FORCES UNDER T. W. SHERMAN.



BATTLE OF PEA RIDGE, MARCH 615, 1802.—FEDERAL FORCES UNDER GENERALS CURTIS, SIGEL AND ASBOTH; CONTEDERATE ARMY COMMANDED BY GENERALS VAN DORN, PRICE AND MCOULLOCK
FROM A SECTION OF A COMMANDED BY GENERALS VAN DORN, PRICE AND MCOULLOCK





COLLISION BETWEEN THE STEAM TRANSPORTS "STAR OF THE SOUTH" AND THE "PEERLESS," IN THE GREAT STORM OF NOVEMBER 2D, 1861.

to rear from Tatnall's steamers, to engage Fort Walker in front, after baving onfiloded its water-This was carried out to the letter. The aring began a little before ten o'cleck, and contuned incessantly, until, at half-past one, signal was given that both forts had been abandoned.

The firing of the fleet had been made at very close quarters since noon, and evidences of its terrido effect were manifest when the forts were afterward taken possession of. Numbers of dead and dying lay amidst dismounted and shattered guns in all directions, the hospital building at Fort Walker eing shot through and through in many places.

General Drayton's force, as was afterward shown, and been obliged to abundon everything, and retreat astily across an open space that lay for a distance of usarly a mile between the fort and some woods it. the direction of Bluffton, whilst the men at Fort Beauregard had retreated to St. Helena, Cat and Port Royal Islands.

The transfer on shore of all the troops, who had nwillingly remained merely spectators of the agagement, was completed the same evening.

The loss of the fleet was eight killed and twentyhree wounded. None of the vessels were permanontly damaged, though the Pawnee received nine shots, the Bienville five, and the Wabash was

leak badly.

The reoccupation of South Carolina soil was cause for great rejoicing throughout the North, and celebrations were rendered the more extensive when, by a general order thanking the commanders of the expedition, the Secretaries of the Nuvy and Army directed that a salute be fired from each navy yard in honor of the event.

General Sherman set about fortifying Hilton Head and Buy Point, Fort Walker being called Fort Welles, and Fort Beauregard named Fort Seward, while Commodore Dupont organized armed expeditions throughout the islands, which proved verywhere successful.

On the 9th of Nevember, the City of Beaufort was captured, and its arsenal subsequently destroyed by the erew of the Seneca, and on the 25th of the same month Big Tybee Island, at the entrance to the Savanoah River, was also taken possession of, and held in aid of the blockading squadron. All this was done without meeting any resistance whatever, the only stand made, in fact, by the Confederates being at Pert Royal Forry, when, as late as the 31st of December, 1861, an expedition was disputched to destroy their earthworks at that place.

It was understood that they had some 8,000 men

struck as many as thirty-four times, and made to there under Generals Gregg and Pope. Commander C. R. P. Rogers took with him the Ellen, Ottawa, Pembina, Seneca, one forryboat, and foor of the large boats belonging to the Wabash, each carrying a twelve-pounder, and was joined by General Stevens, with the Forty-seventh, Forty-eighth and Seventy-ninth New York, the Eighth Miebigan, and the Fiftcenth and One Hundrodth Penusylvania Regiments.

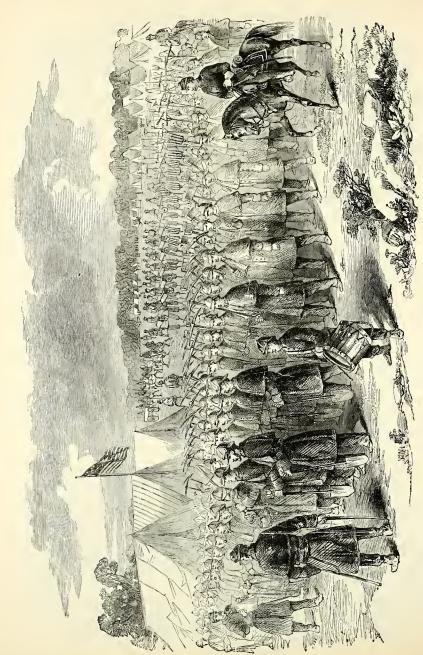
While some of the vessels ascended Broad River and entered Whale Creek, the land force was carried on the other side through the Coosaw River, meeting near the Ferry, where, early the next morning, they attacked the enemy, doing quick work.

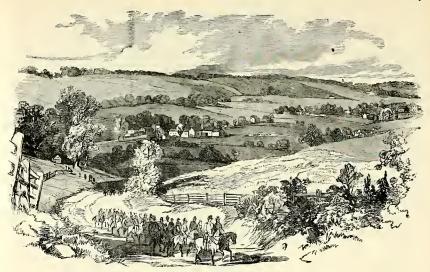
The Eighth Michigan Regiment was deployed as skirmishers, and soon came upon a musked battery, which, after a very bitter contest, was silenced with the aid of the Seventy-night New York and of the gunboats. These kept peuring a hot fire into the woods, which soon caused the Confederates to fall back, while another determined attack on the part of the Fiftieth Pennsylvania Regiment, and the hewitzers in the Wubash bouts, completed the task.

The abandoned works were at ence taken posssion of by the Federals, who returned to Beau fort, after having burned and demolished every thing of any importance in the vicinity.



GRAVES OF THE OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE FRORRAL FORCES KILLED AT PORT HOYAL





RECONNOITERING DETACHMENTS OF BANKS'S DIVISION - HYATTSTOWN, MD., IN THE DISTANCE

GENERAL BANKS IN MARYLAND AND THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY.

On the 27th of July, 1861, General N. P. Banks was succeeded by General John A. Dix in the commund of the Department of Pennsylvania, with headquarters at Bultumore, and was appointed to the command of the Department of the Shenandoah, relieving General Robert Patterson, who had just been honerably discharged from the service.

General Banks set about organizing the forces

under his command, and at the time of the battle of Ball's Bluff had them well stationed on the line of the Maryland side of the Peternae River, extending between Darnestown and Williamsport. Here they remained, successfully doing their share in guarding the Capital and State against all possible incursious from the neighboring Confederates.

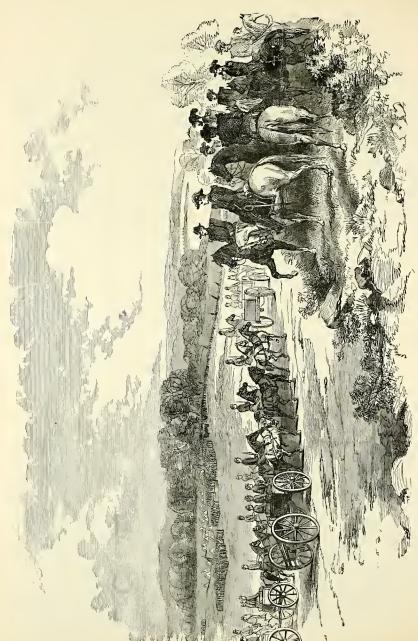
One of the positions held by some of the forces under General Banks lay at Hyattstown, a beautiful

took place the great review of General Thomas's large force by the commanding general and his full staff, and from this locality date many notable reconneissances, especially by the cavalry detachments, which proved of great value in the subsequent advance upon Harper's Ferry.

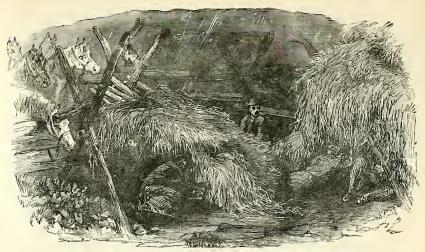
The latter was effected under great difficulties and hardships, but fortunately without the loss of under General Banks lay ut Hyattsown, a beautiful life that might well have occurred had not the little village situated in Montgomery County, Md., reads and the positions of the opposing forces been about thirty-five nuites west of Washington. Here attitiously looked into, especially while encamped



IMPROMPTU FIELD-OVENS OF THE NINETEENTH NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS, BANKS'S DIVISION

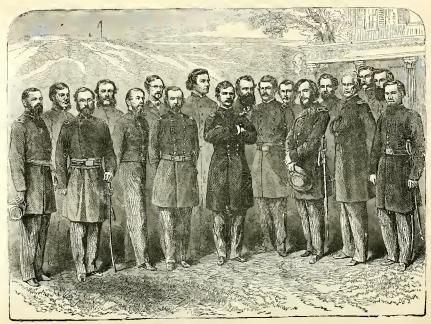


GRAND REVIEW OF GENERAL THOMASS BRIGADE, ON TESTERN MARYLAND, 27 GENERAL BANES AND STAFF



BIVOUAC OF THE FIELD AND STAFF OFFICERS OF THE TWELFTH MASSACHUSETTS, NEAR HYATTSTOWN, MD.

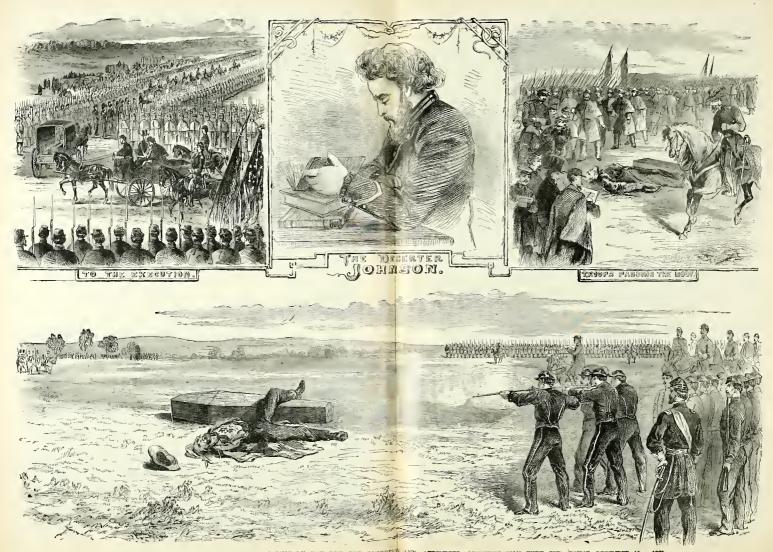
If Hyattstawn. Added to the unusually heavy such a was the severity of the weather, to encounter of falls. The mon of the Twelfth Massachusetts rejoicing, after the heavy march, in the onusual which the troops were not mittably prepared. Their family Regiment, among others, were for that must through the thick woods was made under a reason compelled to hand their own baggage-train children, which made the narrow reads so inlippery that horses were, ir many instances, in consequence, were glad enough to rest for the night imited rations were forgotten; consequence, were glad enough to rest for the night



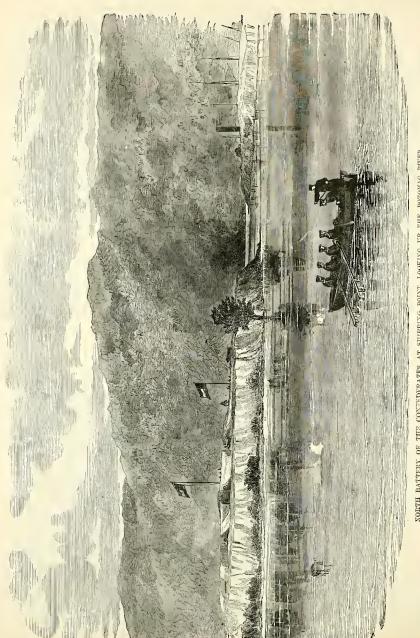
GENERAL NATHANIEL F. BANKS AND STAFF



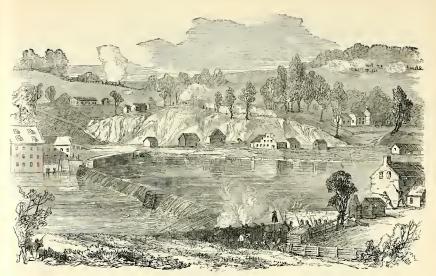
MILITARY EXECUTION OF A PRIVATE OF THE LINCOLN CAVALRY. FOR DESER



MILITARY EXECUTION OF A PRIVATE OF THE LINCOLN CAVALRY FOR DESERTION AND ATTEMPTED COMMUNICATION WITH THE ENEMY, DECEMBER 13 m, 1881.



NORTH BATTERY OF THE CONTEDERATES, AT SHIPPING POINT, LOOKING UP THE POTOMAO RIVER.



UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT OF THE CORPEDERATE TROOPS TO DESTROY DAM NO. 5, NEAR WILLIAMSPORT, MD. PROM A SHETCH BY CAPTACE HARRY BACON

and forward to the time whom, encamped answ. March, 1802, as will be seen hereafter, by the forces their imprompts field-evens would give them the ander General "Stonewall" Jackson, which were by all inhabitants throughout that section of the wishel-for "fresh bread," which proved to them as pulses, dater a heavy loss. staff indeed.

It was in February, 1862, that Banks's forces occupied the heights near Harper's Forry. Later on, he took possession more particularly of Charles-

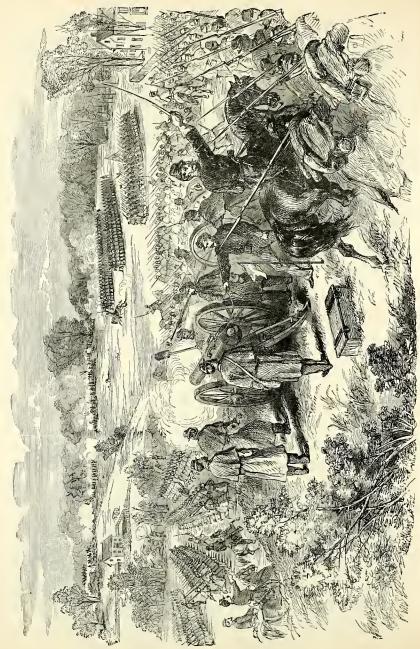
BATTLE OF DRANESVILLE.

AFTER the battle of Ball's Bluff, the town of ton, Leesburg and Winchester, his command being Dranesville, from which General McCall had been attacked at the last-named place on the 22d of ordered to retire, was occupied by Confederate

Maryland and Virginia borders. They had grown so bold in their demonstrations, and, by the middle of December, had pushed their picket lines so close December, had pushed their picket lines so close December, 1861 to those of the Federals, that McCall obtained General McClellan's leave to attack them, and narrow their field of operations,



SHELLING THE CONFEDERATE CAVALRY FROM THE HEIGHTS OF GREAT FALLS. MD



A surrante opportunity for exiking the intended blow did not, however present itself mitil the 20th of that month, when Br.gudier-general E. O. C. Ord was ordered to march on trapeaville, while the brigades of Generals J. F. Reynolds and George G. Meade were to support him at Inflicalt Creek.

General Ord's brigado, which, as t happened, was the only one of gaged, consisted of the Sixth, Ninth, Penth and Twelfth Pennsylvania Infantry, besides the Rucktail Rifles. five companies of the First Pennsyl-

readis Cavalry, and Capitain H. Eas-ina's battery of four guns.

It had advanced to within two miles of Drancyville, with Lieutenantcolonel T. L. Kane's Bucktuil Rifles, colonel Bayard's cavalry and the actillery in the load, when it was stacked by the Confederate force ander General J. E. B. Stuart.

The latter's force embraced the First Kentneky, Sixth South Caroma, Tenth Alubama and Eleventh Virginia Infantry, under Colonels Laylor, Secrest, Forney and Garland, b sides Captain Cutts's four pieces of artillery, and Major Gordon's This force had that morning set

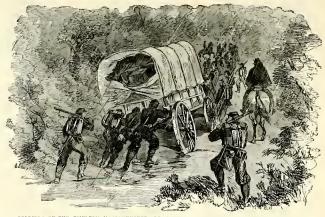
Confederates in turn gave way,

loruging expedition.

The Eleventh Virginia and the Sixth South Carehas came suddenly upon the head of the line, and for a moment forced it back; but the Sixth and Vinth Pennsylvania coming up to its support, and Captain Easton's battery being placed upon a slight minence that commanded Captain Cutts's artilery, the lost ground was fully made up, and the

General McCall, who, with his staff, now reached the scene of action, found the enemy about making an effort to turn the Federal left, and immediately notified Colonel McCalmont of the danger threatening his men.

When the Confederate infantry and cavalry deannelled from the woods, they were met by a com-



SOLDIERS OF THE TWELFTH MASSACHUSETTS DRAGGING THEIR BAGGAGE-TRAIN DURING A STORY.

at from Dranesville with two hundred wagons on bined fire from the Federal infantry and artillery, which compelled them to retire to their furmer They were at the same time repulsed by the right and contre, and under an enfilleding fire directed by General Ord upon their right and rear, the outire Confederate line soon broke in disorder, and finally disappeared in a complete rout.

Upon reaching the position which had been occupied by the Confederate artillery, evidences were entent of the effective work done by Captain Easton's twelve and twenty-four pounders. road was strewed with the dead and wounded men, as well as horses, many broken wagons, and the remains of one of the caissons that had been exploded by a shell.

The Confederates lost 43 killed and 143 wounded, besides some prisoners, the arms, ammunition and

elothing abandoned in the flight, and full 16 wagonloads of hay and 22 loads of corn, which General McCull collected and took away.

A small part of the Confederate loss was due to the error committed by their First Kentucky Regiment firing upon the advancing Sixth South Carolina Regiment, supposing the latter to be Federals. Thomas Taylor, of the First Kentucky, soon afterward came upon another regiment, without marked distinguishing rights, and to guard against the possibility of another mistake, called out : " Who are you?

"The colonel of the Ninth," was the reply.

" Of what Ninth?"

"The Ninth Pennsylvania," answered its colonel, S. F. Juckson, at the same time ordering a fire that did terrible execution.

Near the exploded caisson lay a wounded Confederate, who, while being carried to a neighboring house by Colonel J. H. Taggart's orders, exclaimed : "Wo whipped you at Manassas, but you have the best of us to-day."

Although severely wounded, he appeared in good spirits, and attracted much sympathy; but notrithstanding the care given him by those surrounding him, he passed away, after being placed on a mattress, and asking for one more cup of water to allay the great thirst that seemed to be devouring him

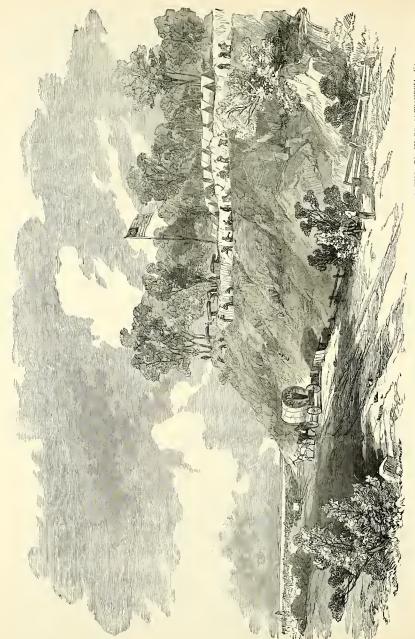
The Federals lost 7 killed and 60 wounded. They pursued the enemy for nearly a mile, but mnavailingly, and came back to the scene of conflict, whence General McCull ordered them to proceed on their return march the same evening. To have tried to maintain the position gained would have been useless, since but little ummunition remained, and the Confederates could, besides, at any moment, throw from Centreville immense budies of troops between Dranesville and McCall's camp.

INCIDENT IN THE MARCH OF GENERAL BANKS'S DIVISION IN WESTERS MARYLAND

THE CAPTURE OF ROANOKE ISLAND. ELIZABETH CITY, EDENTON, WINTON, PLYMOUTH.

THE naval expeditions which had been dispatched from Hampton Roads had proved so successful that the Government decided upon organizing unother one, in order to seenre Roanoke Island, which was the key to two sounds protecting a targe portion of North Carolina, as well as an important section of Virginia.

General Ambrose E. Burnside was appointed Commander-in-chief of the entire expedition. naval portion embraced twenty light-draught vessels, carrying about fifty guns, viz.: the Stars and Louisiana, Hetzel, Underwriter, Delaware and Valley City, under Lieutenants Commanding Worden, Murray, Davenport, Leffers, Quacken cush and Chaplin; the Southfield and Hunchback,



THE NAVAL BRIGADE, UNDER LIEUTENANT PERKINS, CONSTRUCTING THE MARINE BATTERY ON SHUTTER'S HILL, TO GUARD ALEXANDRIA, VA.

under A.Eng Volunces L'estenants Commanding Behm and Calhon; and the More, Whitehook, Seynour, Shawsheen, Lackwood, Ceres, General Pulnan, Brinker, Granite, Commodore Perry, Commodore Barrey and Whitehall, under Acting Mastors Hayes, French, Wells, Woodward, Graves, Renshaw, and West. This part of the expedition was placed in charge of Flag-officer Lonis M. Goldsborough, then the commander of the North Atlantic ey ladron.

The military division comprised about 16,000 ml military division to transports, and was additional into three brigades. The First Brigade, under General John G. Foster, included the Tenth Connectional and the Twenty-shird, Twenty-fourth, Trenty-fitth and Twenty-shird Massachusetts Regiments. The Second Brigade, under General Jossie L. Rom, included the Sixth New Hampsburg, Ninth New Jersey, Twenty-first Massachusetts. Fifty-first New York and Fifty-first Pennaylvania Regiments. The Third Brigade, under General John G. Parks, included the Fourth and a battalion of the Fifth Robot Island, the Eighth and Eighty-nintia New York Regiments of Industry, besides Belzier's Rhode Jaland Battery of 6 gans, which was served by 106 men and 120 horses.

The following gunboats also formed part of the military ulvision, viz.: The Picket, Burnelofd Sabip, Pioneer, Hussuer, Chasseur, Ranger, Langer, and Vidette, commanded by Oaptains and Acting Captains Ires, Baker, Crocker, West, Childs and Murley.

This force of gunboats was divided into two columns, and placed in charge of Commanders Sannel F. Hazard and Stephen C. Rowan,

The active expedition left Hampton Roads on the evening of Sunday, the 11th of January, 1862, many of the vessels reaching Hattorns lidet the following day, although having been detained on the way by quite a leavy fog. Such as had not, however, reached the Inlet on Monday evening were smitten by one of the sowerest northwestern



LOUIS M. GOLDSHOROUGH.

gales known in that locality. The tempest was so violent that it was impossible for one vessel to communicate with another during the two following days and nights.

mg days and nigms.

Many of the vessels were driven out to sea, while
others, by reason of the peculiar nature of their
cargo or others ise, became unmunageable, and went
aslaore. Armong the latter was the transport City
of New Tork, Captain Nye, which broke to pieces
in sight of many others that could render it no
assistance. Only a portion of her crew was saved,

atnongs. Ling the whole of the 'sth of January nearly all had been lashed to the rigging, in order to prevent their being ewept overboard. The steamers Louisiana, Zouare and Prechonias, well as the deating battery Grapeshot, which was in tow of the New Brunswick, were also wrecked, though all on board were saved. A collision also occurred during the storm between the Cossack and the Hopp, without, however, causing any permanent damage or any loss of life. The only losses we those already mentioned and that of Coleael J. W. Allen and Sirgeon Weller, belonging to the Ninch New Jersey Regiment, who, in company with Second Officer Taylor, of the transport Ann E. Thomp son, tried to rander assistance to those on shore, and who were all three drowned by the swamping of their beat.

During the continuance of the terrible storm all the officers exhibited the greatest heroism, General Baruside notably distinguishing himself by his continued offorts to assist in all directions. His little lagship Ticket was seen running to and frow where danger seemed the greatest, the general often giving orders while standing on the rail and holding on to the ropes.

It was not until January 28th that all the surviving vessels had passed through Hatteras Inlet, and it afterward took several days to complete proparations for the intended attack on Roanoke Island.

The latter place was then under the command of the Eighth North Carolina Regionant, as General Henry A. Wise happened to be lying ill at Nag's Head, and his forces consisted of the Eighth and Thirty-first, as well as of three companies of the Seynta and Thirty-first, as well as of three companies of the Seventeenth, North Carolina Regionants, nucleo Colonels H. M. Shaw, J. N. Jordan, Major G. H. Hill, besides 450 men under Colonel Anderson. The fortifications on the island and its immediate vicinity contained over forty guns.

Obstructions of piles and sunken vessels had been placed in Croatan Sound, and behind these lay a flottilla of eight vessels with eleven guns under Lieutonant W. F. Lynch.



GUARDHOUSE AT LANGLEY, VA., WITH CONFEDERATE PRISONERS, AFTER THE BATTLE OF DRANESVILLE,



BATTLE OF ROANOKE ISLAND, FEBRUARY 8724, 1862.—DECISIVE BAYONET CHARGO



BATTLE OF ROANOKE ISLAND, FEBRUARY 8m, 1882.—DECISIVE BAYONET CHARGE (FILE MINTH NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS ON THE CONFEDERATE THREE-GUN BATTERY,



DEATH OF COLONEL J. W. ALLEN, SURGEON WELLER, AND THE SECOND MATE OF THE "ANN E THOMPSON," NEAR MATTERS INLET, JANUARY 1578, 1882.



THE UNITED STATES PLEET AND TRANSPORTS OFF HATTERAS DURING A STORM.—GENERAL BURNSIDE JIVING ORDERS.

PROF & SERVED BY IR SERVED.

In the 4th of February, the note steamer Patuzent was sent to advance, and the fleet, with orders to advance, and Patuzent was sent to all the vessels of on the following morning they proceeded, with gunhouts in the lead, under Commander Rowan. Reconnoissances were made on the 6th, and at ten a'clock of the 7th, Flag-officer Goldsborough, having hoisted on the Southfield or the Philadelphia the signal, "This day our country expects every man to do his duty," ordered the gunboats ahead in three rolumus. These were led respectively by the Stars and Strives, the Louisiana and the Hetzel, all of

The trensports had meanwhile come up to Ashby's Harbor, and effected a landing, after the gunboats had dispersed a body of 2,000 Confederates, who had been stationed there in anticipation of their arrival

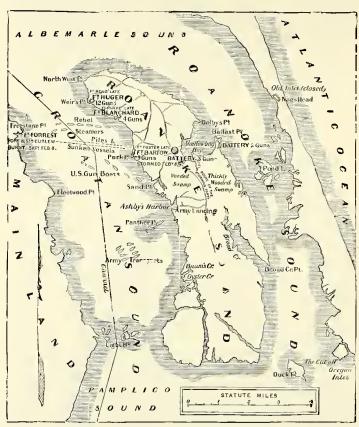
By midnight nearly eleven thousand treops had reached shore, most of them after wading several

hundred feet through mnd fully knee-deep, and in the midst of a cold rainstorm, but very few of the small-hoats could proceed far enough through the shallow water.

food, and early on the 9th resumen their march, which soon brought them face to face with the Confederate skirmishers, whom they drove into their earthworks.

Foster opened fire opon these with six howitzers, under Midshipman B. F. Portor, and with the Twenty-third and Twenty-fifth Massachusetts Regiments, on which the excellent firmg of the Confederate sharpshooters was telling heavily until mall-hoats could proceed far enough through the
alliew mater.

At seven o'clock the next morning the troops
they had lini bidden. The Touth Connecticut and



MAP OF ROANOKE ISLAND, N. C., AND THE CONFEDERATE FORTS.

bardment of Fort Bartew, situated off Pork Point, and menating nine guas.

The fire was soon directed on all the batteries, an well as en Lynch's flotitle, which had come forward and joined in the fray, diverting much of the fleet's attention. The little Confederate fleet was, before long, compelled to retire, with its largest steamer, the Curlew, so badly disabled as to compel its being ecached ander cover of Fort Forrest, situated en the main land. The whole attention of the fleet as then centred on Fort Bartow, and at about one o'clock its flagstaff land been shot away, its barracks were in thames, and two hours later it had entirely ceased firing.

whom, one hour later, were engaged in the bem- advanced in three columns, under Generals Foster, Rone and Parke, toward the entrenehments located in the interior of the island, where nearly all the Confederates had repaired from the redoubts. There, also, General Wise-who, netwithstanding his illness, directed all the Confederate movement had sent ten companies of the Wise Legion, under command of his san, Captain O. Jennings Wise, and of Lieutenant-celouel Frank Anderson.

The advance was a dangerous as well as a difficult one, by reason of an intervening swamp, which extended almost across the island, and was either cevered by water or brushwood nearly its entire distaner. At night the troops remained under arms in a heavy rainstorm, without shelter or suitable

Twenty-sixth Massachusetts were also erdered up, and stood their ground well under the well-directed fire from the earthworks, while Reno's and Parke's brigades were coming up to turn the Confederate left flank.

Reno's force plowed ahead on Foster's right, and was soon confronted by the Wise Legion, with whom it had a fierce encounter, but which it finally drove back, with heavy losses on both sides, including the wounding of young Wise. The fire had, in the meantime, continued actively at the right, the artillery deing a great deal of havor in all direc-tions. Finally the ammunition began to give out. Nothing was left but to charge the carthworks and this was speedily decided upon.



HEADOURTERS OF VINCENT COLLYER, SUPERINTEXDENT OF THE POOR AT NEW BERNE, N. C.-DISTRIBUTING CAPTURED CLOTHING TO THE NEEDY

Major E. A. Kimbali, of Hawkins's Ninth New fork Zonaves, offered to lead the bayonet-charge, and while Reno's brigade was advancing toward the confidented left, and Parke shood on its right, the Zouavea rushed forward, crying: "Zou, ron, ron, ron l'accompanied by Colonel Hawkins, and followed by the Tenth Connecticut. The earthworks vere soon enfiladed from both sides in such a way as to necessitate the flight of its occupants. The Federals climbed over the paropets of the three-gun buttery to find that the guns had even been left unspiked, and that all the enemy's dead and wounded and been hurriedly abandoned in a retreat toward Nag's Head, on the other side of Reanoke Sound. The Twenty-first Mussachusetts and the Fifty-first New York, who had come up on the Confederate right, were the first to plant their fings on the bat-tery, and they afterward followed the fast-retreatmg troops to the river, where about 200 Confederates, including Captain Vise, who proved to have been fatully wounded, were taken prisoners. At the same time Rene had received the surrender of Colonel Jordan's force, and Foster, while pushing on lowerd the northern portion of the island, had been met by a flag-of-truce asking what terms of capitulation would be granted. Foster demanded the unconditional surrender of Shaw's troops, which was acceded to, and about 2,000 more prissuem laid down their arms.



J. H. ALLEN

Attention was now given to Fort Bartow, which, with a small force, had resumed a desultory fire with the gunboats. It was soon occupied, and from it the signal, "The fort is ours!" given to the feet.

The Federal loss was reported at 235 killed and wounded, that of the Confederates being much greater. The latter lost nearly 3,000 in prisoners, besides ever 3,000 stand of arms and 42 heavy guns.

Colonel Charles S. Russell, of the Tenth Counecticut, and Lieutenant-colonel Vigier de Monteuil, of the Ninth New York, were among the killed on the Federal side. The Federal fleet lost 6 killed and 19 wounded.

The Confederate fleet had gone quite a distance up Albemarle Sound to Elizabeth City, after setting fire to the Curleto and to the burnacks at Redstom Point. Commander Rowan was ordered to pursuit, and at the same time to destroy part of the Albemarks and Chesapeako Canal.

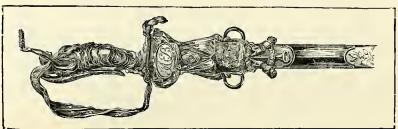
Early on the 10th, Rowan started about with Francisco, bear Dirachet City he met Lynch's eight vessels, close by a battery of four gans, that had been creeted on shore. The ongagement lasted he forty-five minutes. Deeming the case hopeless, Lynch signaled to abandon the vessels, and they were accordingly run ashere and set fire to. Only



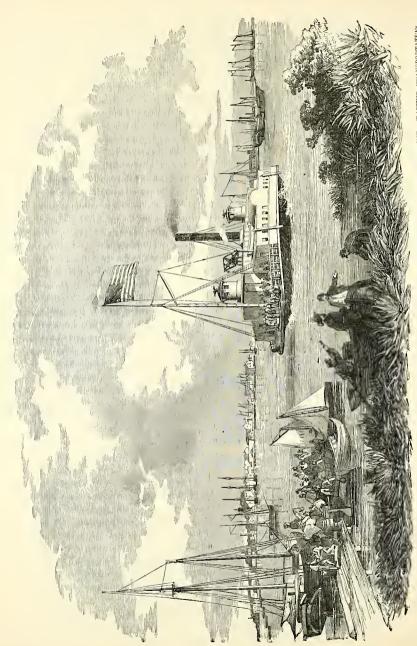
AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE



B. A. KIMBALL



SWORD PRESENTED TO GENERAL SURNSIDE BY THE STATE OF RHODE ISLAND.



VIEW OF THE CITY OF NEW BERNE, N. C., FROM THE OPPOSITE BANK OF THE NEIGHT CONNECTICUT REGIMENT AWAITING THANSPORTATION BY THE FLACELITY OPERANDER DOWAN.

one, the Ellis, escaped total destruction, and was afterward added to the Federal fleet, who e loss in the encounter was two killed and six wounded.

An instance of extraordinary bravery was reported in connection with the last named engage-A Confederate shell had entered close by the magazine of the Valley City, and had set fire to some of the woodwork. One of the gunners. named John Davis, seated himself upon, and otherwho protected, an open barrel of gunpowder, from which he had been serving his gun, until the fire had been extinguished, and thus prevented the frightful loss which would have resulted from un explosion. For this the Secretary of the Navy go n ofter made him acting gunner, and raised his plary from \$300 to \$1,000 a year, and Congress ordered the presentation to him of a medal of honor, bearing the words: "Pensonal Valor-JOHN DAVIS, GUNNER'S MATE, U. S. S. Valley City, Albemirlo Sound, February 10th, 1862."

The Confederates, in their flight, set fire to Elizabeth City; but the flames were extinguished by the troops, assisted by the colored people who would not desert their old homes.

The following day Roxan sent out Lieutenant A. Maury to take possession of Edenton, which he did, without opposition. He destroyed a schooner on the stocks and eight cannons, and captured two schooners, with 4,000 bushels of corp.

On the 13th of February some of the vessels were ordered to proceed under Lieutemant Juliers



GENERAL BURNSIDE ON THE ROAD FROM NEW BERNE TO BEAUFORT, N. C.

They arrived off Slocum's Creek in the ovening.

Rowan, which embraced the seven gamboats, regiments of infantry, 500 cavalry, and 18 pieces Delawares, highly, Stars and Stripes, Hetzel, of artillery, nearly all distributed in the fortification of the view.

The fight lasted all day with varying successes, until the Federals carried the earthworks by assault, and forced the Confederates to flight. The gunbouts afterward cleared the obstructions and cume up to New Borne, which was taken possession of, as well as the forts.

The Federal loss was 557; the Confederates losing 578 in killed, wounded and prisoners, besides 2 steamboats, 52 gans, ammanition, etc., etc.

On the :0th of March, Colonel Stevenson took a force, under convoy of three gumbouts, to operate against Washington, on the Pamlico River, where they landed without opposition.

On Sanday the 23d, another ex-pedition, consisting of gunboats and of the brigade under General Parke, had reached and taken possission of Morehend City, at the terminus of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railway, and two days later, Beaufort was oc enpied without opposition, and left in charge of the Fourth Rhode Island and Eighth Connecticut Regiments, the other troops being engaged in proparations for the attack on Fort Mucon.

Major John H. Allen, of the Fourth Rhode Island, was appointed Provost Marshal of Beanfort, and succeeded in making himself vory popular while in the exercise of his difficult duties



LIEUTENANT TILLOTISON'S NAVAL BATTERY, CENTRAL DIVISION, UNDER LIEUTENANT MCCOOK AT THE BATTLE OF NEW BERNE, N. C.

to de troy it, but they found that the Confede sites were engaged in the same work. The latter fled before the Federals, who returned, after distraying two vessels in the river.

On the 19th of February an extended reconnoiseance was sent from Edenton, up the Chowan River, to Winton, which place was taken on the 20th, after the vessels had been subjected to a -host fire from a North Carolina battery. other reconnoissance was made to Plymouth, on Albemarle Sound, on approaching which the vessels were fired upon from the river banks. Commander Rownn ordered the town to be shelled, and it was anou destroyed.

BATTLE OF NEW BERNE, N. C.

OCCUPATION OF WASHINGTON, MOREHEAD CITY, AND BEAUFORT, N. C.

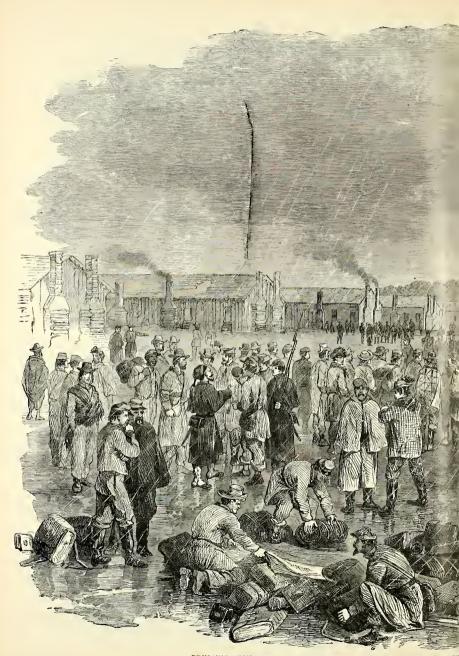
On the 12th of Murch, an ex edition consisting of nearly the full brigades of Generals Foster, Parke and Reno, numbering altogether about 8,000 men, besides a detachment of the Union Coast Guard, three companies of marines, and McCook's battery, took passage at Hatterns Inlet, with General Burnside and staff, in the steamers Alice Price, New Brunswick, Patasent and Pilot Boy. These were preceded by the naval force under Commander

to the Albemarle and Chesapeake Caual, in order disembarked the following day, and on the 14th advanced upon New Berns.

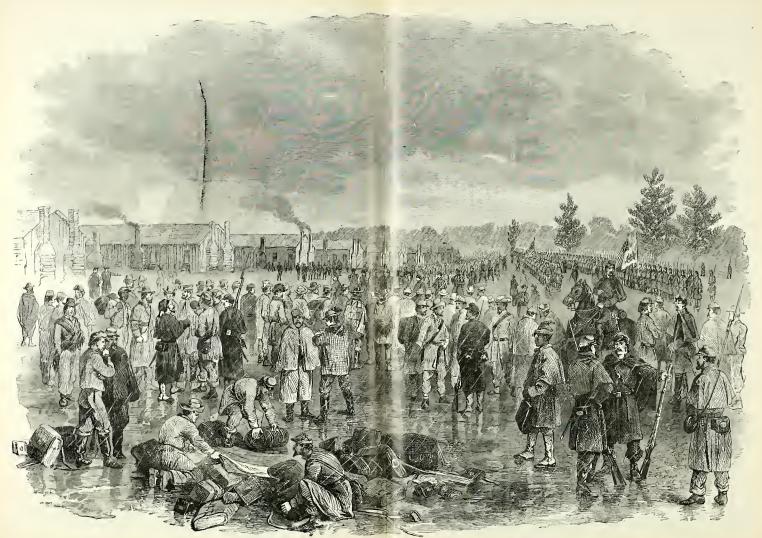
General Branch was in charge of the Confedcrate forces at the latter place, consisting of eight



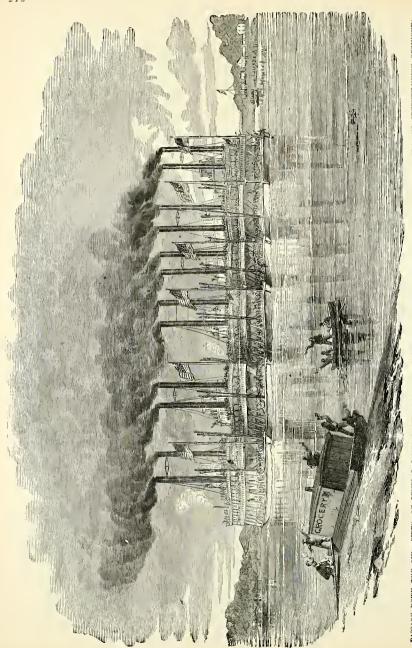
HEADQUARTERS OF GENERAL BURNSIDE AT NEW BERNE, N. C.



BRINGING CONFEDERATE PRISONERS INTO THE CAPTURED



SRINGING CONFEDERATE PRISONERS INTO THE CAPTURED CAMPLELIND FORT HUGER, ROANOKE ISLAND, AFTER THE BATTLE



PASSAGE DOWN THE OHIO RIVER, OF GENERAL JAMES S. NEBLEYS PENNSTIVANIA BRIGADE, THE SEVENTY-SEVENTY, SEVENTY-RIGHTH AND SEVENTY-NINTH REGIMENTS.
PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS, UNDER COLONELS HAMBRIGHT, STAMBAUCH AND SEWALL.

JAMES S. NEGLEY

Bonn in Alleghany County Ju., in 1830; served through-out the Mexican War as a private soldler, although against ing a minor; received a com-plimentary discharge from the Secretary of War on account of his age, which he refused, and remained with his company un which he refused, and il the close of the war. At the call for volunteers in 1861, the east for volunteers in 1861, he was appointed third briga-dier general, commanding the other western portion of the State of Pennsylvania. He was peculiarly efficient as an organ-Her His brigade, consisting of the Seventy-seventh, Seventy-eighth and Seventy-ainth Bunsylvania Volunteers, was ordered to Kentucky to reinating there, and he dispatched them flown the Obio on six nver steamers.

FASCINES AND GABIONS.

THE making of these forms of the lastruction given the saldier in establishing m ans of defense. Fuscines or made by securing together builtes of sticks or branches, and mo used for raising lextdes, filling ditches and mak-; parapets. Gnbiana ate ailed with earth, which serve to shelter soldlers from the caemy's fire.

A DARING EXPLOIT.

WHILE Lieutenant A D. Harrell was in command of the remner Union, of the Potomac fluilla, he learned that the Confederates lind collected in Quantico or Dumfries Creek quite a body of troops,

in Quantitio or Duntities Creek quite a body of troops, which they intended confine in a large schooner across the Potonne. He determined to destroy the vessel, and early mee morning the pulled off with a boat and two launches, commanded by Artling Master Amos Foster, of the Reseate,

J S. NEGLEY.

and Midshipman W. F. Stewart, of the Rescue, taking with and Mudshipman W. F. Stewart, of the Reeve, taking with bing also, Master E. L. Huyons, of the last named vessel, Acting Surgeon W. R. Bensall, and the pilot of the Lexis Fram. They entered the narrow creek within pistol-shot of the enemy on either side, and followed it until they reached the schooler, which lay close by the abore in charge of a sentry. The latter field on their approach, and alarmed the camp, while the schooler was boarded and set afte. The destruction of the newly-fitted vessel was com-plete, but the confingration repack, but the position of the escaping bests, which had to run the gantlet before reach-ing a place of safety, though, fortunately, without any serious injury.

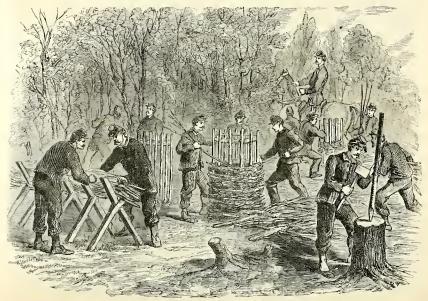
BURNING OF THE "RAR VEY BIRCH."

Tun Harrey Birsh, an American merchantman of 1,480 tous, while an her way from linvre to New York, in command of Captain Nelson, with a crew of twenty-nino men, was hrought to, on the 17th of November, 1801, up a shot from the Confederate privateer Andothe Confederate privateer Anal-ville, Captain Peagrim, in lati-tuile 40 deg. 6 min. north, and longitude 9 deg. and 59 min west. Sha was then boarded by a Confederate officer and a boot's crew, who took Captain Nelson and life men as prison ers, carried away all that was valuable from the Harrey Birch, and then set fire to her, causing the entire destruction of a vessel valued at fully \$150,000.

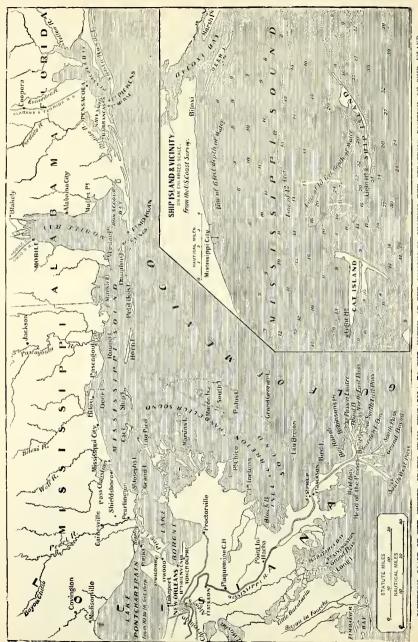
The Nuchrills then steamed into Southampton, where she landed her prisoners, as well as Calonel and Mrs. Peyton, of North Carolina, whom she had brought as passengers, by order of the Confederate Secretary of

of the Confederate Secretary of the Navy.

The Naville was of 1,100 power, carried two 12-pound rifled gams, and was officered by Liculemants Physrin, Faundreen, Bennett, and other was the control of the Constant of the Co and along the coasts



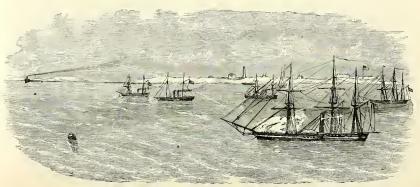
CAPTAIN MULLER'S BATTERY, SEVENTY-SEVENTH PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENT, MAKING FASCINES AND GABIONS FOR BREASTWORK-



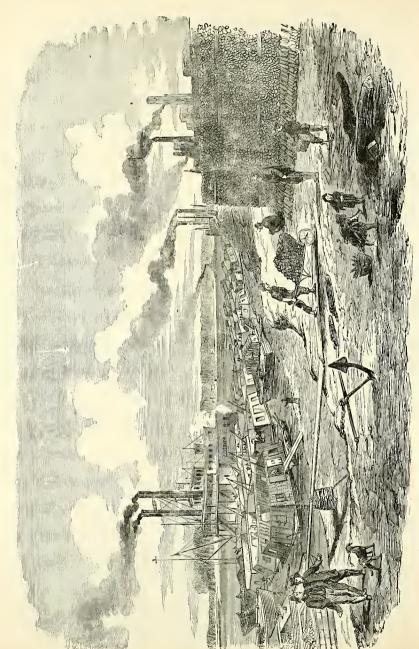
SOUTHERN COAST OF THE UNITED STATES, FROM PENSACOLA TO THE MOUTH OF THE MISSISPIPI. SHOWING THE STRATEGIC POSITION OF SHIP ISLAND. WITH APPROACHES TO NEW ORLEANS.



BURNING OF THE AMERICAN MERCHANTMAN "HARVEY BIRCH," OF NEW YORK, IN THE BRITISH CHANNEL BY THE CONFEDERATE STEAMER "WASHVILLE," NOVEMBER 17th, 1801



SHIP ISLAND, -- UNITED STATES STEAMED "MISSISSIPPI" FIRING ON A CONFEDERATE STEAMER.



CONSTRUCTION OF FLOATING MORTAR BATTERIES BY THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, AT THE UPPER FERRY, ST. LAGIS. MG

THE BATTLE OF PRESTONBURG.

THE year 1862 opened with active military open ations in Eastern Kentucky, which latter was about the only field in which anything of noment transpired during the online month of January.

The first battle fought in the new year took place at Prestoniarg, a town situated on the west fork of

the Pig Sandy River.
The Confederate General Humphrey Marshall had, early in the year, entreuched his force at Paintville, in Johnson County, for the purpose of interfering with the movements of General Don Carlos Buell, one of whose divisions, under Genoral George H. Thomas, was advancing toward the Cmaberhaal River.

Colonel James A. Garfield, who had been ardered to disludge Marshall, had, on the 7th of January, JAMUARY, 172 broken up his camp on Middle Creek, and the Forty-second Ohio Infantry Regiments, besides 300 of the Second Virginia Cavalry, had marched upon Painteille, only to find that Marshall had evacuated the place on hearing of his approach, and that he had fled up the river. Garfield had ordered the cavalry to pursue the retreating force, with which an encounter had taken place the same day at the month of Jennie's Creek, three miles west of Paintville, resulting in a small loss on both sides, but it was not until the 9th that he had sucresolut in overtaking the main body of the Confed-

Gartield had, in the meantime, been reinforced by the Fartieth Ohio Infantry and Wolford's detachment of cavalry, bringing his force up to nearly 2,400 men, as against the 3,000 which Marshall then had on the heights overbooking the forks of Middle Creek. The latter comprised two Kentucky and two Virginia regiments, two detachments of cavalry and four pieces of artillery.

The Federals slept on their arms that aight, and JANUARY, 1962. Creek and reached Prestonburg at about eight o'clock the following morning. It was not, however, until after twelve that Garfield had completed his arrangements for the attack. Then, sonding a small force of cavalry to discover the exact position of the enemy, he followed with another along the brow of the hill, after placing his artillery in a position to sweep all approach from the creek. The right of the advancing column soon



JAMES A. GARFIELD.

came upon Colonel Trigg's Fifty-fourth Virginia Regiment, supporting the artillery near the Cross Boads, and a lively fight ensued, the Confederate gans being, however, too badly served to effect much damage. Reinforcements luving reached both sides, the fighting continued from one crest to another, along the line, nutil toward four o'clock, when, Colonel Sheldon's force of 700 men having arrived from Paintville, Garfield pressed still further the advantage gained, and ordered the entire reserve to advance and silence the onemy's gans. By dark the enemy had been driven from all his positions, and Marshall had begun a retreat which continued as far as Abingdon, across the Clinch River, into Virginia. Such stores as had not been burned by Murshall were taken possession of and carried away, when a few days later the Federals returned to

The Confederate loss was reported at 60 killed besides about 100 wounded and made prisoners, while that of the Federals was said to be only 3 killed and 25 wounded.

For his services on the occasion, Colonel Garfield was mad a brigadier-general the day following the engagement at Prestonburg.

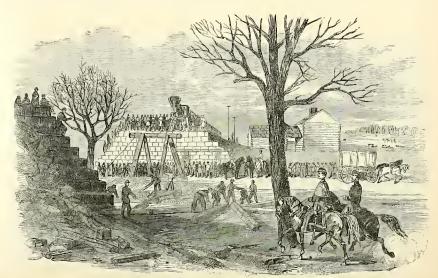
JAMES A. GARFIELD,

Bons at Orange, Cuyahoga County, O., November 19th, 1831; lost his father at a very early age, and became a driver of tow-horses on one of the Western counts, until able to enter the Obio Western Reserve Eelectle Institute; afterward continued his studies at Williams College, Mass., whence cooliuned his studies at Williams Collegy, Mass., whence he graduated in 1540, with the very highest bonors; returned to his native State, when he because a clergyman, and hater on was appointed to the presidency of the Insultine where he had made his first studies. A few years hater he studied hav, and was admixted to practice, giving at the same time some hitte attention to publics. His great urbanity, and un un usually strict observance of all the duties which he was tabled upon to perform, som wom for him great popularity, and in 1856-09, he was called to a sea in the Oble Scatte.
When the Crill War braiks ratt in 1841, the tendered list servless to the United States Georgement, and set allowed.

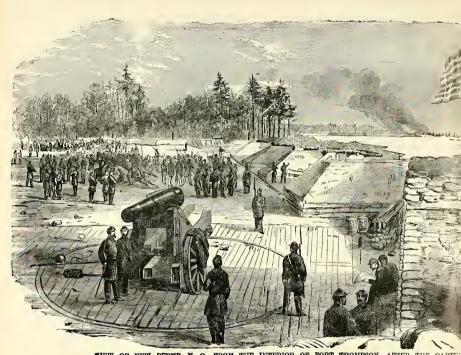
entirely recruiting in his native State, some entering the ser-vice at the head of the Forty-second Regiment of Ohio Vol. vice at the head of the Porty-second Regiment of Ohio Vol.
universe. On the Lift of January, 1982, he was p smoted to
a brigadire-generability, for Inciting with thest than 1,000 met.
of Konfelentes under General Bumphrey Marshall, at Mildtle Urvele, noral Prestondayer, Ky. During April, 1882, ho
took part in the Lattle of Stillalt, communiting the Twentherth
Brigadh of the Army of the Ohm under Green'd Bradl, composed to
the Thirteenth Michigant, Fifty-sire Ludlana, and the Sixty-fourth and Sixty-fifth Ohio Regiments. He like wise served at Corinth, which the Federals took possession of on the 29th of May, 1862. On the 19th of September, 1863, he was made a major-general of volunteers for gullantry of ne was more it major-geneem or voronives or guinancy in the battle of Chickananaga, where, as chief of staff to General Roscerans, he so midel General Thomas as to insure the safety of the Federal array. To continued to serve under Boscerans and the commencement of the following December, when he usigned his position in the army to take his sent us a member of the Thirty-eighth Congress, to which he had just been elected. He was re-elected at every successive

land just been elected. Do was re-elected at every successive term, and thus continued to represent his antive State, until called by it to the United States Senate, in January, 1880. In the Fall of the latter year he was elected President of the United States, and we, shaly languagnated as such on the th of March, 1884. On the 2d of July following he was slightly Guiteau, in the City of Washington, D. C., and died of his wounds at Elberon, N. J., on the 10th of September of the same year.

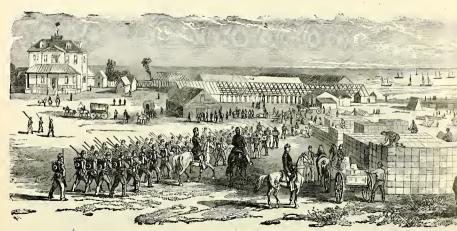
The grief of the nation at the loss of their Chief Mugis-trate was universal, the South vying with the North in Its everession of sorrow.



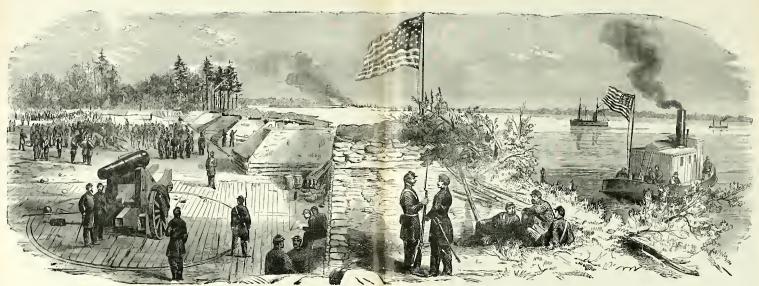
WEDERAL TROOPS REBUILDING THE BRIDGE OVER BACON'S CREEK, KY



VIEW OF NEW BERNE, N. C., FROM THE INTERIOR OF FORT THOMPSON, AFTER THE CAPTU



HILTON HEAD, S. C.—GOVERNMENT WORKS ENECTED FOR

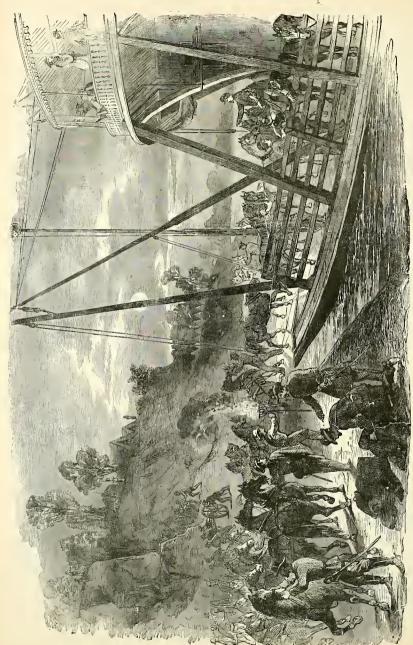


VIEW OF NEW BERNE, N. C., FROM THE INTERIOR OF FORT THOMPSON, AFTER THE CAPTURE PT THE FEBRUAL POBCES.—BURNING ROSIN-WORKS, RAILWAY BRIDGE AND NAVAL STORES.

FROM A SECRECATE R. S. STORES.



EILTON HEAD, & O.—GOVERNMENT WORKS EXECTED FOR THE COMFORT OF THE FEDERAL ARMY OF OCCUPATION.
Final A SERVED IN W. T. CRUSTE.



EMBAREING TROOPS AT BIRD'S POINT, MO, TO REINFORCE THE FEDERAL ARMY UNDER GENERAL PRENTISS. From a Serice by Hern Lote.

THE BATTLE OF MILL SPRING.

To THE second important engagement of the year 1862, the names of Beach Grove, Fishing Crock, Somereck, and Logan's Cross Roads, have been given, although it was actually fought at the last mentioned place, about midway between Mill Spring and Somereck. Like the battle of Prestonsers it properly to be a pictury for the Federals.

burg, it proved to be a victory for the Federals. The Confederate General Fe'x K. Zollicoffer had strongly entrenched his force both at Beach Grove and at Mill Spring, on the opposite side of the Chuberland River, early in January, and had

meet the advancing force under General Thomas. Zallicoffer's brigade comprised one Mississippi and three Tennesses regiments, with Capital Rutledge's buttery of four guns; and Carroll's brigade embraced three Tennesses regiments, with Chaptain Mc-Clang's buttery of two guns, the reserve consisting of one Albama regiment and two buttalions of cavalry, making a total of nearly 5,000 men.

General Thomas's force consisted of the Second Minnesota, Fourth and Twelfth Kentucky, Ninth Obio and Teuth Indiana Regiments of Infantry, a detachment of Wilford's Kentucky Cavalry, and three batteries of artillery under Captains Kinney,

field, in order to separate the Peweral positions, but General Thomas who happened near; and saw the likelihood of a Banking movement, ordered up the Ninth Ohio. Colonel R. L. McCook, and the Second Minnesota. Colonnel H. P. Van Cleve. The Confedentical advance, which had likewise been strengthened by Carroll's brigade, then opened a most galling fire upon the Fedorals. This was barely withstood by the latter until Colonel W. A. Hoskina's Twelfth Kentucky Regiment had come up to their ridd.

The contest now became more sever than ever, and although the Confederate arritery occupied a



DEATH OF GENERAL ZOLLICOFPER, ON THE BATTLEFIELD OF MILL SPRING, KY., JANUARY 1970, 1863.

oeen joined by the troops under Heneral Carroll. as well as by Majar-general George B. Crittensen, who had then taken the rhief command. It was known to them that General George H. Thomas had divided his freess, leaving the smaller partien with General Scheepf at Somerset, and taking the remainder with him for a flank movement ruthnesstward by way of Jamestowa, it having been checked that they should eco-poratio in an attack on Zolikoffer, to be made by them on Zolikoffer, to be made by them on the summer of the contemplated attack. Crittenoen decided the the water and the summer of the contemplated attack. Crittenoen decided to take the Lensive before the two sections could maite, and alortly after midnight of the 18th the two Contesters to Signées led by Zolikoffer let camp to

Standart and Wetmore, representing in all about 3,000 men.

After a heavy march, through a drizzling min, the Confederates came upon the pickets of Welford's easalry, driving them back upon Colonel M. D. Manoshi. Tenth Indiana and the Fourth Kentucky under Cidenel S. S. Fry, then at the junction of the Mill. Spring and Somerset Breaks. The attack upon these began at six o'clock on the morning of the 19th, and was bravely withstood, but the heavy opposing force was too much for the Federals. They lost their position on the hill, and were being driven up the slope of another, when, their ammunition giving out, they teek shelter in the woods.

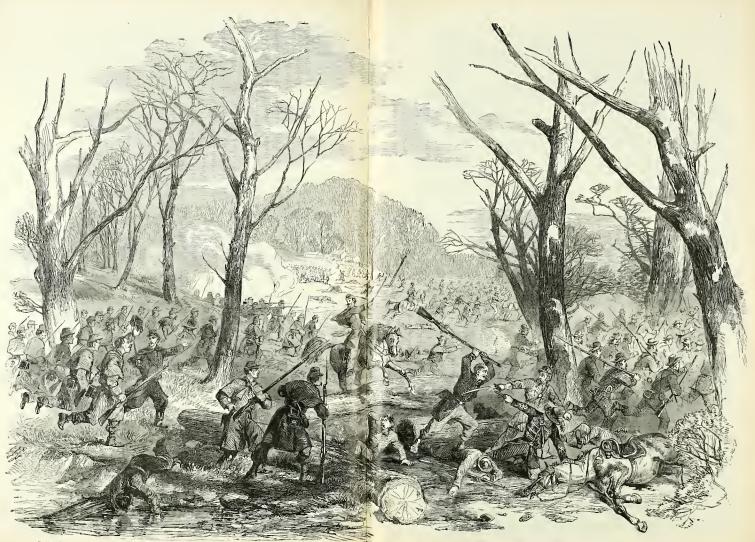
. The Confederates rushed forward across the open

less favorable position than that of the Federals, the latter had difficulty in maintaining their ground, so ferce was the attack of the opposing force, and they had finally to fall back while contesting the passession of a commanding hill. Just then Zollicoffer appeared in the advance of his line, attended by his staff, and directing the movements of his troops.

Colonel Fry, noticing the group, advanced and fired, and in return was shot at by one of Zolice Goffer's nick, who unhorsed him. Fry orces, and with another more deliberate shot killed Zolliceffer who feld off his horse, and was left by his attend ants, while the maddened Confederates rushed wildly ahead, easing a hand-to-hand encounter which lasted until a final bayronet-charge of the



BATTLE OF MILL SPRING, OR LOGAN'S CROSS ROADS, KY., BETWEEN A CONFEDERATE FORCE UNDER G



BATTLE OF MILL SPRING, OR LUGAN'S CROSS ROADS, KY., BETWEEN A CONFEDERATE FORCE UNDER GENERAL ZOLLICOFFER, AND, THE FEDERAL TROOPS COMMANDED BY GENERAL THOMAS, JANUARY 1978, 1862.

FROM A SECTION DEPOSIT LOTE.



MALJR BOWEN, OCCUPYING SALEM, E.O., WITH A PEDERAL FORCE, ATTACKED BY THE CONFEDERATES UNDER COLONEL FREEMAN. REPULSE OF THE ATTACKING PARTY, DECENEER OTH, 1861.

Ninth Ohio on the Confederate flank forced the giter to give way.

place, tried to rally his troops, but unavailingly, and before night they had been driven back into their entrenchments at Beech Grove, Muuldon's Hill in possession of the Federals, who, with their batteries, were enabled, until slack, to shall the camp of the Confederates, and to prevent their escape across the river.

Late in the evening, General Thomas's force was groughtened by the brigade of General Schoepfwhich had been long delayed by the almost impassable condition of streams that had been swollen by neavy rains-and by the Tenth Kentucky and the Fourteenth Ohio Regiments. With these he intended renewing the contest the following mornag; but early on the 20th it was found that the Confederate position had been abundanced in the night.

To the Ninth Ohio belongs the credit of first causing the Confederate retreat and subsequent defeat. Its bayonet-charge was certainly the most striking incident of the engagement, Colonel McCook had had a horse shot under him in the morning, and as he had been wounded in the leg. has surgeon had arged him to retire from the field; but he would not leave his command, and ben he saw some of the troops faltering, he boldly wont shead on another charger, and quickly ran along the front with pistol in hand, shouting:
"Pake courage mew! Bayonets out! Charge! Bayonets out! Charge! charge !" This led to a furious attack on the part of his men, who, with a yell, dushed forward, claust carrying everything before them.

The Confederate carthworks were taken possion of on the 20th, and were found to contain gans, nearly 1,000 stand of arms, 100 wagons, and a large quantity of ammunition and stores. This capture was increased by six gaps and aditional stores, found afterward across the river, at

White Oak Creek.

The holy of General Zollicoffer lay for some line before one of the tents of the Minnesota regiment. It here a wound in the breast, besides slighter ones it the bip and on the right arm. The men tenterly cared for it, washing off the thick mud which covered it almost entirely, and afterward placed it in a wagon, which took it to Mumfordsville, whence it was sent by flag-of-trace to Confederate General Hindman, after being honored with a Federal militire salute

The Confederates lost, besides 191 killed, 62 wounded and 89 prisoners.

The Federal less was 39 killed and 208

FELIX K. ZOLLICOFFER

Bony in Maury County, Tenn., May 19th, 1812; tours in abouty commy, terms, and rem, error, deed in neademic reluction; entered a print-essaltee at a very early age, and in 1820 was about in charge of a small newsqueer published to the town of Parls, in his tartive State. He same editor of the Yolumbia Observer one year was the State Printer during the years 187-7, taking the editorship of the Nashville Bitmer in 1842. He was a man of great energy, and in the conduct of his several editorial enterprises, displayed so much ability as to win for him I a prominent reputation in the political field, wherein his great ambifion chiefly lay. He became the State Comptroller at three different periods between 1843 and 1847, and in 1840 he entered the State Senite, being subsequently elected a Repris-sentative in the United States Congress, serving from 1835-9. In Congress he was a pronounced 8 softern man and advented extreme measures, but was a del gate to the Peace Congress of Peli-FUARY, INST

When the favil War broke out he repoused the Confluent carse, was made a brigodier-general, and clared by command of quite a large body of man b End Teraessee. Thence he invaded Kentucky, scenping 3 irboursville on the 19th of September, evenying stribunswille on the 18th of September, 'sell, and attacking Canqu Will Car, or Child Or-chard, in Reckessite County, on October 28st of the same year. The latter place was the scene of two attacks, its both of which Zollicotter was re-pulsed, with quite a beary loss, by the troops surfar Valanchs Garmal, Coburn, Connell and Wolford, of which General Schoop that there the third command. He subsequently entereches isimself on the books of the Counterhand River, but at AIII! Spring and at Bench Grove, whereo he advancia, on the 18th of January, 1882, to pre-vent the Janctina of General Thomas's forces "5th these lab of General School, An expanent took place early the follow



S. B. BRITTAN, JR.

ing day at Logan's Cross Roads, between his force and that of General The ross, which lasted till night had set in, and resulted in his near rs well as in the evacuation of the Con-federate camps, which were taken possession of, with a large receive camps, which were taken possession of, with a large amount of var material, by the Federal troups. His death was a great loss to the Confederales. He was killed while in the mbanes, directing the movement of his troops, heing wounded in the breast and arm, and at the hip. His last

words were: "Bring my men inside the breastworks Zollicoffer's body was, by orders of General T! entialized and placed in a metallic cultin, and afterward delivered under a flag of truce to General Hindman. The remains were honored with a military solute when carried over Gree River, and were interred at Nushville, Tena., with great honors.

ANDREW II. FOOTE.

BORN at New Haven, Conn., May 4th, 1808; entered the fuiled States Navy as midshipman in the year 1822, and and his first crube under Commudate Gregory in an expeand the first cruss more community ergogity in an expe-diction to the Isas I halles, which had been organized against the pintes operating in the Mohyan Archlipelago. He dis-tinguished himself in this undertaking, and becoming one of the officers of the obla. Islams, was directly incrumental in causing the complete distriction of the pinter readizators in these quarters. He then word in a cruise upon the coast of



out of vessels then intended in cooperate with the Unites States Army, in the year IS-20 he was made a commander, rising to a captainey in 1841, the year of the commencement of the Crit Wax, which found him in charge of the Brook Iya Navy Yard. Here he was engaged he superintening the tithegened of vessels desired for the blockeds of Southern ports. He was thesee transferred to the University of the West, and given the command of a field he to operate of the gutton of the Missistapi and other rivers.

On the 6th of February, 1862, he added to the capture of

Fort Heavy, receiving the surrender of his garrison before the forces under General Great were able to gain the place, and a few days later uttacked Port Domeson, which likewise soon fell later the bands of the Federal forces, and in the attack against which he was injured seriously in the foot. After a hand-funglit engagement he received the surrender of Island hard-fraight engagement her received the surresider of Island No. 10, on the Tin of April, 1862, and was about engaging in another important movement, when bit-lung explected woman compelled him to relimptish all active duty. He resigned his command in the rary, and returned home. On the 10th of the following June her received the thusts of Congress, and this was followed, six days later, by his premation to the mask of necessibilities, and the apportunist of the superiorink of extratibutal, and his appointment to the superli-tendency of the Burcan of Equipment and Recruiting. Ho was natiscal, on the 4th of June, 1883, in relieve Recrodulutal Dupant, who was statemed off Charleston Harbor; but on his way he was taken ill, and tilled by New York City, on the 26th of the same month.

CAPTURE OF FORT HENRY, TENN.

RECONNOISSANCES made in January, 1862, by order of General Grant, having satisfied him the Fort Henry could easily be taken, if attacked promptly from the Tennessee River, he proposed to General Halleck that an advance he at once made in that direction, and on the 30th of the month be received permission to make the intended movement.

On Monday, the 2d of February, General Grant's FROMERON, 1702. army, preceded by a flotilla of seven gunbouts, left Cairo for Paducali, reaching the latter place the same evening.

The army comprised the divisions of Generals John A. McClernand and C. F. Smith, including the Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Eighteventh, Lightli, Shith, Berenth, Twenty-eightli, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, Thirty-first, Forty-first, Forty-fifth and Forty-eighth Illinois, the Seventh and Twelfth Iona, the Eighth

and Thirtieth Missouri and the Eleventh Indiana Regiments, besides a large force of eavalry and artillery.

The gunboats were the newly armored Cincinnati (flagship), Carondelet, Essex and St. Louis, in clurge of Commanders Stembel, Walko, Porter and Paulding, and the wouden Conestoya, Lexington and Tyler, in charge of Licutenants Commanding Phelps, Shirk and Givin, the whole commanded by Flag-officer Andrew H

Fort Henry was at the time garrisoned

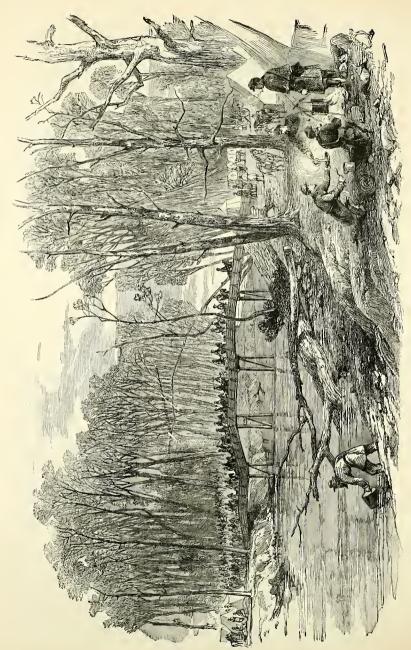
Fonte.

by about 3,000 men under Brigadier-gen-eral Lloyd Tilghtuan. This force was divided into two brigades; one under Colonel A. Hieman, comprising his own regiment, the Tenth Tennessee, Lieu-tenant-colonel McGavock; the Forty-eighth Tennessee, Colonel Voorhies; the Twenty-seventh Alabama, Colonel Hughes; a battalion of cavalry under Lieutenantcolonel Gantt, and four guns in charge of Captain Culberston; while the other brigade was under the command of Colonel Joseph Drake, and carbraced his own onel Joseph Drake, and chabraced his own regiment, the Fourth Mississippi, then in charge of Major Adair; the Fitteenth Arkansas, Colonel Gee; the Fitty-first Tennessee, Colonel Browder; a battalion of Alabama troops under Major Garvin,

a detachment of Rangers under Captain Melton, two companies of cavalry under Captains Milner and Padgett, and three guns in charge of Captain Clare. The fort was armed with seventeen heavy gross in charge of Captain Jesse Taylor.



A. H. POOTE



Henry, and the troops had been landed by the transports at Bailey's Ferry, subsequently encampmg on a high range close by the river. Reconnoisand on the 5th all was in readiness for the attack, The advance was to be made simultaneously the folowing morning by the troops and the gueboats, and the engagement was to commence at eleven o'clock, But an anusually beavy rainstorm came up during the night, and while the rising river benefited the Jotilla, the maddy roads and swollon streams

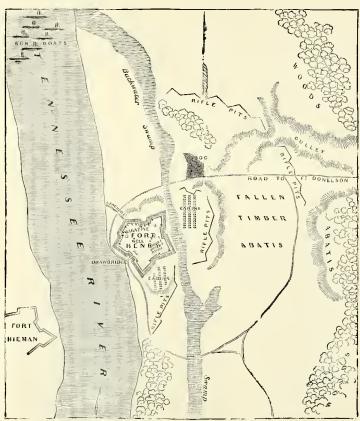
Early on the 3d of February, the gunboats had before long, render his position untenable, and forty-two pound shot struck the had in the head, advanced to a point about nine miles below Fort while there remained a chance to save his force by a retreat to Fort Donelson, he availed of it, remaining himself in Fort Heavy until all but seven of the heavy gans had been dismantled by the incessant shelling of the flect. He then forcibly surrendered shelling of the neet. He ten to the state of the to Commander Foote, who sent Commander Stembel, of his flagship, and Lieutenant Commandor Phelps, to hoist the Union flag over Fort Henry.

Goneral Grant's force came up afterward, and a pursuit was ordered, but it resulted only in the capture by the Fourth Illinois Cavalry of a few prisoners and some light artillery,

causing his instant death

This tragic termination to a life so full of youth and hope was universally regretted,

The Confederate loss was reported at ten zilled and fifteen wounded, many being injured by the bursting of one of the twelve thirty-two pound guns in the fort, besides about 100 pris mors, including Genoml Tilghman, Captain Jesso Taylor and ter-other commissioned officers. The fort contained, besides its regular armament, many small-arms and equipments a large quantity of stores, and a enfficient number of tents for 8,000 men.



PLAN OF FORT HENRY AND ITS APPROACHES

proved a serious obstacle to the march of the

The armored gunboats, with the wooden ones in the rear, had succeeded in escaping the long-range hre of the fert by taking cover of Panther Island, in the western channel, and had opened on the eatteries, finally, at a distauce of about 600 yards, while Grant's Dree was slowly advancing through the woods and mud: General Smith's column in the lirection of Fort Hieman, and that of General McClernand toward a point on the Dover Road, between Forts Henry and Donelson.

The bombardment continued until near two o'clock, and was warmly responded to by Captain Taylor's guns; but it soon became evident to Gen-

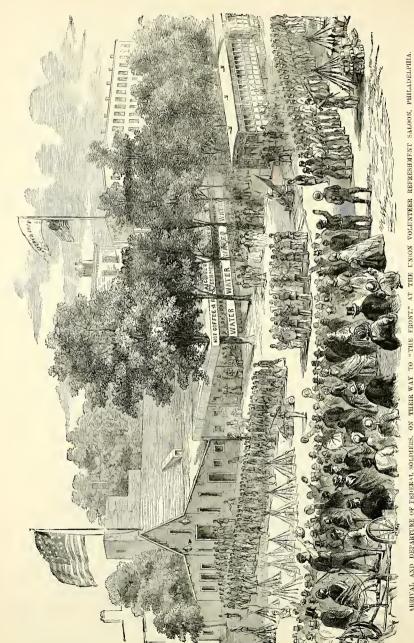
Colonel Lewis Wallace, of the Eleventh Indiana Regiment, was placed in command of Fort Henry, while Grant commenced his preparations for the advance on Fort Donalson.

The Federals lost two killed and thirty-eight wonnded, twenty-nine of the latter being on board the Essez, whose boiler was pierced by a thirty-two pound shot from the fort,

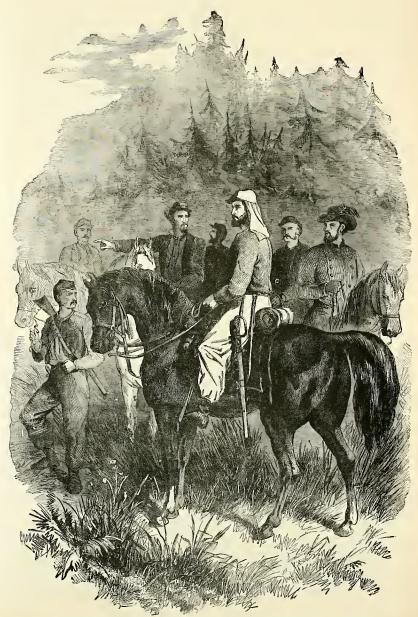
Among the killed was Lieutenant S. B. Brittan, Jr., son of Dr. S. B. Brittan, of New York City. He had enlisted in the navy at the early age of seventeen, and had made himself a favorite, especially on board of the Essex, where he acted as Captain Porter's aide and private secretary. While Captain Porter and young Brittan were watching the effect eral Tilgluman that the enemy's movements would, of the firing upon the Confederate position, a

RECEPTION AT NEW YORK OF THE SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

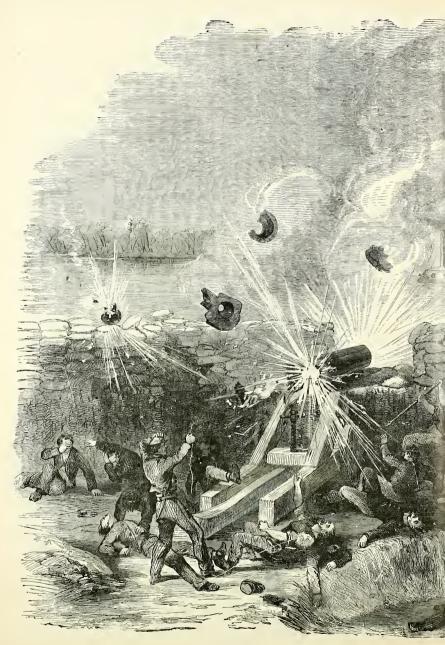
Thus regiment, composed entirely of Irish citi zens upon its return to New York City, after s three-months service in the field, were met by their fellow-citizens and the Seventh Regiment. and given a reception that any organization might envy. The Sixty-ninth had rendered good service at Arlington Heights by its erection of admirable and extensive earthworks in defense of the na tional capital, and had especially distinguished itself at the battle of Bull Run, where it unfortunately met with serious losses. Its Colone, Michael Corcoran, was taken prisoner, and held us a hostage for a year, when he was exchanged.



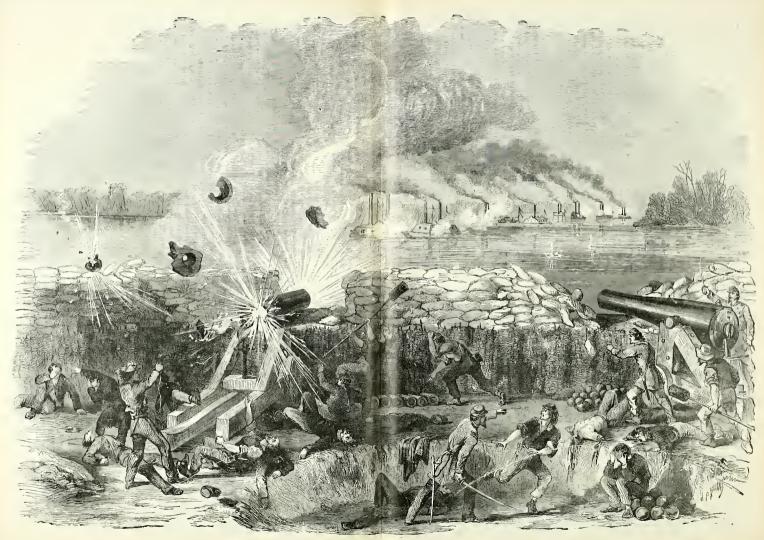
ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF FEDERAL SOLDIERS, ON THEIR WAY TO "THE



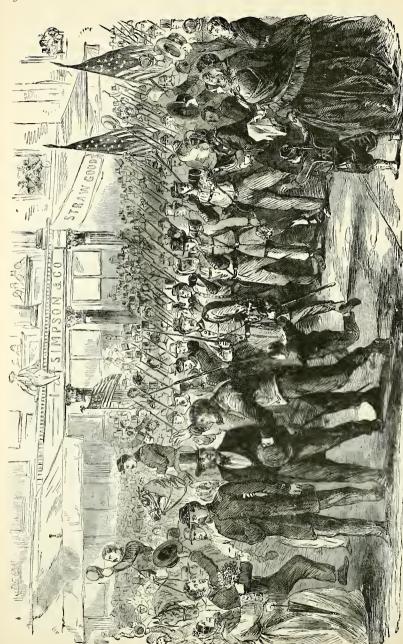
COLONEL LEWIS WALLACE AND STAFF -ZOUAVE REGIMENT, ELEVENTH INDIANA VOLUNTEERS



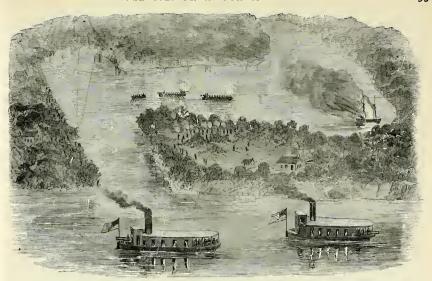
BURSTING OF A RIFLED 42-POUND



BURSTING OF A RIFLED 42-POUND GUN IN FORT HENRY DURING THE ROMBARDMENT PROF. I SERVER BY E. LOYER



RECEPTION BY THE PEOPLE OF THE CITY OF NEW OF THE SEXPYNINTH PRODUCET, ON THEIR REFURN FROM VIRGINIA ESCONTED ON THEIR ARRIVAL BY THE NEW YOME SEVENTH REGIMENT.



BURNING A CONFEDERATE SCHOONER IN QUANTICO CREEK, BY A DETACHMENT OF THE POTOMAC FLOTILLA UNDER LIEUTENANT HARRELL.

STATIONHOUSE CELL IN WASHINGTON.

at the time General Porter was appointed Pronormarshai of Washington, D. C., he found expassing through or quartered at the mational offenders, and the city resumed its usual quiet.



SCENE IN A STATION HOUSE CELL, WASHINGTON, ". C., AFTER THE APPOINTMENT OF GENERAL PORTER AS PROVOST-MARSHAL



EW MILITARY ROLD IN VIRCINIA, NEAR THE CHAIN BRIDGE, ABOVE WASHINGTON, D. C

LANCES BLEEFARR

Anna in Germany, at Worns, on the Rhine, in 1872, #ed October 31st, 1863; entered the army of Greece, wherein he served several years, leaving it after Le had been reade a first liculenant, to return to his native city, where he com-menced business as a wine merchant. He was elected colonel menced unsures as a wine interium). He was elected colonel of the Worms Militia, after the revolution of 1848, and joined the revolutionary movement in Bulon, where he was placed at the head of a body of 3,000 men. These figured in many to the head of a body of 3,000 men. These figured in many sugagements with the toyansts, to ant on winch Blenker and his heroic wife harvely contended slide by side, mail they are uttacked by a force of Prussians mently seven times creater than their own. Unable to withstand such odds, they rossed into Switzerland.

with the remnant of their araya followers, and re mained there until the nd of September, 1849, when Bhuker was py pelled by a special order of the President of the Helyetian Confederacy Colonel Blenker and his wife then took refige in the United States, set cling in Rockland Co., on a farm which they had purchased. Hero Blenker remained up if the Civil War broke New York City, where New York City, where he was given the com-numl of the First Ger man Rifle Regiment, Eighth New York State Volunteers, which was to the seat of war At 3.7 Blenker v is placed at the head of the First Brigade of the Fifth Division, commanded by coincel Dixon S. Miles, and, mided by Colonel Porter, covered the re-trent of the Federal He was afterward de a brigadier-general and given the communi ie German division of the Army of the Poto

SIMON BOLIVAR BUCKNER.

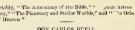
Bonn in Kentucky h 1823; entered the Mili-tary Academy at West Point in 1840; hreveted Point in 1840; hrevetted second leutenant of in-fontry July 1st, 1844; served at frontier posts 1841-5; assistant pro-fessor of ethics at the Military Academy from August, 1845, to May, 1846; entered the Mex-licen Wir and break heaican War, and was bre-veted first licutenant of the Sixth Infantry for his bravery in the battle of Conterns and Churubusco, where he was wounded. His gullant conduct at the buttle of El Molino del Rey, in September, 1817, won bin the grade of cap-tain. He was afterward made quartermaster the Slath Infantry, and istant lastruc tor of infantry tactics at West Point, 18(8-50, and commissioner of subsistat New York City, Resurned from

the army March 26th, 1855. At the breaking out of the Civil War he joined the Southern Confederacy, was much a general, placed in command at Buwling Green, which he executed on the fall of Fort Horry, taking his troops to Fort Donelson, where he surrendered with his forces to General Grant on the 16th of February, 1862. Was combined in Fort Warren till August, 1802, then exchanged and placed in command of a division of Harder's copp. In Brouge's comp., in Pronesses, and, as major-general, assigned to the Linke was the command of the Brouge's copp. The Command of the Com army March 26th, 1855. At the breaking out of the

ORMSBY McKNIGHT MITCHELL.

Bons in Union County, Ky., August 28th, 1816; w.s.s. quite young moved to Lebanon, O., and at twelve years of age became clerk in a store at Miami, O.; cadet at the Mili-

tary Aendemy & West Pozet in 1925, and four years laker graduated in the Chass melading Robert E. Lea and Joseph E. Johnston; entered the artillery corps with the rank of the Chass melading Robert E. Lea and Joseph E. Johnston; entered the artillery corps with the rank of the Chasses are sent and the control of the Chasses and the Aendemy will 1821; resigned his position in the carry in study have and practice of controllers and of ostronomy in the Ohlo University. This position have a tried to be a control of the Chasses and the Chasses of the Chasses and the Chasses of the Chasses o



BORN near Mariettu, O., March 23d, 1818; estered t.s. Military Academy at West Point in 1837, and graduated is 1811 as brevet second licatomat of infantry; served in the Florida War, 1811-2; on frontier duty, 1815-5; and in the floridary occupation of Teves, 1843-6, made first licetum in June, 1836, and captain in the following September 6.1 gallantry at the battle of Manterey At the battle of Churn buseo he was wounded in the chest, and made a brevet mejer In 1849 he became assistant adjutant-general, with the tall rank of captain In 1801-62 he was made a

brigadier general, und placed at the head of nt the battle of Shiloh. or Pittsburg Landing, tions carried on Northern Alabana, the retreat to Louisville, in order to cut off



COL. MURPHY'S

RECIMENT THE Fifteenth N. Y. The Fifteenth N.Y. Regiment, Colone J. J. McLeod Murphy, origin ally enlisted as a corps of suppers and miners, was selected by McClellan to be trained as pontoniers, and placed in a school of instruction near the of instruction near the Navy Yard, Washing-ton, D. C. Our illustra-tion on pages 166 167 represents this regiment, after loss than a month? drill, engaged in throw lng a bridge over the Anneosta River, At the with of command one hundred trained and seized the India-rubbs: fluxts, househed them mooring them stem and etern; one hundred men, each handling his proper Leant and prossible bodged

the framework to the floats, placed the timbers in position and thus, as by magle, in the brief space of twenty minutes was built a broad, suistantial bridge, three hundred feet is length, and capable of sostaining three companies of infantry artiflery, however and loaded wagens.

PO ITION OF FORT DONELSON

Thus fort was situated at Davet, Tenn., twelve units are, A cast of Fort Heavy, on the west bank of the Cunder. As River. The fort was built in the Summer of 1840, about the same that the Fort Heavy was constructed. Its location was selected as a rear defense to Howling Green, and also as a defense against the approach of the Federal troops on Navi witho by way of the Combierhald River. The Confederates the signed that this fort should be an effected barrier to the progress of the census that Tennessee. The rational from Bowling Oreen to Memphis passed four rules south of it



LOUIS BLENKER

Upon the breaking out of the Civil War he lendered his services to the Federal Government, was made a brigadier general, and ordered to the Department of the Ohio. He disgeneral, and ordered to the Department of the Olivo. It offi-linguished himself by the zeizur of the railway runnling between Corinth and Clubtunoga, ants andre a majorgen-ceal in Agril, 1982, and given the contanual of the Depart-ment of the South in September of this some year. While an Bondari, 8, 12, the way, however, taken slick with yilliary fewer, and thied from the effects on the utility of Department of Theoremee in Gentre which Professor Michelle commonwed

ifelivering in 1812 gave such a stimulus to astronomy, that ablevering in 1842 gave such a climatus to astronomy, that observatories were the succe promptly established in different parts of the country. The invented the chromogenals for measuring antonatically right severelens by electronomic measuring antonatically right severelens by electronomic measuring antonatically right severelens and the apparatus in the properties of the contraction of the properties of the interval of the contraction of the contraction of the contraction of the author of the contraction of the contraction of the contraction of the author of the contraction of the contraction of the contraction of the second of the contraction of the contraction of the contraction of the second of the contraction of the contraction of the contraction of the second of the contraction of the contraction of the contraction of the second of the contraction of the contraction of the contraction of the second of the contraction of the



AT FORT DONELSON, FEBRUARY 15TH, 1538. CHARGE OF THE EIGHTH MISSOURI AND THE ELEVENTH INDIANA

CAPTURE OF FORT DONELSON.

After the surrender of Fort Henry, General Grant ordered recontinuous to be made immediately up the Tennessee River, while he located his troops on the roads leading to Fort Donelson, and while Commander Poote proceeded to Cairo to repair damages and to complete urrangements for the next expedition.

Foote, having taken with him the gmheats Circinnati, Essex and St. Lonis, there remained the Curonteld at Fort Henry, and the three wooden gurboats Concesson, Lexington and Tyler, which were placed in charge of Lieutenant-commander S. L. Phelps. With these he soon reached the bridge of the Memphis and Ohio Valley Railway, which crosses the Tennessee River at a point about twelve miles south of Fort Henry. It straw was alosed and its unchinery disabled, but in about an hour the draw was opened, and the Tyler, being left to destroy the railroad and part of the bridge. the Concesson and Lexington gave chase to some Confederate trumsports, which had been seen attempting to escape up the river. These were so closely persued, that they were set on fire and abau-

The guaboats continued on their way, capturing a steamer at Cerro Gordo, two more at Eastport, and compelling the flight of a number of Confederates at Savanuah, which place Phelips had contemplated attacking. After proceeding as far as Florence, Alm, where he captured a portion of the supplies on board of three steamers, which had been set after on his approach, and where he found most of the critzens kindly disposed, he returned to his place of departure.

On Thesday, the 1th of February, Grant called Fession, 1962 a conneil of war, at which it was dependent of the control of the control of the Control of Control of

Grant bad organized his forces, as before, into



S. B. BUCKNER

two divisions, commanded by Generals McClermand and Smith, and had arranged for another division to be brought by Commander Foote, and to be placed in charge of Lewis Wallace, who had been made a brigadier-general on the day of the capture of Fort Henry. Part of McClermand's force naturated by the Telegrapia Road, and halted within two miles of Fort Donelson, while the romainder marched by the Dover Road, in the same direction, with orders to unite and form the right investing wing. The other troops wore to follow likewise by

the Dover Road, Smith being ordered to prevent the possible retreat of the Confederates by the occupation of Dover, if practicable. Occural Wallace remained at Fort Henry.

Fort Douelson was situated on the left bank of the Cumberland River, at an elevation of about 100 feet, and mounted eight guns. Below it, at a_elevation of about 30 feet, were two water batteries, containing together is welve guns.

The position was defended by 15,000 mes, under the command of General John B. Floyd, who bind, on the 13th, superseded General A. Sidney Johnston. This force consisted of the Third, Tenth, Eighteenth, Ywenty-sixth, Phitrioth, Thirty-second, Porty-first, Forty-second, Forty-eighth, Forty-mith, Fiftieth, Fifty-first and Fifty-third Tennessee; the First Third, Fourth, Fourteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-sixth Mississippi; the Thirty-sixth, Fiftieth, Fifty-first and Fifty-sixth Virginia; the Second and Eighth Kentucky; the Seventh Texas; the Fifteenth Arkansas and the Twenty-seventh Alabama Regiments of Infantry; besides Colin's and Gowan's battalions of Infantry, Forrest's, Gentt's and Milton's battalions of Qavalry, and nearly 700 artillerists.

The Federal troops met with no opposition on the way, and early in the afternoon of the 12th occupied the positions which had been assigned them, after some skrmishing, during which the Confederate pickets were driven in.

On Thursday, the 13th, Colonel Berge's Sixtysixth Regiment of Ulimois Sharpshooters engages that Regiment of Ulimois Sharpshooters engages the enemy's pickets, and kopt up, at a distance of uhout 300 hundred yards, an invessant fire, white told secreely on the Confederate gunners eering one of the land batteries, and during which work. Major Caveuder's heavy guns were placed on the spurs opposing the lines of defense; Oglesby's brigade held the extreme right, McClernand's division came next, and Smith's force took the extreme left, the enture line occupying nearly four miles in length.

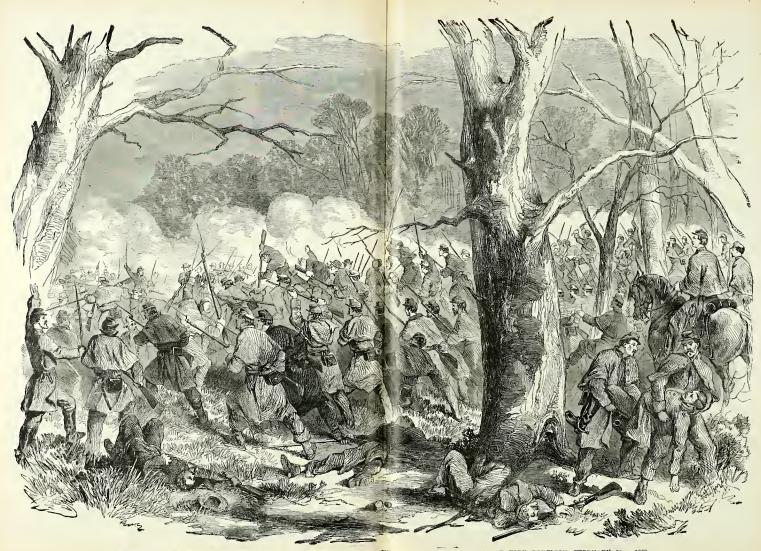
At about midday, Colonel Wallace was ordered



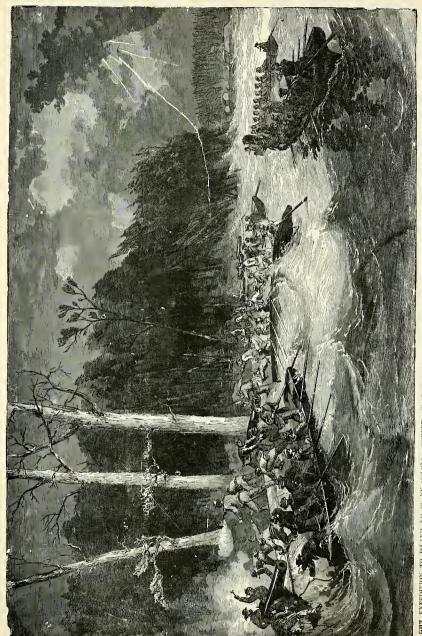
GROUP OF CONFEDERATE PRISONERS CAPTURED AT FORT DONELSON,
PROM A SENTER BY H. LOVIE.



DECISIVE BAYONET CHARGE OF THE SECOND IOWA REGIMENT ON THE



DECISIVE BAYONSI-CHARGE OF THE SECOND IOWA REGIMENT ON THE CONFEDERATE INTRENCHMENTS AT FORT DONELSON, FEBRUARY 1572, 1862.



CHT EXPEDITION TO ISLAND AG. 19, BY COLOALL ROBERTS, WITH FORTY PICKED MEN OF THE FORTY-SECOND ILLINOIS-SPIKING THE GUNS OF THE UPPER BAYTERY.

to capture a battery called the accorde Reloubt, and taking with him the Seventeenth sighth Dilineis, Colonel Hayne, and the Forty-ninth Illinois, Colonel Morrison, he sides Modllister's battery, he advanced rapidly up the hill until within forty rods of the battery, when a terrible fire from the entire line of infantry, as well as from the artillery compelled them for a moment to fall baox. They were reinforced by Colonel Smith's Forty-fifth Illinois Regiment, then supported by Sohwartz's and Taylor's batteries, and made rally after rally, but to no purpose, in face of the superior numbers against them, and after suffering great losse during the full hour they held their ground, they fell back to their original position.

Further to the left, the Fourteenth Iowa and the Twenty-fifth Indiana Regiments had been ordered to assault another position commanded by Cavondor's heavy guns, with the Seventh Iows and the Sixty-sixth Illinois Regiments as a reserve. They had met with a heavy fire, and had suffored greatly, while ascending a hill smid brushwood and fallen timber, but they had speceeded, neverthe less, in gaining ground, and had maintained till night a savoroble position whence Cavender's guns were enabled to infliet serious These troops were likewise celled damage. back to the positions held in the morning, though the artillery kept up a fire nearly all the ensuing night.

The water batteries had, in the meantime, been engaged by the Carondelet, which hed come around from Fort Henry, and had kept up a brisk fire until struck by a 128pound shot, which broke her steam heater and burst in the engine-room, though, strange as

it may appear, without injuring any one. At about midnight, Commander Foote's flotilla of six gunbonts and fourteen transports arrived with, and landed, three miles below Fort Donelson, about 10,000 men, comprising the third division, given General Wallaco. This consisted of two brigades, one commanded by Colonel Craft, embracing the Thirty-first Indiana, Forty-fourth Indiana, Seventeenth Kentneky, and Twenty-fifth Kentucky Regiments, Colonels Orborn, Reed, McHenry and Shackleford; while the other brigade, under Colonel John M. Thayer, included the First Nebraska, Fifty-eighth Ohio and Seventy-sixth Ohio, Colonels McCord, Steadman and Woods; and subsequently received the Forty-sixth, Fifty-seventh and Fiftyeight Illius Regi annts, Golonel Davis, Baldwin, Carolett and the Pittsburg to reitie from the and Lynch. General Wallace arrived late on the scene as the two cities and done. The wooden 14th, with the Eigath Missoari and the Eleventh gunboats were ordered to follow, and the engagnians are well as the Chicago Battery, ment come to an end. It was found that the St. which General Grant had sent specially for, and at Louis, Louisville, Pittsburg and Curondeier and concentrate company of the Matteria. once took command of his division,

which was placed between the posi-tions occupied by McClernand and by Smith

The dalay forcibly experienced by the third division reaching its position, through a necessarily circuitons route in order to avoid the forts, rendered it .mpossible for the land forces to corate with the gunboats in an attack Fri lay afternoon, as Grent had contemplated. The gunboats, therefore, noted alone, aided simply by a continned desultery fire from the artillery, s well as from the Federal sharphooters.

At three o'clock in the afternoon of Priday, the 14th, the Carondelet oponed fire on the water batteries, and was soon joined by the armorety mored gambats St. Louis, sugship, Louisville and Pittsburg, supported by the wooder gunboats Conesoya, Lexington und Tyler. The object of the feet wes to pass beyond the broudsidas.

Only twolve of Foete's guns could at one time be troined against the hail that met als first attack. The Confederates were serving their pieces with singular precision, and their shots were



DON CARLOS BUELL

telling severely upon the armored boats gradually approaching them, yot Footo reserved his fire nutil within about three hundred yards. Thou the heavy gaus of the fleet responded to those on shore, the fight raged fiercely, and before long the men in the upper battery were observed abandoning it, and Foote saw the wished-for opportunity to pass them. Just then, however, the Louisville was seen drifting holplessly, having had her tiller-chains ent away, and in a few moments the St. Louis herself was almost es belpless, by reason of a shot having entered ber whoolhouse, destroying one of the wheels and mortally wounding hor pilot.

Seeing the plight of the fleet, the Confederate gunners had returned to their batteries, and, serving them with renewed energy, they soon compelled the received respectively nfty-nine, thrty six, twenty and twenty-six shots, and that the total loss to the fleet was nine killed and forty five wounded, including six killer by the bursting of a gun on the Carondelet.

Commander Foote, later on, took four of

his vessels back to Cairo, in order to repair damages, and to organize a still more midable fleet, two of the gunboats being left to cover the transports, while Orant conand the Tyler was sent to complete the destruction of the railroad bridge above Fort Henry, in order to prevent all Confederate reinforcements in that direction.

On the evening of the 14th, Floyd called FEDDRAHY, 1822, to be successfully held with less than 50,000 men, and that it were doubtless better to make a sortie in force rather than wait longer the possibility of additional troops strengthening the enemy, and consequently proventing all possible escape. It was unanimously decided, therefore, to take the offensive, and at about five o'clock on Saturday morning, the 15th, Generals Gideon J. Pillow and Bushrod R. Johnston left the fort at the head of some 10,000 men, with Colonel Baldwin's brigade in the advance.

McClernand's force was the objective, and its pickets were soon reached and forced back upon the actually unsuspecting camp, whose safety was for a while endangered, so still and quietly conducted had been the Confederate advance. Oglesby's brigade, which held the road, and had but little artillery support, withstood the first attack,

fortunately thwarting a covalry advance on his extrenes right, until its ammunition began to give way, when the whole line fell back, with exception of the extreme left, where stood the Thirty-first Illinois under Colonel John A. Logan. So firmly did the latter force hold the ground, that what might bave at one time proved a panie was averted. To the support of Oglesby's line came the Eleventh and the Twentieth Illinois, belonging to W. II. L. Wallace's brigade, which were followed by nearly 3,500 more men of the same command, as well as by the light battories under Dresser, McAllister and Taylor. Column after column of fresh Confederate troops kept pouring in upon the Federals, netwithstanding the terrible fire of grape and canister directed against them. Position after position was guined and lost on both sides, until, by nearly eight o'clock, it looked as if no advantage had been gained on either hund.

The steadiness and apparent regularity with which fresh Confederate troops were being brought

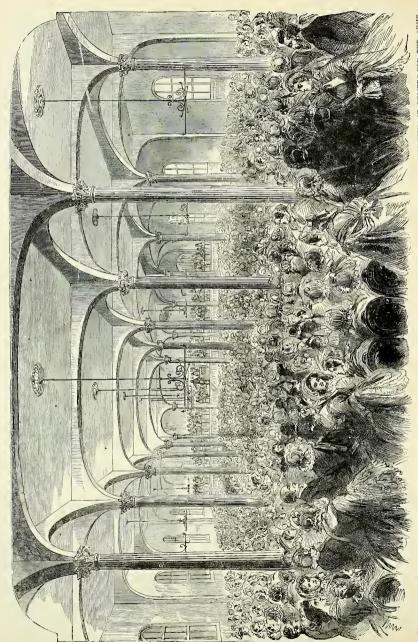
forward began, however, to alarm McClernand, and he finally decided to send for assistance to General forward began, Lewis Wallace. As the latter had been ordered to hold the centre at all hazards, be sent to headquarters for instructions. Not hearing from him, McClernand asked again for immediste aid, stating that his flank had been turned, when, in the absence of Ceneral Crant, who was then in con forence with Commander Foote, Walluce took the responsibility of ordering shead the brigade under Colonel Ornft.

Cruft was, unfortunately, guided too far to the right of the line, where he came upon a greatly superior force, which had just left a revue in Oglesby's rear. This force he enguged deliberately, but could not overcome. He was soon forced back, as woll as were the forces under W. H. L. Wallace, McArthur and Oglesby, whon Thayor's brigude came up, with Coneral Wallace himself in the ad vance. This brigado was placed bo tween the retiring troops and the artillery, under Lieutenant Wood, in

position to sweep the road along which the enemy was approaching



DRASSY M. MITCHELL



WORLAYS MEETING AT COUPER UNION HALL, COOPER INSTITUTE, NEW YORK CITY, TO ORGANIZE THE "WOMAN'S CENTRAL ASSOCIATION OF RELIEF" FOR THE ABMY

The attack soon tollonest upon the Federals, the First Nebraska Regiment bearing its brunt for a time; but after an active encounter, the Confedcates were compelled to retire.

Soon after, General Grant criered an advance apon the retiring force, which was done, with Colonel Morgan L Smith's Eighth Missouri and Colonel George McGinnis's Eleventh Indiana in the lead, and Colonel Ross's two Ohio regiments in reserve.

While these regiments were marching toward the ridge occupied earlier in the day, Ornfr's brigads was being taken around the base of the bill to engage the enemy's left flank, which it did successfully by the time the ridge had been reached. The fight upon the latter was capacially severe, but the position was finally gained and held during the maning night while the enemy remained in its earthworks.

The Confederate right had at the same time been engaged by Smith's forces. The assault there was led by the Second and Seventh lowar and the Twenty-fifth Indiana Regiments, under cover of Stone's Missouri Battery, supported by the Fifty-sixth Indiana, Fourteouth Iowa and Berge's Sharp-shooters. They had marched with Groenel Smith in the immediate advance, receiving the galling fire of the Onfederates undinoshingly, and when within proper distance had, without firing a gun, carried the rille-pits with the beyonet. Night coming on, they had been unable to follow up the advantage gained, and bad merely kept their position in anticipation of another forward movement the day following.

That same night however, the Confederate genrals held another council of war, at which, after a long and very bitter consultation, it was decided to give up all further contest. Ployd escaped with some of his men on board a steamer at Dover, on the way to Nashville, and was fullowed by General Pillow, who field to Columbia, in Middle Tonnessee, while General Buckner was left to arrange the terms of capitulation.

On Sunday morning, the 16th of February, as the Federals were preparing to follow up the successes of the previous day, white flags were seen floating over the enemy's works, and soon after the uncerditional surrender of the Confederates was necepted.

The fort was immediately occupied by the forces in tan advance, the water batteries being taken possession of by treeps landed from the Cumberland Biver. The capitulation embraced 13,000 men as prisoners, including Generals Backner and Johnson, 20,000 muskets, 3,000 briess, 17 heavy guns, 18 field-pieces, and a large quantity of military forces.

The Fe⁴erals had lost 446 killed, 1,745 wounded, and a few prisoners, who had already been taken across the Cumberland. The additional losses of the Confederates were 237 killed and 1,007 wounded.

Generals Grant, McClernand and Wallace were each promoted to a major-generalship in recognition of the services rendered by them at Fort Donelson.

HENRY WAGER HALLECK.

Bonx at Waterville, Obelia Consty, N. Y., January 16th, 1815; entered the Milliary Academy at West Point, graduat 1816; entered the Milliary Academy at West Point, graduat 1816; and print parts are seen assistant-professor of ungineering at the Academy until June 1800, and for nearly a year afterward was assistant to a board of engineers at Washington, D. C. From 1811 to 1880 was made assistant in case of the construction of forti-deathors in New York Horbor, being ubes at only a short time in 1845, when he was sent on a tour of examination of the public words in Europe. At the time of the Mexican War to took an active part at the millitary and civil operations of the Government on the Pacific Coast, remoloog there until the Government on the Pacific Coast, remoloog there until the Government on the Pacific Coast, remoloog there until the Government on the Pacific Coast, remoloog there until the Government on the Pacific Coast, remoloog there until the Government on the Pacific Coast, remoloog there until the Government on the Pacific Coast, remoloog there until the Government on the Pacific Coast, remoloog there until the Government of the Scholler of the West Coast, and in 1851 respects of the West Coast, and the Coast C

At the legislation of the Civil War he was made a major general of the regular array, and needgard to the command of the Department of Missouri, which latter was ambient more also States early in 1829, and then called the Depart ment of the Mississippi. He took personal command after the latt of Sillidia, accupied Cortain, and some after was saided to Washington as General-in-chief. When U.S. Grand was made Leitenbung-general, Helleck assumed command of the Department of the James, April, 1965. In August of that year he was transferred to the Pacific Const, and in 1800 to the Department of the Soath. He off-or a Leitenburgh, Kr., James was the Sillidia Constant of the Soath. WOMAN'S PART IN THE WAR.

And west as gentle woman do

In this stack hour of strife,
When men, with hearts so brave and true,
Are staking limb and life?

The problem of the first the first three states are the first twine with wreaths the fond farewell To bid "to do, or die?"

Yet these are but the bright array
Of war's portentons form;
The lighteneg's distact fitful play
Before the coming storm.

A better still is woman's part, Her zeal her power to prove Her truthful, her religious heart Her self-denying love,

Put every fille gand aside; Of huxury, all thought; The vain expense, the selfish pride, Prosperity has brought.

Be carnest, patient, just and brave, To women's instinct true; Give freely of the best you have For those who die for you.



HENRY WAGER HALLEON

Your wealth, your time, your wooted case, Your fewent secret prayers; The thoughtless joys that once might please, Reject for nobler cares.

Our suffering men like angels head The soothing draught to give, While accents from your lips drawnd, That bit the wounded "live."

And, oh, let woman's kindly speech Sweet words of healing find, Our Marah's bitter waves to reach, Our country's wounds to bind !

RE-OCCUPATION OF BOWLING OREEN, CLAURSVILLE, NASHVILLE AND COLUMBUS.

This encessive execution of Bowling Green, Churkaville, Nashville and Columbus by the Confederates was the natural result of the surrender of Forts Houry and Danelson to the Federals. General Ormsby M. Mitchell, commanding the Third Division of General Dan Carlos Buell's army, and broken camp on Thesaly, Yebrany 11th, and Francisco, and Francisco, The Green River, Administration of General Core, across Camp Mailson on the 13th. He reached Bowling Green, Ky, resting at Camp Mailson on the 13th. He reached Bowling Green us the 16th, after making the last forty-two miles in as little as thirty-two hours, and found the city deserted, and both of the bridges over the Big Barron River deslargos, Nearly half a million dollars worth of property had been burned by the Runges belonging to Johnston's retreating force, Runges belonging to Johnston's retreating force,

while all the stores and provisions that could be

removed had been taken away to Nushville

On theoven, got Sanday, the 16th of February Commodore Foote land caused the destraction, by the St. Louis, of the Tennessee Irou Works, situated nearly seren miles above Dover, and although suffering greatly from the wound received while engaging Fort Donelson, he had, on the day following, binnest proceeded from Cairio for mather advance up the Cumburland River with the twe gumboats Caire and Conessega. On the 19th he bad reached Clarkwills, Tenn., Hifty miles to the north-west of Nashvillo, and had made preparations to attack Forts Lavier and Clark, defeating the town.

These bad been shandoned, however, and Foote entered Clarksville the following day. The retreating force had set fire to the railroad bridge across the Cumberland. Centeral Charles R. Smith soon after occupied Clarksville with a strong force, and Foote returned to Cairo to arrange for another expedition against Nashville, the capital of Teames.....

The last named place was entered on Sunday, the 23d of February, by the Fourth Ohio Caralry, under Colorad Kanacar, and belonging to General O. M. Mitchell's division, the remainder of which latter soon after encamped at Edgefield, opposite the Gity of Nashville, pending the arrival of Genal Buell. He arrival oo the 25th, the same day that Commedore Foote reached it with the gunbent Conestogar. The latter had been taken up at Clarkaville to convoy the transports on which were the troops commanded by General Nelson.

On the 26th, Major R. B. Cheatham came over to Buell's headquarters at Edgefield, where he made a formal surrender of the City of Nashville, and on the 28th, the Federal banner once more floated over both the City Hall and the State Capitol.

Before abandoning Nashville, the Confederate General Floyd had ordered the destruction of its two bridges and of two unfinished gunboats, as well as the dispersion by the mob of such stores and other property as he could not well carry away.

As the Governor and the State Legislature and likewise gone, it was determined with General Grant, who arrived on the 27th, to appoint a miltary governor, who should administer the affairs of the State under martial law, with the rank of brigadier-general. Andrew Johnson, who subsequently became President of the United States at the death of Linedon, was appointed to fill the place.

Immediately on the return of Foote from Nashville to Cairo, he organized an expedition to capture the town of Columbus, Ky., situated opposite Belmont, against which General Grant had marched in November, 1861.

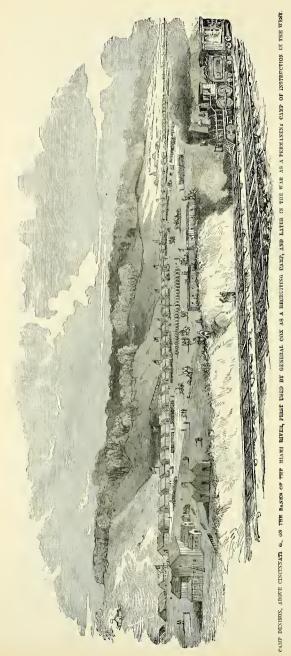
The expedition consisted of four mortar-boats, under Lieutenant Commanding Phelps, and the graboats Cincinuati, St. Louis, Curoadets, Louisville, Pilleburg and Lexington, commanded by Captains Davis, Walke and Stembel, and Lieutenauts Commanding Paulding, Kirk and Thompson, basides three transports, sleek Scott, Ellivois and T. L. Mefüll, with about 3,000 men under General W. T. Sherman. The batter's force comprised the Twenty-seventh Illinois and part of the Fifty-forrith Ohio, Seventy-fourth Ohio, and of the Fifty-forrith Ohio, Seventy-fourth Ohio, and of the Fifty-fifth Illinois Regimonts. General George W. Cullum, of General Unileck's staff, accompanied the expedition.

It left Cuire very early on the 4th of March, and it survise it was close by its destinaMassun, 1990.

In survise it was close by its destination, ready for the attack, although
Columbus was abundoned. The Federal flag was
seen floating over the fort, but to make sure that
no deception was being practiced, Colond Bufforé
was ordered to take a detachment of the Twenton
seventh Illinesis Regiment and reconnoitre. They
landed, and on reaching the fort, found it occupied
by 1900 250 men of the Second Illinois Cavalry
under Licutonant Ilegg, which had been sent out
as sconts by Gomen's Sherman from Padaruh, and
who, on furding the place vacated, had occupied it
the previous afternoon.

Upon the levee was found a very large number of torpeloes, unclors, weighls, and a portion of the chain which had been stretched across the river, whilst near the railway that had been built to raise articles up the hill stood a quantity of ordunace and stores ready for transportation.

After leaving a garrison of nearly 2,000 infarty and 400 eavalry, the flotillo returned to its place of departure.



DARING EXPLOIT OF COLORED MEN IN CHARLESTON HARBOR.

Romer Smalls, pilot; John Smalls and Alfred Gradine, engineers; and Abrahun Juelsean, Ga briel Turny, William Morrison, Samuel Chisholm, Abram Allston, and David Jones, of the crew of the steamer Planter, taking advantage of a night in which the white officers were on shore, quietly got up setson, and slipped down the harbor, immediately under the frowning gams of Sumter. As they passed the fort, day had just dawned, and they gave the usual signals, and were allowed to pass. When out of range of the guns they hoisted a white flag, and steered straight for the United States steamer Augusta, on blockade durty, and gave up their prize to the United States officers. The Planter was a large vessel of light draught, and had already proved, with her armament of six gunof heavy calibre, a troublesome visitor among the blockading squadron. Commander Parrott, of the Augustas, forwarded the prize to Fort Ryad, with late papers from Charleston to Commander Dupont, and on receipt of the vessel and information, Dupont made a report to the Navy Department counting the exploit and its importance to the United States Government, and recommonded the captors be suitably rewarded, either under the



William Morrison. Robert Smalls. A. Gradine.
John Smalls.
FOUR OF THE NINE COLORED MEN WHO CAPTURE:

126 CONFEDERATE STRANER "PLANTER."

On Monday, May 19th, 1862, in the United States Senato, a Bill was introduced for the relief of Robert Smalls and others (colored), whe had recently delivered the steamer Planter to Commodero Dinporth squadron. The Bill provided that the steamer, with her armament, cargo, etc., be appraised by a completent board of officers, and that one-half the value thereof should go to Robert Smalls and his associates, who ran the Planter set of the Harbor of Charleston, and providing that the Scoretary of the Navy should invest the sum in United States stock, the interest to be paid to Smalls and his associates or heirs. The Bill was promptly passed.

The pilot, Robert Smalls, at once joined the Federal Army, and became a prominent organizes of the colored troops at Hilton Head. He attained the rank of colonel in the Volunteer Army, and at the close of the war took an active part to politics, becoming a louder of the freedmen, and represented them both in the Logislature of the State of South Carolina and in the Congress of the United States. On June 3d, 1884, he was the most preminent delogate from South Carolina in the National Republican Convention assembled at Chicago, and his year and voice helpled to elevate mostler of this own race John R. Lyuch, of Mississippi, to the heatenship position of Chairman of the Convention

BATTLE BETWEEN THE "MERRIMACK" AND THE "MONITOR,"

WHAT proves to have been a most extraordinary and a decidedly anique naval encounter, took place MARCH, 1892. in Hampton Roads, on the 8th and 9th of Murch.

At that rime, the cally Federal men-of-war lying n the Rouls were the strom-friente Reamile flur ship, 40 gans, and Minnesota, 40 gans, besides the sailing-frigates Congress, 50 guns; the St. Lan-rence, 50 guns; and the Comberland, 24 guns. In their immediate vicinity stood a number of steamtugs and transports,

At about noon on Saturday, the 8th of Murch, there suddenly appeared, coming down the Elizaboth River, three Confederate vessels, which afterward proved to be the Patrick Heavy, 6 guns, and the Jamestown, 4 guns, slightly in advance of an iron ram called by the Confederates the l'irginia, although the stranger was the result of a transfer mation of the old United States frients Marrimack which had been fired and sonk in

April, 1861, and was afterward

raised, at the Norfolk Navy Yard. It had been long known and often bruited that the Confederates were fashioning a novel and formidable engine of war, which, it was intended, should possess the requisite appliances for overcoming and destroying any known vessel affont. After repeated delays, the transformed Nerrimuck now appeared in the shape of a huge floating battery, with a long projecting ram, and heavily ironulated throughout. She was propelled by two eugines, had large furnaces for heating shed, besides an apparatus for throwing hot water, and carried eight 80-pound rifled guns, besides two guns capable of throwing a 120pound shell or a 100-pound solid

The Merrintack first attacked the t'umberland, while the gunboats engaged the Congress, and when within an vighth of a mile, fired a broadside into her, which met with an carnest response from the frigate. though with last little real damage to the battery, as nearly all the balls glanced off the Merrimack's armor-plates.

The Cumberland was again approached, and at a distance of abo wenty yards given another broadwhich killed over 60 of her obis men. The Merrimuck then retired a short distance, and, under a full bead of steam, drove her long ram into the side of the frigate, making a large opening under the water-

She then backed again and repeated the operation in the waist of the Cumberland, causing the latter to sink in a very short time. Such as remained of her officers and crew, about the out of 201, sought escape by jumping into the water, and by using a few boats, until taken by the propeller Wilden, which General Mansfield had sent from Newport News to their resent.

After disposing of the Camberland, the Merrimack engaged the water battery on shore, shelling the Federal camp from under the bluff in such a way that the guns in the buttery could not be used effectively against her. She then approached the Congress, which the gunboats had been engaging, and poured into her such a destructive fire us to soon compel the hoisting of a white flag by Lieutenant Pendergast. The latter was then in command, by reason of the death of Licutemant Joseph B. Smith, which was followed by that of Acting Muster Moore and of Pilot Rhades. The Jumestown came alongside to take off the prisoners from the Congrees, which was set on fire the same evening, and rotally destroyed.

While all this was going on, the other Federal vessels had been ordered forward. The Reanate, which had long been lying off Fortress Monrae with s broken shaft, had two steam-tags to assist her getting into position, and was followed by the Minnesola and the St. Lawrence. While passing Sew- ing to toe terescopic stided smokestack, and a all's Point, however, the Minnesota was fired into by the shore batteries, one of the shots damaging the mammast seriously, and soon got aground on the Horseshoe Bar, about a mile and a half from Newport News. There she was attacked by the Merrimack, and by a few gunboats that had just come up from the James River,

The Merrimuck could not approach the Minnewho weaver than a mile, owing to the shallowness of the water, but the gunboats kept up a fire at close quarters, and, while they caused some damage on bourd the frigate, they likewise sustained injury from its heavy guns, one of them having finally to he towed off.

The fight lasted till dark, when the Confederate sels retired again to the mouth of the Elizabeth

The St. Lawrence had approached the Minnesota during the fight, and had likewise got aground. She had joined in the fray, nevertheless; but, unfortunately for her, a shell had passed through her



JOHN ERICSSON.

side, just above the water-line, and had damaged ing a third shell in the same direction, the Monitor her so seriously, that tags had to be called to tow

The Romacke did not participate in the engageacut, as she grounded at a point half way between Fortress Mource and Newport News, whence she could not be gotten off until about ton c'elock in the evening. Efforts were, at the same time, made to get off the Minnesota, but unavailingly,

The loss of the Federals was 244 killed, drawned and wounded, as against a total of only 17 on the side of the Confederates.

Auxiety was naturally great on all sides regarding the immediate inture, and many were the conjectures indulged in as to what the Merrimurk and her consurts would succeed in doing the following day. Despondency, which was fast giving way to despair, at the prospects of no outside aid possibly reaching the Federal vessels, was, however, relieved at about time o'clock in the evening, when John Eriesson's floating battery was seen approaching Fortress

This fattery, named the Monitor, was of an entirely original design, and had been constructed, by order of the Pedeud Government, at the Greenpoint (N. Y.) "Continental Works," Ther flush deck lay but a few inches above the water, and here nothing upon it but the wheelhouse, the lew cover-

round revolving tower twenty feet in diameter. The whole was protected by a thick armor of iron, and was made bombproof. In the tower, or turnet as it is called, were placed two eleven-inch Dahlgren gues, the heaviest that had, up to that time, been mounted upon any vessel,

The Monitor was ordered, on the 5th of March. Manus 1802, to proceed on its trial trip to Fortress Monroe, and, as we have seen, reached the latter place three days later, being towed by the Seth Low, and having encountered rather boisterous weather. She was in command of Licutement John L. Worden, United States Navy, who, on reporting to Flag-officer Marston and to General Wool, was ordered to proceed to Newport News immediately upon receiving an additional supply of ammunition. Shortly after midnight the Monitor lay close by the Minnesota.

Before sunrise, on Sunday, the 9th of March, the Merrimack and her consorts appeared, and advanced in the direction of the grounded Minnesota,

out when she had come within about three miles of the atter, the Monitor placed herself between the two, compelling the stoppage of

The Merrimack then commenced firing at the Monitor, upon whose armor but one of her many heavy shots made any impression. She also occasionally fired a gun at the Minnesota, the two batteries all flie while manœuvring for position.

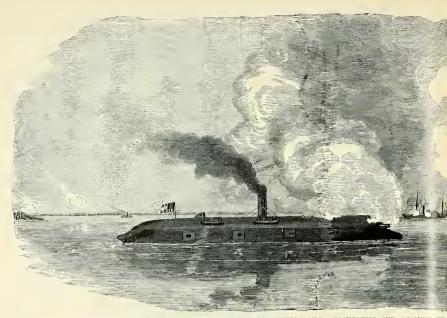
The fight continued in this way for pearly two hours, the Manitor in that time having had her turret penetrated half way through by a 100-pound Armstrong solid shot, and having meanwhile hurled her heavy bolts against the Merrimack. without any apparent damage, even while the latter was temperarily nground.

The Confederate battery, not having succeeded in disabling the Monitor, turned her whole attention to the Minnesotu, which had received a heavy shot near the water-line. As she approached, the frigate sent a full breadside into her, though with little effect, and received in return two heavy shells in quick succession. One of the shells penetrated through four rooms, expluding two charges of powder in its passage, and setting he vessel temporarily on fire. other shell burely struck the frigute, but passed through and exploded the beiler of the steam-tug Dragon which lay alongside, trying to pull the Minnesota off.

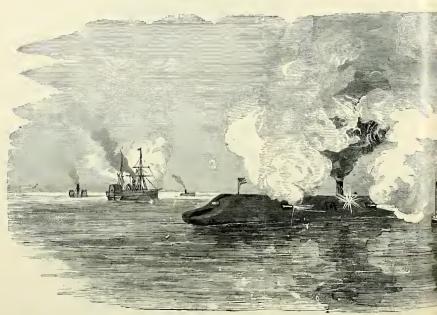
As the Merrimack was about sendapproached her, compelling a change of position the engagement that was again renewed between the two batteries, and warding off repeated attempts made to run down the Minnesoln. ing the manceuvres that followed, the Merrimack once more got aground, and afforded the Monitor, for a while, a good opportunity to give her some well-directed shots, which doubtless told severely, as, when again affeat, she only made one unsurces ful and harmless attempt to run down the Federal battery, and at once started off for Nerfolk. She was followed in this direction by her consorts, which had remained passive spectators of the whole encounter.

The engagement had come to an end with a loss a the Confederate side of 7 killed and 17 wounded, including among the latter, Captain Puchasan and Lientenant Minor, of the Merrimack ; the Federals having lost on heard the Minnesota 3 killed and 16 wounded, besides a number on the Innyon.

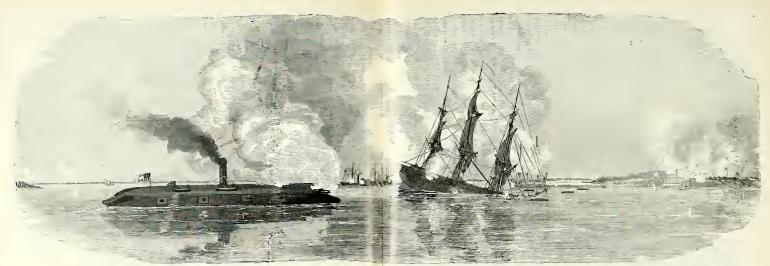
There were no cuspalties on board the Monitor, with the exception of three men stunned by concussion, when the turret was once fairly struck, and the injury to the eyes of Lientenant Worden, who was for a while blinded from the effects of cement or powder having entered his eyes while watching at the peophole in the pilot-house,



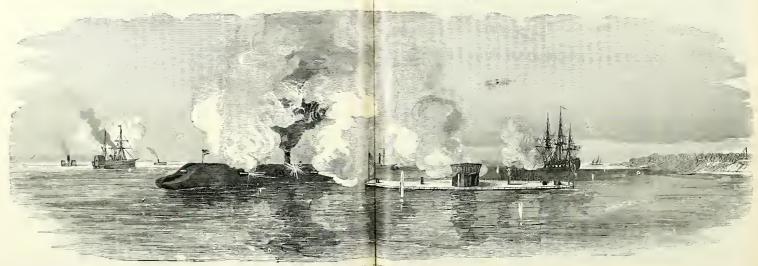
NAVAL BATTLE BETWEEN THE CONFEDERATE VESSELS "MERRIMACK," "YORKTOWN" AND "JAMESTOWN,
AND VICTORY FOR THE CO



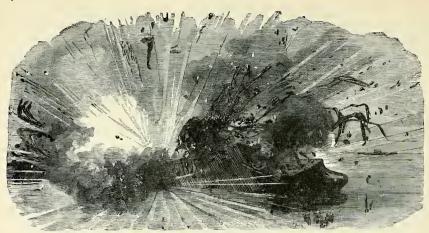
FIGHT BETWEEN THE "MODITOR" (TWO GUNS) AND THE CONFEDERATE RAM "MERRIMACK" AND GONBOATS AND RESCUE OF THE UNITED ST



NAVAL BATTLE DETWEEN THE CONFEDERATE VESSELS "MERRIMACK," "YORKTOWN" AND "JAMESTOWN," AND THE FEDERAL WOODEN FRIGATES "CUMBERLAND" AND "CONGRESS."-SINKING OF THE "CUMBERLAND," AND VICTORY FOR THE CONFEDERATE NAVY, MARCH 8tm, 1862.



FIGHT BETWEEN THE "MONTOR" (TWO GUNS) AND THE CONFEDERATE RAM "MERRIMACK" AND GUNSOATS AND RESCUE OF THE UNITED STAKE STEAMER "MINNESOTA." HAMPTON ROADS, VA., MAHOH STH., 1862.



DESTRUCTION OF THE CONFEDERATE IRONCLAD "MERRIMACK," BLOWN UP BY HER COMMANDER, MAY 11tu, 1802.
From 4 Saftch takes from Crease Beast



LOSS OF THE "MONHOR" IN A STORM OFF CAPE HATTERAS, DECEMBER 307H, 1803.—GALLANT EFFORTS TO RESCUE THE CREW BY THE "RHIGDS ISLAND."

During the two-days fight, the Minnesota used 282 shells and 247 solid shot, while the Monitor fired 41 shots from her two gaes, and was struck twenty-two times. The injuries to the Merrimack could not be ascertained.

The Minnesota was got affoat at about two o'clock Monday morning, with the aid of soveral tugs and after throwing all but eleven of her serviceable gans overboard. She was a: once taken to Fortrose Monroe.

The Monitor . emained in Dampton Roads, watching for the reappearance of the Merrimack from the Ebzaheth River. Only once, however, on the 11th of April, 1862, did she angear, and succeeded in capturing three temperarity unguarded Federal transports before the Monitor could reach her. The subsequent forced abundonment of Norfolk compelled the evacuation of the Confederate positions at Sewell's Point and at Craney Island, and on the 11th of May, 1862, the Merrimack was blown up, to prevent her falling into the hands of the Enders's

On the 15th of May, the Monitor was one of five ressels taken by Commander Rogers up the James River, with the view of attacking Richmond, and which were compelled to full back by the obstructions placed in the channel at Drewry's Bluff, under protection of Fort Parling, whose full fire they encountered. She was then in command of Lieutenant William N. Joffers, who had succeeded Lieutenant Worden when the latter was disabled, and who had seen active service in the Pacific and during the Mexican War, besides taking part in the Japan expedition 'The Monitor then remained at and near Hampton Roads for its additional protection, until the end of the year, when sho was ordered to proceed to Beaufurt, S. C., and left on the 29th of December, 1862, in tow of the steamer ale Island.

On the 31st of December a heavy gule sprang up, and soon increased in such intensity that it was deemed best to take off the erew in the boats of the Rhode Island. Nearly all the men were taken off with the greatest difficulty, Commander Bankhead being the last to leave the battery. The latter was last seen at midnight, when she must have foundered, carrying down with her twelve men, who from excessive tear, could not be induced to make the hazardous attempt of leaving be turret to enter the heats.

JOHN ERICSSON,

Boan at Wermeland, Sweden, July Sist, 1803. As a boy he showed genius for invention. At cleven years of age he was appointed a cadet in the Swedish Engineer Corps, where he soon rose to a licutenancy — He was engaged on several was appointed a cade in the Swedish Engineer Corps, Where he soon root to a floatinancy. He was engaged on several public works in his own country, and in 1820 entered the Swedish army as engign. While he has given leave to take invented or "flame-cognice," which he was given leave to take to England, in order to try and introduce it there. In this enterprise he did not succeed, and encountered heavy ex-penditures, which induced him to retire from the service and to devote his time exclusively to mechanical parsuits. One of the successful results of his efforts was the application of the successful results of a relative was the apparatum of artificial draft to steam bollers, introduced on the Liverpool and Manchester Rullway, in England, and the use of which has since become universal. He invested the scruw as a means of propulsion in steamers, and made that new arrangement in ships-of-war which places the machinery below the water-line, thus revolutionizing the navies of the world. The invention he offered to the British Admiralty, world. The Investion he offered to the British Admiraty, but not succeeding in having it adopted in England, he estude to the United States in 1839, through the influence of Cap-tain R. F. Stockton, U.S.N. Two years after his arrival, he commenced in New York the construction of the screwcommenced in New York the constitution of the Scriw-testumer Princeton on the principle rejected by the Brillish Admiralty. She was the first ship-of-war built with the pro-ceiling machinery below the water line. In 1823, he so per-orded the enforce engine which he had invested inheten years before, that he succeeded in propelling with it the steamer Brisson, which made her first trip in 1833. In 1861, he proposed to the United States Government the building of an inn seem floating battery upon no entirely movel out saunched in a hundred days. The fattery was to be built entirely at Ericsson's expense, and to be accepted only after proof of its efficacy. It was built neverthingly, with the aid of public-spirited men in Troy and New Haven, and on the 8th of March, 1862, it appeared in Hampton Reads, succeed-ing to a few hones, mader the command of Lieuteaunt J. L. Worden, in disabiling and forcing back the Confederate ran Merrimack, which was five times her size, and had an armament four times greater than her own. Bricason names the Latery, Monitor, for reasons explained in the following letter

to the Austrian Secretary of the Nuvy:

New Yors, January WA, 1932.

Sun in secondance with your respond, I now subsult for your up brobation a name for the dicading battery at Greenpoint. The ingrassitiation are considered in the control of the structure will admonstrate the casting and agreement character of this structure will admonstrate the casting and agreement of the structure will admonstrate the casting and agreement of the structure will admonstrate the casting and agreement of the structure will admonstrate the casting and agreement of the structure will admonstrate the casting and agreement of the structure of the structure will admonstrate the casting and the casti

and one of the Southern rebellion that the batteries on the banks of their rivers will no longer present burriers to the calcase of the contract of the southern that the contract of the contract of the property of the contract of the contract of the contract of the calculation of the contract of the c



JOHN LORIMER WORDEN.

ence this last Yankee notion—this Monitor. To the lords of the administy the centeral will be a Monitor, suggesting deaths as to the property of completing these four steel-cells ships, at three and is little millitons a picco. On these and many similar grounds 1 propose to name the new lastery, Monitor.

I ham, sit, respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. Rutersox.

Gestavus V. Fox, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Washi In recognition of his services, Ericson received resolutions of thanks from the New York Chamber of Commerce, who

JOHN LOBIMER WORDEN.

sent a copy of the rame to the President of the United States.

Bonx March 12th, 1818, In New York City; entered the may us a midshipman Junnary 102, 1844, and became a licu-tenuat in 1849, commander in 1892, commander in 1889, and rear-admiral in 1872. He was in cummand of the sleep-of-war Streamach, in blockanding service, during November, 1869, and, after a brief leave of alseence, was sent us special. ssenger to Fort Pickens with disputches mivising Co Adams of the Sakina bow he was to be relatoreed. He took the bind route, and fearing arrest, destroyed the dispatches. When he reached Montgomery, he was stopped and searched,



WILLIAM N. JEFFERS

has no papers being found upon blim, he was given by thennni en papers neung tunni upon inm, ne wise given by verse craf Bragg a pass allewing labit to visit Captula Adams, in wham in gave from accounty the estimated of the dispatchers. The relationsements reached their distillation, and upon his return to Pensacola his was arrested and confined as a pris-nuer of war untill auchinoged in November, 1892.

In March, 1862, he was given the command of the Monitor in which his herole and skillful conduct during her notable engagement with the Confederate ram Merrimack gained him engagement with the Confederate run Merrimace gamen min a world-wide reputation. Toward the close of the action his eyes were scrimaly tojured by the explosion of a shell against the pilot-house of the Monitor, causing nearly total blindness for a long period afterward.

A few days ofter the engagement President Lincoln called A few days after the engagement Provident Lincoln called upon Commander Worthen in Westhington, and found him lying in bed attended by Mrs. Worden, and with the gree closely hendinged. As falmonds at beside Worden, the Interest exclaimed: "Mrs. President, you do me great honor?" for which Lincoln replied: "No. 8, ir, no, sir; 11 hy you who do me homor, and confer honor on the country."
For his services he received the thanks of the United States.

Congress and of the New York Chamber of Commerco.

THE BATTLE OF PEA RIDGE-ELK HORN

WHILE the forces under General Grant and Commander Footo were operating against Fort Henry and Fort Donelson, the army which had beer placed in charge of General Samuel R. Curtis was actively on its way southward from Springfield, Mo., which had been again occupied by the Fed ends late on the 13th of February, in hopes of menting Price's forces

Curtis had had running fights with the enemy and captured on the way a large number of recruits intended for Price's army, among these being the latter's son, Edward Price, who had recently beer promoted to a brigadier-generalship.

On the 20th of February, Curtis bad ordered forward two regiments of infantry under Lieutenant-colonels Herron and Phelps, Captain Hay den's battery of artillery, and four detachmentof cavalry under Colonel Ellis and Majors Boliver. McConnell and Wright, to attack a brigade of Confederate troops at Cross Hellows ander the command of Colonel Hubert, which he defeated, after losing nineteen killed and wounded. He had subsequently imshed on as far as Fayetteville, which the Confederates had left burning before crossing over the Boston Monntains, and there remained subsisting all along on the enemy, until the 1st of March, when, learning that Price was being strongly

roinforced, he first fell back to Sugar Greek, close by Bentonville, and, later on, to a place near Mottsville, south of Pea Ridge.

General Curtis's army then consisted of four ivisions. The First and Second Divisions, under divisions, tione.ul Franz Sigel, embraced three brigades in the First Division, commanded by Colonels Peter J. Csterhans, Nicholus Grense, and Coler; and two brigades in the Second Division, commanded by Colonel A. Asboth, who had under him Colonch Frederick Schaeffer and Joliet. These two divisions included part of the Third Missouri and the Second, Twelfth, Fifteenth and Seventeenth Missouri; the Twenty-fifth, Thirty-sixth and Fortyfourth Illinois Infantry Regiments; the Sixth Missonri, and part of the Third and Fourth Missonri Cavalry; the Benton and the Fremont Hassars; part of the Thirty-ninth Illinois Cavelry, and twenty-four pieces of artillery. The Third Division, under Colonel Jufferson G. Davis, embraced two brigades, commanded by Colonels Benton and Julius White, and included the Eighth, Eighteenth and Twentysecond Indiana, the Ninth Missouri and the Thirty eventh Illinois Regiments of Infantry, the First Missouri Cavulry and the First Indiana and Second Illinois Batteries of Artillery, ten gans. The Fourth Division, under Colonel Engene A. Carr, embraced two brigades, commanded by Colonels Grenville M. Dodge and William Vandover, and included the Fourth and Ninth Iown, Thirty-lifth Illinois, and the Twenty-fifth Missouri Regiments of Infantry, the Third Illinois Cavalry, and the First and Third Iowa Batteries of Artillery, ten guns. Besides the abave, were the following not brigaded: The Twenty-fourth and part of the Third Missours Infantry, the Third Inwa Cavalry, Bowon's bat-tallon of Missouri Cavalry, and Captain Stevens' buttery of four guns.

General Price's army had been strengthened by General Bon McCulloch's force, of both of which the chief command was taken by General Earl Van Dorn, who, on the 29th of January, had been ap pointed Commander of the "aus-Mississippi De portmont, comprising the States of Arkansas.
Missouri and Louisiana as far south as the Red River and the Indian Territory west of Arkansas, To these forces were afterward added the large Indies of Indiana under General Albert Pike.





The total Confederate force was about 25,000, and that of the Federals nearly 11,000 men.

General Van Dorn, accompanied by Generals Price, McCulloch, Pike and McIntosh, began his advance on the morning of the 5th of March toward the position held by Sigel's divisions, then near Bentouville. bolting that night at Cross Hollows, about twelve miles from Sugar Creek. When Sigel became aware of the perilous condition of his force, both by scents and by a message from General Curtis, he sent cavalry to Osage Springs, in order to cover his right flank, and, leaving the Thirty-sixth Illinois and part of the Second Missonri at Bentonville as a rear guard, he disatched his train forward to join the main army at Sugar Creck,

The misunderstanding of an order by Colonel Schaeffer came near, however, proving disastrous to the Federals. He had also marched forward, leaving behind some 600 mon and five pieces of artillery, which were shortly after surrounded by a battalion of Louisiana infantry and some cavalry, by whom they would have been cantured, had it not been that Sigel was within easy reach, and at ence so skillfully handled tacks made upon it, both from the rear and on its two flanks. Sigel's force cut its way through finally, and bravely fell back, contesting

every inch of the road, nntil joined by a detachment sent out by General Curtis, when the pursuit was ended. The Federal loss was 28 killed and wounded, and nearly 60 prisoners, General Sigel himself at one time having barely escaped capture.

The battle of Pea Ridge, or Elk Horn, as it was alled by the Confederates, commenced on Friday morning, the 7th of March. Price's force was then found to be on the main road, near Elk Horn Tavern, north of Curtisis camp; McCullech and McIntosh were confronting Sigel and Osterhans, on Curtis's right, Van Dorn's beadquarters facing the dirisions under Asboth, Carr and Davis; and Ger eral Pike's Groce had been sont further

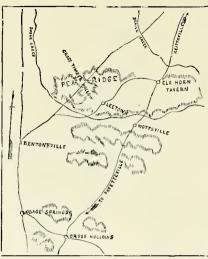
eral Pike's force had been sent further to the right, mainly to divert attention from the intended attack in Curtis's rear.

General Curtia was thus forced to change his line of battle. He jaloed Sigel and Asboth on the left, Carr and Distorbase on the right, and Davis in the centre, the line extending about three and a half miles from Singar Creek to Elk Horn Tavern, and leaving between the centending force a deep ravine called Gress Timber Hol-

The Twenty-fourth Missouri wat the first attacked, near Elk Horn Tavern, and Octonel Carr immediately went to its relief, bringing on a gencul engagement. Oderbaus was sont with part of the Third Iowa Cavaley, the Twenty-account Indiana Infantry, the First Missouri Cavalry, and Davidon's Peoria Ilattacy of three guns, to thack what was believed to be a small rody of Confederates in the direction of Leectour.

The cavalry and the battery wave ent alread, and had apparently dispersed them, but when the remainder of the Federals had come up, the vonds were found to be fall of Confederates, who fell upon the advancing force, and made such a fierce onshaught upon it, that it was broken acunder and almost swept from the field, with the loss of two of its grans.

Its total ront must, under the circumstances, have been the result of the admi. able trap set for it but for the timely ancor given it by Genera.



MAP OF THE COUNTRY AROUND PEA RIDGE.

Davis, who, with White's brigade, earne up, and engaged the forces muler McCulloch, McIntosh and Pike. Here the battle raged ferrely, each side alternately advancing and retreating, until, finally, it scenaed impossible for the Federals longer to withstand the fresh reinforcements continually reaching the Coeficierates.

The Eighteenth Indiana Regiment, however, coming up and engaging both the Indians and Texans with the hayors, inspired the Federals with renewed courage. They made another advance, and forced back the opposing force, recaping to the two guns which they had previously

lest, and which they trained office more upon the enemy, at last compelling its flight, with quite a severe less, including Generals McColloch and McIntosh, and Colonel Hubert, who were left on the field, mortally wounded.

The Confederates tried to reform,

The Confederates tried to reform, but by the time they were ready for an atvance they were met by a force under Sigel, which had arrived with two batteries, and these, being well posted, did such effective work as to compel the enemy to once more fall back in dismay toward the position held by General Price.

After the upagement had been going on steadily, Price being determined, apparently, to carry the ground at all cost. Regiment after regiment was barrled against Carr's force, until it bad to yield, losing one of its guna. Reinforcements had been asked for, but did not come up. Carr was wounded in three places, and ammunition was running short. Discouragement was becoming apparent. Finally Curtis sent, under Major Dowen, his bodyguard of cavalry and a small howitzer, all he could spare.

Carr felt that a supreme effort most now he made, and advancing along the line, bareheaded, covered with blood, and one arm in a sling, cried out: "One more struggle, boys, and the day is ours! Sigel is coming up to reinforce you." At this the men advanced with the

bayonet, and pressed ahead quickly, seen recovering the field they had abandoned, and maintaining it, under cover of Asboth's guns, although the latter shortly became useless for want of ammu-

Night pat an end to any further active work, and the wearied troops slept on their arms, in anticipation of perlups a still more serious engagement the following day.

Saturday morning found the lines changed once more. General Davis had the right, Sigel the left, and tharr the centre. The buttle was opened by Davie's brigades, well supported by artillery, and at

once became very active on both sides. In addition, there was concentrated upon the Confederates the fire of two Iowa batteries, while Sigel was preparing to carry out the most important part of the intended operations.

At last, after the artillery had done its allotted work, the left wing advanced up the hills, while Davis pushed on also vigorously, and turning the Confederate left, exposed it to an entillading fire from the artillery, which recented to carry all before it. Both of the Confederate flanks were soon cuveleped, and a chang with the bayenet was orderned was referred.

Position after position was taken, the Twellth Miscouri and the Thirtysixth Illinois Regiments especially distinguishing themselves, and within two hours the Confedences were in flight along the z-bele line. Ven Horn's army taking a conthern direction, while Price's made its way toward Keitsville, followed closely by Sigel's forces.

The Federal loss in killed, wounded and missing was 1,384, of which 1,026 ladonged to Davis's and Carr's divisions. The Confederates lost 2,660 in killed, wounded and prisoners.

Among the missing Federals was Licensentectonel F. J. Herron, while isomenanded the Ninth Iowa while its Colonel, William Vambever, headed one of Carr's brigades. During the second day's fight, while leading a charge, his horse was shot under his iw a cannon-ball, which at the same



FRANZ SIGEL



UNITED STATES TRANSPORT "W. B. TERRY" PUSHING HER WAY THROUGH THE SWAMPS AT ISLAND NO. 10
TO THE ASSISTANCE OF GENERAL POPE AT NEW MADRID

ame oroke one of aisankles. He remained, neverdicless, at the front, and while in the act of cheering his men, suddenly found himself attacked by a large Confederate force by which he was made a prisorer.

FRANZ SIGEL.

Boars at Zinsheim, in Bavuria, November 18th, 1824, rectived his education at the military school of Carlsruber, retreed the samy of the Grand Date of the attacked in the control of the control of the control of the school of the state of the control of the school of

In 1868, he was chosen professor he a St. Louis college, where be given instruction in military mrt, as well its in other branches. In 1861 he abendiened acadeoule life, and took commond of the Germans in St. Louis who had tendered their services to the Federal Government, being then mustleolered either Inflat Missourl' Volunteers. He took part in the capture of Cump Jackson, and in the battle of Caribage and Wilson's Creek; conducted the erient from Springheld and Wilson's Creek; conducted the retreat from Springheld from the Comparison of the C



R J DEPTORAN

Run; was placed at the head of the Eleventh Army Corps, September 14th, 1802, and in commund of the Department of West Virginia, March, 1891; deletted by Breckindige at Newmarkst, May 15th, he was shortly after relieved of his command by General Hunter. Since the wran he has realded in New York City, being elected by Begister in 1871, giving its attention excludively to behine purelying. CAPTURE OF NEW MADRID AND OF ISLAND NO. 10,

General, Halleck's plans for the unobstructed passage of the Mississippi River could not, of course, be carried out, so long as the Confederates were allowed a stand at New Madrid and at Island No. 10.

The garrison at New Madrid had been strengthened by the ferre previously guarding Columbus, and was in charge of General J. P. McCown, while that at Island No. 10 was commanded by General Beauregard, who had just been placed at the head of the Department of the Mississippi.

In secondance with Halleck's orders, General Pope had left St. Louis, with a large force, on the 23d of Pebruary, 1862, reaching Commerce two days later, ard, after defeating the guerrilla chief Thompson in a cavalry skirmish, and capturing three guns as well as a number of prisoners, he had arrived before New Madrid on the 3d of March. There he found not only the Confederate troops that he had bren led to expect, but likewise a flotilla of the enemy's gunbaats, nader Commodore Hollins. He encamped at a safe distance, semi to Caire for heavier artillery than be had brought with him, and on the 12th of March he received with him, and on the reaches and the seminant processing and an article of the seminant process.

three eighty-two-pound guns and an eight-inch mortar, which were set up during the night, and with which he commenced bentharding the town and the gunbeats early the following morning.

His fire was vigorously replied to, but was kept up, nevertheless, very steadily all day, and when night came on the Federals had succeeded in silencing three of the heavy guns in Fort Thompson, as well as disabling several of Hollius's gunboats, besides driving in the Confederate pickets



GENERAL ASBOTH AND STAFF AT THE BATTLE OF PEA RIDGE, ARK.



GALLANT CHARGE OF THE SEVENTEENTH, FORTY EIGHTH AND FORTY-NINTH ILLINOIS REGIME PROMASSES



GALLANT CHARGE OF THE SEVENTEENTH, FORTY EIGHTH AND FORTYNINTH ILLINOIS REGIMENTS, LED BY COLONEL MORRISON, ON THE OUTWORKS OF FORT DONELSON FEBRUARY 13711 1882

with the forces under Generals E. A. Paine and mortar-boats, several transports, and six small

J. M. Farmer.

Perceiving that their position had become untonable, both by the gradual advance of Pope's lines and his facilities for reinforcements, as well as by the occupation of Point Pleasant, which had meanwhile been fortified by General J. B. Plummer, the Confederates decided to abandon New Madrid. They took advantage of an unusually heavy Seaving everything behind them, fled to Island

The gunboats were the Benton (flagship), Lieutenant Phelps; Cincinnati, Commander Stembel; Carondelet, Commander Walke; Conestoga, Lieutenant Blodgett : Louisville, Commander Dove ; Mound City, Commander Kelley; Pittsburg, Lientenant Thompson; and St. Louis, Lientenant Paulding. At Columbus, this force was joined 1 7 the Twenty-seventh Illinois and the Fifteenth Wisconsin Regiments under Colonels Buford and Heek.

general was everywhere apparent. In addition to e seventy-five guns, distributed throughout eleven different earthworks, there were sixteen gans mounted en barbette upon an ironelad floating battery, and quite a number upon the Confederate nhoats located in the Mississippi, between New Madrid and Island No. 10.

The hombardment was commenced at half-past ght o'clock on the morning of the 16th by the flag-ship Benton, and was soon after joined in by the mortar-boats and the gunboats. Their united fire



SIEGE OF ISLAND NO. 10.-NIGHT BOMBARDMENT BY THE FEDERAL MORTAR-BOATS, MARCH 1813, 1862.

No. 10, situated a few miles above New Madrid, and nearly seventy miles below Cairo,

On the morning of the 14th, a flag of truco brought the information that the place had been abandoned, and Captain Joseph C. Mower was at once sent by General Schmyler Hamilton to take postession of the fort. With it the Federals captured thirty-three cannon, several thousand stand of arms, ". large quantity of ammunition, and many tents, tools, horses, mules and wagons.

The Federals had lost in the engagement a total of 51 killed and wounded. The losses of the Confederates could not be ascertained.

While Pope's forces were taking possession of New Madrid, Commodore Foote was on his way from Cairo with a fleet of eight gunboats, ten The great engineering skill of the commanding nati and St. Louis, and advanced them close to the

vas quietly taken possession of, and, on the 15th, the fleet anchored within five miles of Island No. 10, where it was joined by two steam-transports conveying the Sixteenth and the Forty-second Illinois Regiments, and two batteries of light artillery.

Reconnoissances were immediately made in all directions, and on Sunday, the 16th of March, Commodore Foote was ready to open fire on the Confederate works.

These had been rendered almost impregnable to assault by one series of batteries supported by another, and in all of which were mounted gans of the heaviest calibro which here in every direction whence an advance was likely to be attempted.

On the way down the river, the town of Hickman was kept up incessantly, and one might say fiercety, until about half-past four o'clock in the afternoon, without cliciting my reply from the Confederates,

and without creating any apparent damage.

Just before five o'clock, Lieutenant Kerth's
Second Illinois Pattery was landed on the Missouri
shore, and opened on the Confederate gunhoats, driving thom away before dark, after sustaining a loss of three men.

On the 17th, the fleet could not well get into position for a renewal of the attack, by reason of a thickly-settled fog, until near cloven o'clock. At this time, a somewhat novel and formidable floating hattery had been contrived by the Federals, who had lashed together the gunbouts Benton, CincinConfederate batteries. Ams battery was supported the important service they had rendered the Fedby the granbouts Carondelet, Mound City and Pitts-eral cause. burg, and, under their combined fire, two of the anemy's guas were dismounted, and some of their earthworks and buildings seriously damaged. The ingagement lasted until near seven e'clock, when the gunboats and the battery withdrew. The firing of the Confederates had been steadily served, mainly from their 64-pounders and from a very powerful

The Benton received three shots and the Cincinnati one; but, strange as it may appear, no one on heard the beats was injured by the gans from the island. On board the St. Louis, however, two Men were killed outright, and two others were very seriously wounded by the bursting of her rifled 22-pound port-bow gun, which occurred early in the

With the exception of the firing of a few shots by the Benton, the mortar-boats alone attacked the island on the 18th. The latter continued throwing shells all through the night, at intervals of only fifteen minutes, and were reinforced before morning by six additional beats sent from Cairo. All of these did the main part of the work through out the following day, the Benton and the

Mound City sending only a few shots, The firing was only continued till about one o'cleck, owing to the very stormy and windy weather which naturally prevented the desired manœuvres.

There was only occasional firing on both sides during the three following days; but on the 23d the Mound City fired for quite a while, and the mortar-boats kept up the attack throughout the day, succeeding in silencing the upper Confederate battery placed along the Kentneky shore.

The siege continued, without nev remarkable occurrence, until the night of
April 1st, when the upper battery of Island No. 10 was per-

manently silenced in a most daring manner. While a violent burricane was raging around the island, Colonel Roberts, of Forty-second Illinois Regiment, with forty picked men belonging to the latter, embarked in yawls given by the guoboats, which bad likewise fornished selected crews, and proceeded with muffled oars along the bank. As they approached, a flush of light-ning revealed them to the sentiaels, who fired wildly in the darkness over them, and thee ran back of the battery. The Federals made no reply, but in a few moments made no reply, but in a low moments afterward they had jumped ashore, spikel every one of the heavy guns constituting the battery, and returned in their yawls to the gunboats Benton, Pittsburg, St. Louis, Cincinnati and Mound City, which had stood off as reserves.

On the 2d of April, nothing of any moment occurred, but on the following night another daring feat was performed by the Federals. It had been found conclusive that the Confederate works could not be captured by the fleet alone, and that a hand force should be in a position to co-operate effectively by attacking the rear of the batteries on the Kon-General Pope had frequently asked tucky side. General Pope had frequently asked that one of Foote's gunboats should be sent him, and it was finally decided, in response to Com mander Walke's request, that the Carondelet should make the attempt of passing the Confederate batteries and gunboats, and this reach New Madrid.

Another anneally heavy rain and thumberstorm et in early on the evening of the 3d, and at midnight the Carondelet set out on her parilons under taking. She had entertained hopes of passing the butteries in the intense durkness that semetimes followed the flashes of lightning, but the latter became almost continuous after the had got beyond the upper fort, and, revealed as she was to the Confederates, she had to encounter their fire at all points. On she sped, however, as fast as she could, making no roply whatever, and finally reached New Madrid without the less of a man or injury to

Commander Walks and his crew were received with the wildest enthusiasm by Pope's solliers, and the gallant feat was praised in all directions. The Secretary of the Navy doly thanked the officers and men for their copregoons act, and for

Long before the arrival of the Carondelet, Genaral Popo had come to a like conclusion relative to the co-operation of a land force, but be had found no means of assisting Foote until Caneral Schuyler Hamilton suggested the construction of a canal that should admit of the transportation of troops to the desired point. Hamilton's plans were fully indorsed, and, with the able assistance of Colonel J. W. Bissell aml Lieutenant Henry B. Gaw. of the Engineers, the work was proceeded with.

The steambonts W. B. Terry, Emmu and Gilmore, and several gun-barges, were ordered from Cairo, and the undertaking was pushed with so much in terest and energy, that, by the 5th of April, a canal fully twelve miles long and about fifty feet in width most of the way had been constructed from opposite Island No. 8 across the swamps to a point posite New Madrid. This was done by entting brough irregular bayous and thick timber, a great deal of which had to be sawed three, and often as much as four, feet under the water. Simultaneously with the completion of the canal several floating batteries which Pope had ordered made by lashing



JOHN POPE.

and otherwise fastening coal-harges together, and with which he intended attacking the Confederate batteries while landing his troops, were ready to co-onerate.

At about noon on the 6th of April General Popo sent the Carondelet on a reconneissance as far as Point Pleasant, with General Granger, Colonel Smith, of the Forty-third Ohio Regiment, and Cap tain Marshall, belonging to his staff. They found the shore lined with earthworks, from which a fire was opened upon the Carondelet, which did not, however, respond to it very earnestly until after re-turning from the conference held with General Plum ner at Point Pleasant. Just above the latter place she silenced a buttery, of which the guns were afterward spiked by Captain Marshall and a few men who were sent ashere for the purpose.

After her return to New Madrid, the Carondelei was joined by the Pittsburg, which lim sneceeded in running safely past the Confederate boats and batteries, and both the gunboats were ordered to proceed on a recommissance and clear the way beyond Tiptonville, where Pope intended to land his own troops, as well as these arriving by the canal They succeeded, after a steady am. systematic cannonading, in silencing all the batteries on the shore, Commander Walke spiking many of the guns below Watson's Landing. Thus was a passage cleared for Pope's advance, which took place as soon as he observed the signal that no obstructions remained

As Pope's forces were crossing the river, bowever,

they learned that the Contegeraces were abandon ing their works and fleeing in the direction of Tintonville, the only avenue through which they could escape.

The troops were therefore hurried forward as soon as landed at Watson's Landing, and Hamilton's force bivonacked that night at Tiptonville. Early the next morning, Hamilton's men were ordered to skirt the shore of Reelfoot Lake, while General D. S. Stanley moved along the Mississippi shora and General Paine continued up the road, Confederates were thus driven back toward the swamps, and nothing was left them but to sur-

A flug of truce was at the same time being dispatched from Island No. 10 to Commodore Foote, with an offer to surrender, which was necepted, and Colonel Buford was immediately sent with the Twenty-seventh Illinois Regiment to occupy the island and neighboring batteries.

General Beaurogard had become satisfied that his

nosition could not be held as soon as the blockade had been successfully rue and the canal was finished. He had then determined to evacuate Island No. 10, and after sinking the gunboat Grampus

and six steamboats so as to obstruct channel, had turned over the command of the island to General V. D. McCall, left the other forces in charge of General McCown, and taken the hest portion of the army with him to Corinth.

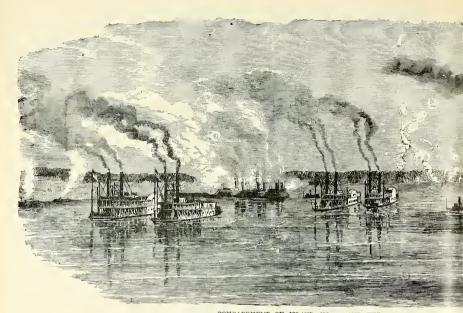
The surrendered troops numbered 7,273 and included Cenerals McCall, Walker and Gantt. The Federals captured, hesides, 123 cannon and mortars, nearly 10,000 stand of arms, a floating-battery, several steamboats, many horses and mules, and a large quantity of ammonition and stores of all descriptions.

The casualties on either side prove to have been very few during the entire siege.

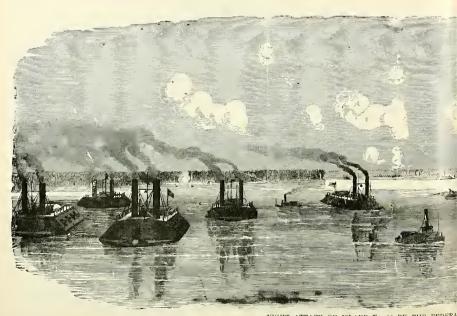
JOHN POPE

Bons in Louisville, Ky., March 16th, 1823; en-tered the Milliary Academy at West Point in 1838, and graduated in 1842, receiving the rank of brevel second ligutenant of Topographical Engineers on the second heutenant of topographical Engineers on the of the following July. He took part in the survey of the Northeast boundary-fine between the United States and the British Possessions in North America; estered the Mexican War, and distinguished binself therein, more particularly at the battles of Montercy and Barea Vista, where he was given the brevets of first lieutenant and cartain. He afterward served as an Engineer officer in New Mexico and in Minnesota Territory. Between 1858 and 1859 he explored the route for a Pacific railway from the Rio Grande to the Red River, baving meanwhile, in 1856, been made a captain in Regular Army. He was placed on lighthouse duty until the breaking out of the Civil War, when he

mutil the breaking out of the Givil War, when he was commissioned in Egalder general of Volunteers, ment, and it was maily through his idle unangement of the campaign that Price was forced to the southeastern partial of the State, and that Now Malirid was taken (March 11th, 1982). One week here he was commissioned a major centum and the the Arch 11th, 1982). general, and on the 8th of April, Island No. 10 was explained by hin, with the assistance of Commodors Fooke. At the head of 35,000 men he joined the contibland armies under General Helbeck on the 22d of April, and participated in the ndivance on Corintib. On the 20th of June he was orders East, and two disys later be took command of the Army of Virgida, comprising the forces under Bunks, McDowell and Fremont, Satisfied that no effective co-operation could exist between his army and that of the Potomac without a general-in-chief, he suggested that Ifalleck be called from the West and appointed to the chief command. On the 14th of the same month Pupe was promoted in be a brigadier general in same month Pope was promoter in or a prognore-greener the the Regular Army, and Issued in militees wherein he stated that he had left at the West an army whose policy had been "attack and not defense," and who had "always seen the leaks of their enemies." He had heard a great deal of "taking strong positions and holding them," as well as of "lines of tetreat and bases of supplies"; what he wented was to find iciteria and losses of supplies; "y wait a women's was unjusticed produtions from which his men could "most cessily advance against the enemy, study the probable lines of ratreat of their opponents, and leave their own for to take care of themselves", they should all, in feet, "hook before and not behind." Duple clock the field on the 29th of July, said one month later fought the unsuccessful accord battle on Built Run. He took fought the unsuccessful accound buttle or Buil Root. In took part also in the ongogeneis of Chandilly, which was fought on the 1st of Styptember, 1862, and einded lib milliary carees in the Bast. It has ferveard blitterly complained of the lack of ecooperation shown little throughout by McCiellaid and some of his statesthates. On the oby after the lace amond lattic he was greated his request to be redirect from com-sual of the Army of Virgidia, which latter became part of the Army of the Folomer, and he renuncal command of the Department of the Swithered.

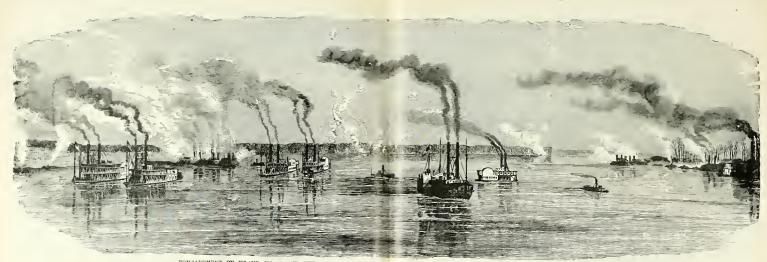


BOMBARDMENT OF ISLAND NO. 10 AND THE CONFEDERATE FORTH FROM A SERTE

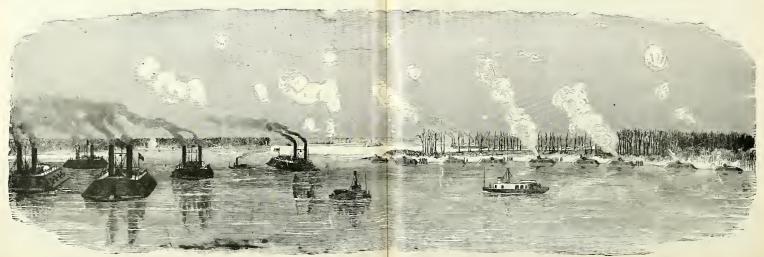


NIGHT ATTACK ON ISLAND No. 10 BY THE FEDERA

FROM A SEL

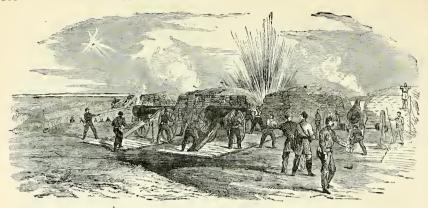


BOMBARDMENT OF ISLAND NO. 10 AND THE CONFEDERATE PORTERATION'S ON THE KENTUCKY SHORE, OPPOSITE, MARCH 17th, 1862.



NIGHT ATTACK ON ISLAND No. 10 BY THE FEDERAL GUNBOATS AND MORTAR FLEET, MARCH 1862.

FROM A SERTEC WILL LOTIL.



CAPTAIN MORRIS'S BATTERY OF 80-POUND PARROTT GUNS FIRING ON FORT NACON, APRIL 2011, 1862.

FROM A SECTION OF J. H. SCHELL.

CAPTURE OF SOUTH MILLS AND OF FORT MACON.

SHORTLY after the occupation of Beanfort, N. C., a force under General Reno, consisting of the Sixth New Hampshire, Ninth and Eightyninth New York, Twenty-First Massichusetts and Fifty-first Pennsylvania Regimente, had advanced up the Passpotank River to intercept a body of Confederates about leaving for Norfolk.

By an eversight the Confederates were informed of the movement, and when the Federals had come within about a mile and a half of South Mills, they were unexpectedly met by a fire of grape and canister from a force concealed in the woods. This attack was hravely withstood and re-



MORTAR PRACTICE-PUTTING IN THE SHELL

sponded to, and in a short time the opposing force was compelled to fall back in the woods, whence they were afterward rapidly driven by one of the transports in charge of Captain Flusser.

The Federal loss was 113. That of the Confederates could not be as certained.

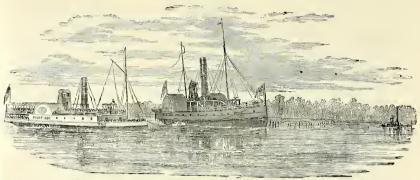
A few hours after the battle, Genoral Reno's force returned to its starting-point.

In the meantime, Oenceal Parke had made a recomnoissance on Bogue Spit, and, with the aid of the Fourth and Fifth Rhode Island and the Eighth Connecticat Regiments, had driven in the Confederate pickets, and secured a favorable location for the batteries intended to operate against Fort Macon. These batteries



THE 16-INCH MORTAR BATTERY, MEDTENANT FLAGLER, IN ACTION AT PORT MACON, APRIL 20th, 1863.

There is the company of the company



Pikk Boy. Canada Confedente Battery. Sunken Steamer Alberraria.

TRANSFER OF RELEASED PRISONERS FROM THE "PILOT BOY" TO THE "COSSACK," IN PAMALCO SOUND, N C.

consisted of four 10-inch mortars, four Sinch mortars and three 30-pound Parrott gans, ander the respective ommands of Lieumants Flagler and routy, Third New York Artillery, and of Captain Morris, Frast Regular Artillery.

Treparations were completed on the 24th of Juril, when General bursated arrived, and arly the following monning the bombardment tegan with the 10-inch mortars, which is considered by the other batteries, as tell as by a steady fire your on the gunb-sta Bayjoin. Genulosk, Chippuwa and State of Geojua. These, however,



SHELLING FORT MACON. SIGHTING THE MORTAR

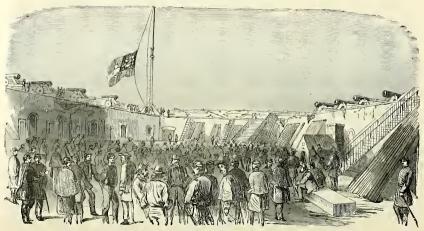
could not well hold their own to advantage in the rough sea, and after fighting a little over an hour, were withdrawn,

The bomhardment was continued by the batteries until four o'clock in the afternoon, when a white flag was displayed over Fort Macon, foolowed shortly with an offer to surrender. The following morning, April 20th, Fort

The following morning, April 25th, Fort Macon was taken possession of, with about 500 prisoners, 20,000 pounds of powder, 400 tand of arms, and a

quantity of ammunition.

The Confederates had lost 7 killed and 18 wonnded, and the Federals only 1 killed and 3 wounded.



SUBRENDER OF POST MACON—LOWERING THE CONFEDERATE FLAG, APRCS 20rm, 100a.
Prod , Serticu by J. D. Schelle.

ALBERT SIDNEY JOHNSTON.

BORN in Kentucky in 1803 | appointed to the Milliary Academy at West Folta, and contern the army, July | st., Academy at West Folta, and contern the army, July | st., 1826, as accord lieuteoant of the Sixth Infactory. Be served in the Black Hawk War, and afterward left the army until 1836, when he emigrated to Texas, and once more entered he score took the place of General Fellix Houston, who he'd the score took the place of General Fellix Houston, who he'd the score took the place of General Fellix Houston, who he'd the which Johnson This fed to a duch between the two, in which Johnson This fed to a duch between the two, in direct general until 1838, when he was much Secretary of War of Texas, and during the following year organized an expedition organiset the troublesome Cherokes, who were totally routed in an engagement on the Neches.

In 1840 ha settled upon a plentation, and in 1840 entered the Narican War, at the head of a Texan rollmare rule regiment. He served as inspector-general on the staff of Cocoral W. O. Butler, and distinguished himself natidly a the hethe of Monterey. In 1840 he was uppointed paymenter of the army, with the rank of mayor, by President Taylor, and served as such until 1855, when he was made colocel of the Second United States Cavalry. Two years later he commanded the forces which were sent to Utak in Grace the Mormones into bedience to the Federal laws, became commander of the Department of Utak, and far the came commander white new property of the Proceedings of the Department of the Pacific. He resigned this position in the army at the commencement of the Civil War, and traveled overshed to reach the sent of the Capatic and the State of the Confederate Government which immediately appointed thin a general, and placed him at the least of the Confederate Government which immediately appointed thin a general, and head the sent of the Capation of the State State of the Capation of the Mississippi.

At the battle of Shirbs, or Patishrup Landings hes upon At the lastic for Shirbs, or Patishrup Landings have an in chief command, with General Beautrepard second, and dishered the Control of the Contro

FREDERIC WEST LANDER,

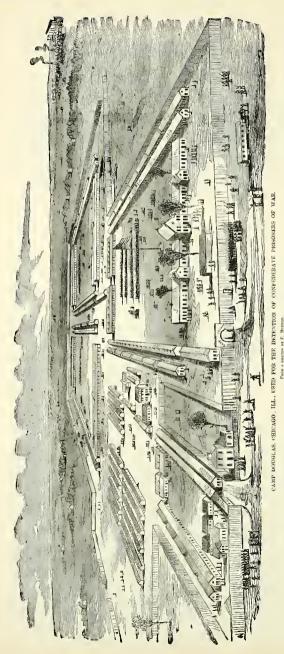
BORN at Saken, Mass., December 17th, 1822; studied at the Milliary Academy at Norwick, Vt. 10 the years 1835 and 1890 he served as superiorisedne of the Overland Wagon Road to California. In this service he distinguished bimself is repeated economies with the Indians, who there serious obstacles in his way. In his second expedition, surroying

for a railroad, be was the only surviver of his party.

At the breshing out of the Civil War he resolved many important services to the Federal Government. He joined the staff of Georal McClelon, in Western Virginia, as a volunteer, and participated in the successful hattle of Philippi, lawing there been given the command of the Ninth Lodiana and Pourtreenth Online Regiments. He was afterward assigned to Georard Roscena's command, and dateloguished bilioself at the battle of Rich Monatais, July 1110, 1881, it is said thin when his horse was about once him, at the last-mand engagement, he fought so foot, and advanced to the attack of one of the enemy's gone. He shot all the most which we had been done on the health of the health of the work of the health of the h

Constant work and exposure, nowever, aggravated niswound, and after a while led to a foot congestion of the brain, from which he died, on the 2sl of March, 1882, while at Paw-Paw, Van, on the Upper Potomer, I Hs wife, Jean Margaret Davempat, was a distingui-shed actress previous to her nortrings in 1880. Site served as hospital amost all through like war, and in 1885, returned to the stage.

Upon General Lander's death, McClelland issued a general order commending his many qualities. His body was laken to Washington and embaland, and key has taste at the residence of Salmao P. Chase, Secretary of the Treasury, being afterward removed to New York, and theace to Salem, where imposing cromonoles were held of his last resting place.



GATTLE OF SHILOH OF PITTSBURG LANDING

OOC. PATION OF CORINTH, MISS.

IMMEDIATELY after the surrender of Cort Donelson, General Grant was assigned by General Halleck to the comtriet, "limits not defined," and set about actively making preparations for the capture of Corinth, which was a point of great strategie value, at the junction of the Mobile and Ohio and the Charleston

and Memplis Railways.
Grant's plans were being extensively and rap'dly carried out, when, to the was ordered, on the 4th of March, 1862, to turn over his forces to General Charles Ferguson Smith, and to await further instructions at Fort Henry. No eason being assigned for this sudden ontranking, General Grant immediately courted an inquiry and asked, meanwhile, to be at once fully relieved from duty. This was not done, however, for duty. Halleck looked into the groundless atiarges, mainly of neglect, which a jealous fellow-officer had raised, and satisfying himself that nothing attached to Grant but what was highly commendable, the latter was once more placed in chief command of the district on the 14th of the same month.

Grant set about more vigorously than ever to complete his original plans, and to make up for the delays fereibly in-curred, and at the commencement of April his army, as well as the two uu-

April his army, as well as the two un-armored gunboats Tyler and Lexing- rinth, where lay the forces commanded by General ton, had arrived at Pittsburg Land- Albert Sidney Johnston, and which had just been ing, on the Tennessee River. The latter place was strengthened by those brought from Island No. 10. little over twenty miles to the northeast of Co-



LEWIS WALLACE

General Beauregard had generously declined the

offer made him by General Johnston to turn over to him the command of the united forces, having, he said, come to the West to assist Johnston, and not to supersede him.

The army under General Grant consisted, first, of five divisions, led by Generals John A. McClermand, Lewis Wallace, William T. Sherman, Stephen A. Hurtunt and W. T. L. Wallace, the latter being given the division heretofore led by General Charles F. Smith, who had but just died at Savannah, A sixth division was afterward made up of the forces constantly arriving, and given to General B. M. Prentiss. The divisions and the subdivisions were as fellows:

First Dirision

Major-general John A. McCleroand, Pist Brigade-(1) Colonel A M. Hare; (2. Colonel M. M. Hare; (2. Colonel M. M. Lare; (3. Colonel M. M. Lare; (4. Colonel M. M. Crocker-Eighth and Eighteenth Ullinols, Eleventh and Thirtecuth lowa, Second Blinols Light Artillery (Battery D). Second Brigade-Colonel C C. Marsh—Eleventh, Twentleth, Forty-fifth and Forty-tighth

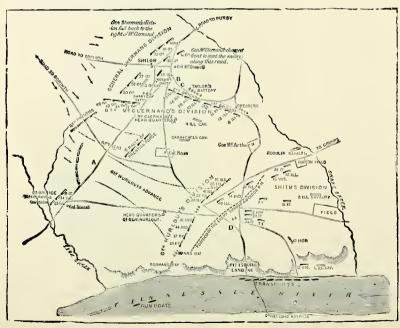
Third Brigade-(1.) Colonel Julius Raith; (2.)

Third Brigude—(1.) Coloned Julius yauth y (2.) Lieutumit - Colonel E. P. Wood — Sextoffeenth, Twenty-pitoth, Forty-third and Forty-pitch Bl nois, Curniclasci's Illiots Cavalir Not Briguded—Stewart's Liliots Cavalry, First Billioo's Ligid Artillery (Buttery D.), Second Hi-nois Light Artillery (Buttery D.), Fourteenth Child Billion's

Ohio Battary. Second Division.

(1) Briguder-general W. H. L. Wallace;
(2) Colonel James M. Tuttle.
First Brigode-Colonel James M. Tuttle-Sec
ond, Seventh, Twelfth and Fourteenth Iowa.
Second Brigado-(1) Brigader general John
MeArthur; (2) Colonel Thomas Morton-Nieth
und Twelfth Blinds Eighty -first Ohio Thirteenth Missouri, Berge's Sharpshooters (Fourteenth

Therecan assume the Misouri, Misouri, Misouri, Third Brigade—(1.) Colone T. W. Sweeny; (2.) Colone S. D. Baldwin—Elighth Lown, Seventh, Fiftisch, Fifty-cocond Fifty-cocond and Fifty-cighth Illinois.



MAP SHOWING THE BOADS AND POSITION OF THE CAMPS, BEFORE AND DURING THE BATTLE OF SHILOH. Mann a Secreta by M. Leven.



BATLE OF PITTSBURG LANDING, SUNDAY, APRIL 312, 1823. DEPERATE DEFENSE OF GENERAL MCCLERNAND'S SECOND LINE BY THE PEDERAL TROOPS. FROM & DELIGHT BY HENRY LOVIE

Noi Brigaded - Socon i United States Crav-sity (Company D. Fourth United States Curvily (Company D. Second Hillinds Leav-alty (Companies A and B) First Illinois Light Artillery (Bat**ry *) First Missouri Light Artillery (Batteries D, II and K).

Third Division.

Major-general Lewis Wallace, First Brigade - Colonel Murgan L, Smith -Eighth Missouri, Eleventh and Twentyfourth Indiana orth Indiana. Second Brigade—Colonel Jahn M. Thayer

-First Nebniska, Twenty-third Indiana, Fifty-sixth and Fifty-eighth Ohia Third Brigade - Colonel Charles Whit-

Third Hrigade—Colona Charles Whit-licey—Twentieth, Sixty-eighth, Seventy-stath and Seventy-eighth Ohio. Not Brigadd—Thurber's First Missouri Light Artillery (Buttery 1), Tuompson's Nutth Iodiana Buttery, Fifth Ohio Cavalry (Third Battellion), Eleventh Illinois Cavalry (Third Battellion) ('Third Bathdian).

(Corre Battanen).

Fourth Division.

Brigadier-general Stephen A Hurlbut.

Brigadier-general Stephen A Hurlbut.

19; Colonel Same C. Popth — Third Inwa,

Tweaty-eighth, Thirty-second and Fortyfirst Illinois

econd Brigade—Cohmel James C. Venteli

Second Brigate—Colony James C. Ventel,
"Twenty-fith Indiana, Fourteenth, Fif-teenth and Forty-sixth Illinois.
Third Brigade—Brigadier general J. C.
Lauman—Thirty-first ard Forty-fourth In-diana, Seventeenth and Twenty-fiftl. Ken-

Not Brigaded-Fifth Ohio Cavalry (First ana Second Battations), Thirteeath Ohio Battery, Missouri Light Artillery (Mann's Battery), and Second Michigan Battery.

Fifth Dirich

Brigadier-general W. T. Sherman. First Brigade—Colonel J. A. McDowell— Sixth Iowa, Forty-sixth Ohio, Fortieth

Scend Brigaile—(1) Colonet David L. Scend Brigaile—(1) Colonet David L. Staart; (2) Colonel T. Killy Smith—Fitty-tith Hitnois, Fitty-fourth Zouwes, and Seventy-6 vi Olifo. Third Brivade—Colonel J. H. lebrundt— Fitty-third, Fr.ty-ginth and Seventy-sever.h

Fourth Brigade - Colonel R. P. Buck-

land-Forty-eighth, Seventieth and Seventysecond Ohio,

Escool Ohio,
Not Brigarded—Fourth Difficis Cavalry
(First and Second Battalian a, First Illinois
Light Artillery (Battery B), First Illinois
Light Artillery (Battery E).

Sixth Division Brigadier-general B. M. Pientisa.

First Brigade—Colonel Everett Peabody— Tweety-first and Twenty-fifth Missonri, Sixtee uh Wisconsio and Twelth Michigan. Second Brigade—Colonel Mudison Miller— Eighteenth Missouri, Sixty-first Illinois and

Not Drigaded-Eleventh Illinois Cavalry teight companies), Fifth Ohio Battery, First Minnesota Battery, Eighteenth Wisconsin, Twenty-third Missouri and Fifteenth Iowa.

Pseudy-dulid Association from the control form.
Unassigned Troops—Fifteenth Michigan, Fourtearth Wiscosia, Eighth Ohio Battery, First Illinois Light Artiflery (Battery II), First Illinois Light Artiflery (Battery II), Second Illinois Light Artiflery (Battery B), Second Illinois Light Artiflery (Battery F).

Grant's army, which represented a total of nearly 45,000 men, lay at Pittsburg Landing awaiting the arrival of the forces under General Buell, which

had left Nashville og the 28th of Murch and Columbia on the 2d of April. His intention was to march once upon Corinth with Buell's reinforcements, and, pending their carly arrival, he did not deem it secessary to construct any carthworks or other temporary means of defense,

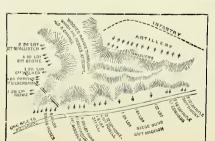
Upon learning of the intended junction of the two armies, however, General Beaurogard decided to move immediately from Corinth, and not only prevent their union, but, if pussible, to first attack and defeat Grant a force, and then to likewise successfully engage Itaell's army, which, it was thought, could not reach the ground before the 7th of April.

Orders were accordingly given at one o'clock on the morning of the 3d, under the supposition that the entire Confederate force could be in the vicinity of Shiloh Church very early on the 5th, when the battle



would be opened. But the delays incident to the movement of an army of nearly 40,000 men, coupled with the difficulties arising from a very heavy rainsform on the 4th, provented the concentration of the advancing forces at the intended point until late on the afternoon of the following

day. On the same ovening, Buell's army of nearly



PLAN SHOWING THE POSITION OF THE FORCES DURING THE GREAT ARTILLERY FIGHT ST PITTSBURG LANDING.

23,000 men had, by steady marching through bad roads, succeeded in reach ing Savannah, only eight miles away on the opposite side of the river. There it escamped, for no suitable transports were yet in readiness to convey it across.

The Confederate army new op-posing Grant's forces, and under General Albert Sidney Johnston, with General P. G. T. Beanregard second in command, was subdivided in the following manner:

PIRST CORPS, Major general Leonidas Polk.

First Division, Brigadier general Charles Clark. First Brigade—Colonel R. M. Russel, Recond Brigade — Brigadier-general A. P. Strazert Second Division.

Major-general B. F. Cheatharn, First Brigade-Brigadier-general Bushrod R. Johns n. Second 3rigade—Calouel W. H. Stephens. Second 3rigade—Calouel for new, 9,35

Total Fir.t Corps, present for any, 9,352 SECOND CORPS. Major Leneral Braxton Brage

Tirst Diris Brigadier-general Daviel Ruggles. First Brigade-Calonel R L Gibson Second Brigade-Brigadier-general Patton

Third Brigade-Colonel Preston Pond. S coud Ditt

Brigodier-general J. M. Withers, First Brignde-Brigadier-general A. H. Gluideo.
Second Brigado Brigadier general J. R.

Chalmers.
Third Brigade — Brigadier general J. K.

Total Second Corps, present for duty 16.279 TRIED CORPS.

Major-general William J. Hardee First Brigade - Brigadier - general T. C.

coud Brigade-Brigadier-general Patrick 73. Cleburne, Third Brigade—Brigadier-general S. A. M.

Wood

Total Third Corps, present for duty, 4,747 DESERVE COPPS Major-general J. C. Breckingidee

First (Kentucky) Brigade - Colonel R P Trabue,
Second Brigado - Brigadier general J. 8

Third Brigade-Colonel W. S. Stathant

Total Reserve Corps, present forduty 7,211 Total infantry and artiflery, 97,589: Cav airy, 2,009. Grand total, 29,598

Several regiments joined the army on the march to Corinth, increasing the offsetive force present on the field to 49.335. Colonel Hill's Tennessee regiment joined during the engagement on Sanday,
At about three o'clock on Sanday morning, April

Arms, 1802. 6th, the Confederate ermy moved for ward vory quietly in three lines of battle, General Hardee's being in the lead across

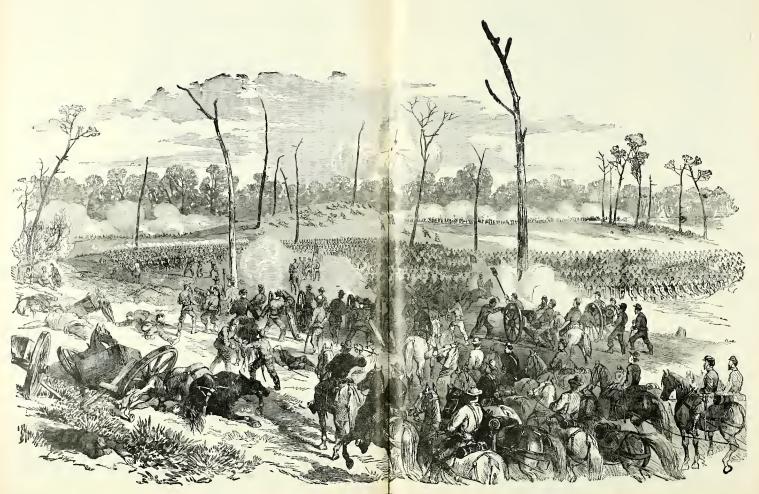
the Corinth Road, while Polk's forces were deployed on his left toward Owl Creek, and Bragg's division stood on his right opposite Ridge Road, with Breekinridge's reserves extending behind Brugg's right wing toward Lick Creek. At about five o'clock all was in readmess for the attack. Ceneral Hardeo's pickets drove in those of General Prontiss, and a few minutes luter the active Confederate line followed. Almost simultaneously the Confederate brigades of Anderson and Pond attacked the left of Sherman's division, posted a little beyond the Shiloh Church, and fell upon Prentiss's force, which lay below, and almost in a line with Shorman's, across the Ridge Read.

The attack proved a complete

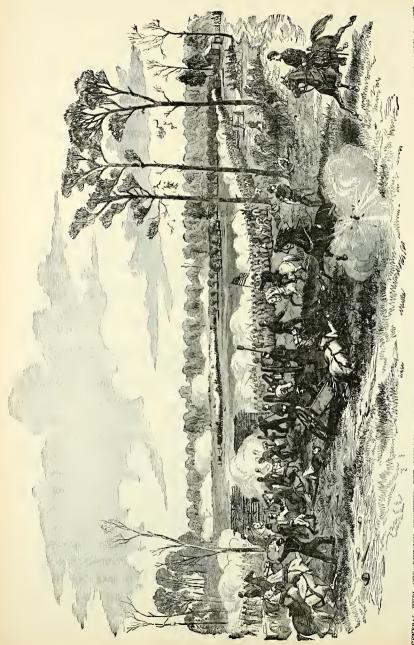
^{*}Rhahman commutated but brigades when the troops were aligned, leaving his brigade made com-mand of Colond R. O. Shaver Second Art. and



ENGAGEMENT OF GENERAL LEWIS WALLACE'S DIVISION, O



ENGAGEMENT OF GENERAL LEWIS WALLACE'S DIVISION, ON TE RIGHT WING, AT THE BATTLE OF PITTSBURG LANDING



CENERAL HUBLACES DIVISION RECEIVING THE COMBINED ATLACK OF JOHNSTON, CHEMICAL WITHERS, AND BRECKINENDER, AT THE BATTLE OF SHILDEN APRIL 60m, 1862. REPULSE OF THE CONFEDERATES AT THE PEACH ORCHARD

surprise, although the Federals should have been wirned of the danger threatening thom by an injudicious reconnoissance which some of the cavalry of Bragg's division had previously made in force, and during which they had captured one office and several mon.

The Confederate onelanglit was so forcely made, that Colone Hiddebrand's brigade, which was largely composed of raw troops, field back in dismay. The First and the Fourth Brigades, auder Colonels McDowoll and Backland, which had just about completed a new line, were likewise rapidly forced back, with the loss of a battery, upon McClernand's division. The latter lay in the rear of Pronties's force, and had been called up to assist Sherman on the left, while Hurlbut was asked to come to the aid of Prenties'.

By seven o'clock the whole of Sherman's line and McClernand's left were engaged. With the aid of Taylor's Chicago Battery of heavy gans, which did adminable exception, the troops now held their ground well, encouraged as they were by General Sherman binnelf, who was seen exposed in the very thickest of the fight, although he had been shot through the hand very early in the action.

Two hours later, Hardee's foll column and part of Bengg's force had emerged from the woods opposite Sherman's extreme left, and engaged the latter while Polk was moving toward Sherman's rear-The Federal columns had been horriedly reorganized by General Graut, who had joined Sherman

without delay upon bearing the sound of battle. Grant had sent orders to General Lewis Wallace to come up from Crump's Landing, and a new line had been formed upon a ridge in advance of Snake Creek, where the Confederates were ably beld in check, but the remainder of Bragg's division had in the mean time threwn nearly its whole weight upon Prentiss's First Brigade under Colonel Peabody threatening to overcome it, and make on opening to the

Hurlbut had, at the first uttack, scut only his Second Brigade, nuder Colonel Vealch; but these not proving sufficient, the First and the Third Brigades, under

Coloneds Williams and Lauman, had followed, too late, however, to do much, if any, good. Nor did Prentise's Second Brigade or General McArthur's brigade of W. H. L. Wallace's division belp matters. McArthur had been sent to help Stant's brigade of Sbremmi's division, which had injudiciously been placed beyond a large intervening gap on the Hamburg Road, and was then in danger of being cut off. Visitaking the road, however, he had, like Colonel Miller, come upon a large force of Confederates, which had compelled both brigades to fall back.

An overwhelming force had, meauthile, been opposed to Prentiss's First Brigade, which had become outirely separated from the rest, and had to fight its way unaided. With his few regiments, Prentiss ministained his ground for several hours, fight ing steadily all the white, until his rear being gained by the Confederates, the force was completely surrounded, and he was completely surrounded, and he was completely surrounded, and he was complete to surrender.

Colonel Swerett Peahody was killed emly in the action. If a land gone forward with the Twenty-fifth Missouri Regiment, and by the steadiness with which they net the Confederate for, had prevented what might well have proved a total surprise to the Federals.

After the division of Prentiss's force, Stuart's brigade was compelled to full back from ridge to ridge until almost entirely



LOVELL H ROUSSEAU



SAVED BY HIS WIG.



EVERETT PEABODY,

out of the field, the main attack of the successful Confederates being, however, directed against the remainder of McClermand's forces, then well stationed along the Corinth and Pittsburg Landing roads.

Firsh Confederate regiments were so ably directed at this point, that McClernand soon had to give way to the superior numbers, and by eleven o'clock his army was on a line with that of General Hurlbut.

At noon, the Confederates held possession of the camps which McClernand, Prontise, Sherman, and Stunt had occupied in the moriog, and in addition to the capture already mentioned, had taken many prisoners, nearly half of both McAllister's and Schwartz's artiliery, besides servani of Dresser's cannons, some cuissons, and a large number of horges.

Theo romained almost intact, and within reach, but Iwo divisions, those of General Haribut and W. H. L. Wallace, which, with the remants of Prentise's army, covered the depots of stores and ammunition, as woll as the transports. Wallace had closed up the gap on Hurlbut's left, and was stongly stationed with the batteries of Richardsoo, Stonie and Webber, under Major Cavender.

The object of the Confedenates was to ture the

The object of the Confederates was to turn the left of the Federals, and to drive them down to the river after capturing their base at the Landing. Opposite Hurbat stood Johnston, with the divisions of Generals Cheatham, Withers and Breckin-

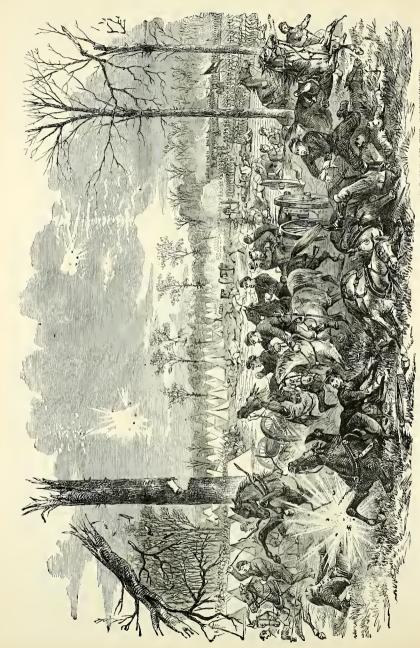
r.dgo. The ewer hurled against the Ft deral line, and the battle commenced anew, raging ferrely all the afternoon. The chief objective appeared to be It or I but's artillery, which, admirably located and served, was toing great damage.

An assault was made upon the latter, but was repulsed with great loss. The uttack was renewed again and again, but unavailingly, as the Federals were unflineling. For a long while they maintained a successful resustance, and with the signal aid afforded them by Mana's Ohio Battery of light guas, especially while deployed at the Peach Orchard, they held

their ground doggedly. Superior anubors of Confederates, which had forced back the right of the line, soon commoniced an attack upon their links, however, and after butting through burning woods and across several heavy ridges, pressed them further toward the view. Here the remnants of McClernand's and of Shorman's armics soon bad to follow them.

By five o'clock the Federals, after their persistent fighting aeross all the ridges and roads, and losing nearly 4,000 in killed, wonded and prisoners, were huddled togother in a confused mass upon a plateau near the high banks of the Landing, as well as under the banks along the river close by the transports.

For a while all ciloris to reform the troops proved maturiling. There was no time to less, however, as the Confederate could not but soon follow up the advantages gained. At sted must be made at all cost, pending the arrival of s-me of Buall's loces, of which the rangement was arrendy in sight. The remnants of the army were finally crowded inside a semi-circle, hurriculty formed, with some teary ntilley that had been purked at the Lumling, as well as with the guns were monated upon being of the field, and under the direction of Colonel J. D. Webster, Grant's chief of staff, the guns were mounted upon a line of carciworks thrown up while the Confederate were compelling arrangements.



S ARTHLERY, AND DRESSER'S BATTERY, BY THE CONFEDERATES, CAPTURE OF MCCLERNAND'S HEADQUARTERS, MCALLISTER'S AND SCHWARTZ AT PITTSBURG LANDING, STIN

placed in position when the Confederates again appeared in force, and opened a vigorous fire upon the Federals, which the latter promptly met.

Just then the gamboats Tyler and Lexington,

under command of Lientenant William Gwin, were afforded the opportunity they had been all day looking for. They, too, responded to the Confederate fire, and by unexpectedly hurling their eight-inch shell and sixty-four-pound shot up the hill, created dismay throughout the ranks in which they were rapidly falling.

Toward evening the head of Nelson's Fourth Division of Buell's army came upon the scene. It had hurried along the overflowed roads on the opposite side of the river, and after dropping the artillery, which they found they could not drag along quickly enough, the men were ferried across in time to aid the wellnigh disenneerted Federals.

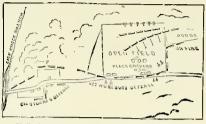
As Ammen's brigade rushed quickly

the haddled troops. The Confederates attempted time and time again to assault the Federal position across the wooded ravine that now separated them, and had once nearly succeeded in turning the Federal right, but with the aid of Ammen's three regiments they were besten back, retiring altingether at about nine o'clock, when the fire

Lewis Wallace, whom Grant had ordered in the morning to come up from Crump's Landing and form on the right, reached the Landing at nightill, and was then severely censured for his apparent failure to carry out orders. He explained, howver, that after leaving two of his regiments at Cromp's Landing, he had put his entire division in notion immediately upon receiving Grant's order,

for a final assault. These guns had scarcely been the roar of battle quickening his steps toward what he believed was the acurest point to the right of the Federal army,

A. Rawlins, Grant's adjutant-general, had overtaken



PLAN OF DEFENSE AT THE PEACH ORCHARD-LEFT WING.

to the front, new life seemed to spring through him, and stated that, by reason of the successful advance of the Confederates, the Federal right had become the Confederate rear, in the direction of which he was advancing. He limd then retraced his steps, crossed Snake Creek by the river road, and reached the Landing without loss of time.

The night closed with the Confederates occupying the former Federal camps, upon which the gunhoats kept a running fire till the next morning. The Confederate losses had been very great, indeed, the most important being that of their commanderin-chief. Goneral A. S. Johnston had been killed during the afternoon, while almost recklessly exposing himself, directing the movements of his troops. The chief command had then devolved troons upon General Beauregard, whose headquarters were established at the Shiloh Church.

On the Federal side, General W. H. L. Wallace had been mortally wounded, while endeavoring to stem the advance of Generals Polk and Hardee's After marching about six miles, Captain John forces upon his own and those of General Sherman, his place being taken by Colonel J. M. Tuttle.

who had previously headed the First Brimde

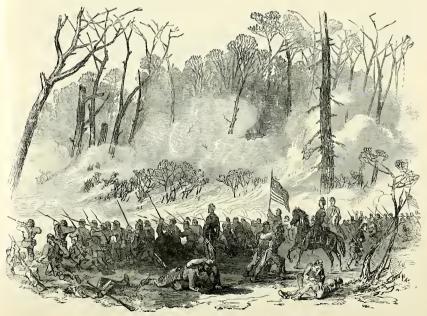
Monday, April 7th, found the coutending armies established apon new Aron, 1822 lines, arranged with great difficulty during the dark and very stormy night that had followed the previous day's hattle.

The incessant firing of the gunboats had compelled the Confederates to abandon fully one-half the ground they had previously gained, and they were now stationed a little in advance of the camps originally ocenpied by Sherman, McClernand and Prentiss. General Hardee held the right of the line with his own division, having on the extreme right of the latter both Chalmers's and Jackson's brigades, belonging to Withers's

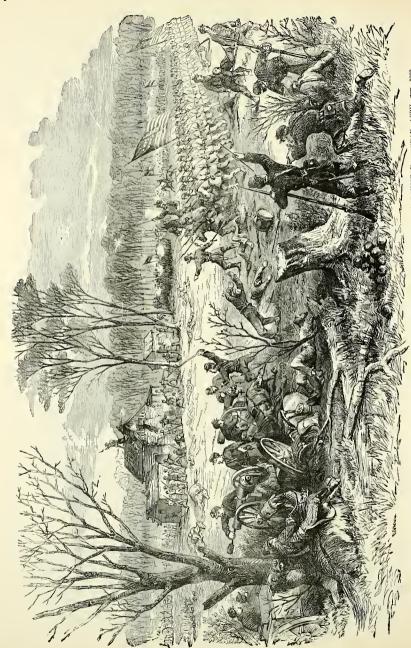
division, and next to these came Breckinridge's and Polk's forces, the last named being reduced by Clark's division, which, with the remainder of Brugg's troops, occupied the extreme left.

The remainder of Buell's forces had been arriving by land and water during the entire night, and at break of day the Federals had the Fourth Brigade of McCook's division, and the comparatively fresh divisions of Generals Nelson and Crittenden of Buell's army, as well as Lewis Wallaco's division of Grant's army, in position for a renewal of the comflict. The Fifth and Sixth Brigades of McCook's this ision could not be brought up until about eight o'elock in the morning. The First Division of Buell's army, commanded by General George II.

Thomas, was too far in the rear to take part in Monday's engagement, and but one brigade, Colonel



ORTY-FOURTH REGIMENT, INDIANA VOLUNTEERS, ENGAGED AT PITTSBURG LANDING, APRIL STR. 1883 - THE WOODS ON FIRE PROM A SHATCH BY H. LOVIE



RECAPTURE OF ARTILLERY, AT PITTSBURG LANDING, BY THE FIRST OHIO REGIMENT, UNDER GENERAL ROUSSEAU, MUNDAY, APRIL 773, 1862

G. D. Wagner's, of General T. J. Wood's division. arrived in time to participate actively in the pursuit of the Confederates at the close of the action,

The following constituted that portion of the Army of the Ohio which reached the field of

Second Division

Brigudier-general Alexander McDowell McCook, Fourth Brigade - Brigadier-general Lovell II. Roussean-Battalions of the Fifteeuth, Sixteenth and Nineteenth United States Infantry, First Ohlo, Sixth Indiana and Third Ken-

Fifth Brigude-Colonel E. N. Kirk-Seventy-first Penacylvania, Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth Indiona, and Thirty-

Sixth Brigade - Colonel W. B. Gibson - Fifteenth and crty-aloth Ohio, Thirty-wood and Thirty-ninth Indiana. Fifth United States Artillery (Battery II).

Pourth Division.

Brigadier-general William Nelson.

Tenth Brigade-Colonel Jucob Ammen-Sixth and Twenty-Tenth Brigade—Colonel Jacob Ammen—Sixth and Twenty-fourth Ohio, and Thirty-sixth Indiana. Nineteenth Brigade—Colonel William B. Hazen—Sixth Kentucky. Ninth Indiana, and Forty-first Ohio.

Twenty-second Brigade-Colonel S. D. Bruce-First, Secood and Twentieth Kentucky.

Fift: Division.

Brigadier-general Thomas T. Crittenden.

Eleventh Briganie—Brigadier-general J. T. Boyle — Nine-teenth and Fifty-ninth Ofiio, Ninth and Thirteenth Kentucky.

nessee and Alabama regiments, well supported by McCook's left. Seeing this, Colonel Willich's regiartillery. These assailed Nelson, and finally compelled bim to fall back until his force came ap whole line assumed the effensive, with the support of Mondenhall's and Bartlett's batteries, and in turn compelled the ratirement of the Confederates,

with the temporary loss of a battery, captured by the brigade under Colonel Hazen.

The Confederates were quickly reinforced, howver, and by eight o'clock were engaging the two Federal divisions, as well as Ronsseau's brigade, which had just reached the ground on Crittendon's right, accompanied by General Buell himself, Cheatham's division was ordered up from Shiloh Church and thrown on Breekinridge's line, and the contest soon raged fiercely on both sides. Confederate attack became so severs that Hazen's force was completely thrown across the open field into the woods on Crittenden's left, and subjected to a cross fire of artillery which caused a heavy loss. Ammen's brigade, posted on Nelson's left, was meanwhile heavily pressed by superior numbers, and was in imminent danger of being turned, when Terrell's battery of twenty-four-pound howitzers, which belonged to McCook's division, and had just arrived from Savannah, came dashing along, and, with Ammen's aid, sileaced the Confederate pieces.

ment was ordered up, and resorting mainly to a bayonct-charge, prevented the movement. was followed by Kirk's brigade, which entered the position held by Rousseau while the latter retired position near of Robesseau white the hard feeler for a fresh supply of armmunition. The Confeder-ates in the meantime renewed their efforts to separate McCook from Crittenden, and fell on Gibson's brigade so heavily, that the Forty-ninth Ohio Regiment, occupying the left of the line, had to change its front twice in order to prevent the turning of the position.

It was close on two o'clock when Roussean's brigade was ready to reoccupy the front. It was then supported by McClernand on the right, and by the two regiments of Hurlbut's brigade on the left. This force, aided by the fire from both McAllister's and Wood's remaining batteries, moved steadily on, meeting with comparatively little resistance until it neared the thick woods, when a general advance was ordered, and the Federals overcame the last decided stand made by the Coafederates. These Beauregard commanded in person, with the assistance of Generals Polk, Bragg and Breckinridge.

On the extreme Federal right, Wallace had begun the attack before sourise by shelling, with Thurber's and Thompson's batteries, the Confederate position,



SOLDIERS BURNING THE BEAD HOUSES AFTER THE BATTLE OF PITTSBURG LANDING, NEAR THE PEACH ORCHARD.

Fourteenth Brigade - Colonel William L. Smith - Thir

beath Ohlo, Eleventh and Twethy-sixth Kentucky, Menden-ball's Regular Battery and Bartlett's Ohlo Battery. Not Brigoded—Third Kentucky Cavalry, First Ohlo Light Artillery (Battery G), Fourth United States Artillery (Batteries H and M), and Second Indian's Cavalry.

Sixth Division.

Brigodier-general T. J. Wood.

Twentieth Brigade — Brigadier-general J. A. Garfield — Sixty-fourth and Sixty-fifth Oldo, Thirteenth Michigan and Fifty-first Indiana.

Fifty-first Indiana,

'Fwenty-first Brigade—Colonel G. D. Wagner—Fifteenth,
Fartieth, and Fifty-seventh Indiana, and Twenty-fourth

The Federal line was almost perpendicular to the river, and extended from the Hamburg and Purdy Road to near Owl Creek. Buell held the extreme left of the advance, while the forces of Nelson, Crittenden and McCook were extended, in the order named, toward the corps of Lewis Wallace, which occupied the extreme right. Between the forces of Ruell and of Wallace lay the remnants of the divisions engaged in the first day's battle, McClernand being in the centre, and having Sherman and Hartbut respectively on his right and left.

At about helf-past five o'clock, Nelson's division moved forward through the open woods and fields, and was quickly followed by Crittenden's division and Rousseau's Fourth Brigade. Nelson soon came upon some of Forrest's cavalry pickets, which he drove in, and shortly after stood face to face with Chalmers's brigade, part of Gladden's and of Jackson's brigades, and several independent Ten-

The Federal success was only assured, however, when Boyle's brigade came on Nelson's left, and, ided by a concentric fire from Terroll's, Meadenhall's, and Bartlett's batteries, drove the Confeder rates beyond their second and third batteries, capturing several of their guns.

While all this was going on, McCook had been strengthened by his Fifth Brigade, under Colonel Kirk, and by part of the Sixth, led by Colonel Gibson. These had been quickly ferried across from Savannah, and placed on Roussean's right and rear, and were supported by Colonel August Willich's Thirty-second Indiana Regiment, as well as two regiments belonging to Hurlbut's division. Roussean had, from the first, taken an advanced position, repulsed a heavy Confederate charge, and in turn attacked the enemy, which he had forced back. capturing one of its batteric

The giving way of the Confederate right allowed Rousseau to push along more freely until he met the troops that had been withdrawn from Nelson's front, and were being massed in McCleronal's camp of the provious day. There an obstitute contest took place; but the camp was at last yielded to Roussean's Joops, who, in addition, captured one of the batteries which the Confederates had taken on Sunday, and from whoar fire Rousseau had saffered greatly.

The direction which Rousseau had been com-

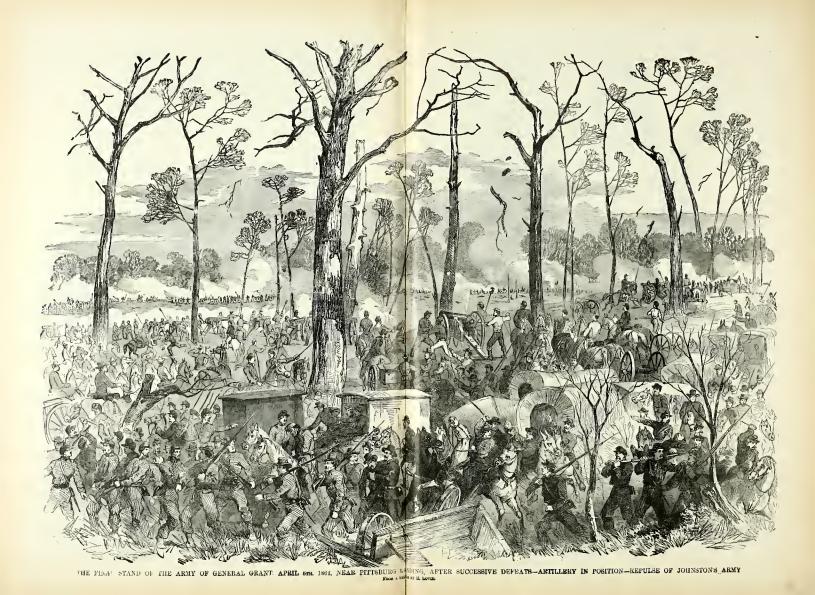
situated in a deep, wooded ravine opposite. He had soon silenced one of the onemy's guns, and followed up the first attack by an advance upon the Confederate left, commanded by General Bragg, whose position on the hill he shortly after occupied.

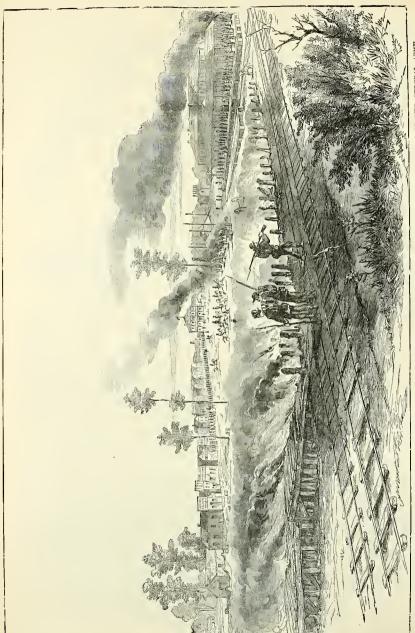
There he remained, waiting for Sherman's division to come up, and by changing his front, made an attempt to turn the Confederate left, in expectation that Sherman would quickly cle.e up the latervening gap. But the Confederates were too quick for him, and made a counter move, cadangering his right. The Federal butteries, ably served, checked this, however, and, aided notably by part of the Eighth Missouri Regiment, succeeded also in driving back a detachment of cavalry which attempted to capture Thurbor's six-gun battery, Colonel Smith's First Brigado had also, meanwhile. repolled an attack me le by a strong infantry force supported by Watson's powerful Louisiana Battery.

When Sherman finally came up, both divisions advanced stendily, not meeting with any marked resistance until close by Shiloh Church, where they oncountered such a flerce infantry and artillery fire, that Sherman's force was compelled to full back rapidly. This left Wallace's flank expused. Upon a squadron of Confederate envulry immediately advanced, but it was met and promptly driven back hy the Twenty-third Indines and the First Nebrasks Before Sherman's lines could be re-Regiments. polled to take left a gap between the forces of formed. Wellace's left had again been seriously McCook and Crittonden, which the Confederates endangered by the obstinute attacks made upon it were about entering for the purpose of turning but the arrival of McGinnis's Eleventh Indiana formed. Wellace's left had again been seriously endangered by the obstitute attacks made upon it;



THE FINAL STAND OF THE ARMY OF GENERAL GRANT APRIL 6TH. 1803. NEAR PITTSBURG





BURNING RALLWAY STAWIONS, WAREHOUSES, AND SUPPLIES, AT COHNTIL MISS.—RETREAT OF THE CONFEDERATE AND ENTRY OF THE FEDERAL ARMY
PROS A SERVED OF THESE SERVED OF THE PROS A SERVED OF THE STATE OF THE PROS A SERVED OF THE PROS A SERVED OF THE SERVED OF THE PROSENT OF THE PROSENT

Wood's Seventy-eighth Ohio, and part of McClernand's force, afforded timely aid, and enabled Wallace to hold his ground until a brilliant dash, made by Colonel Willich's regiment, which McCook had rent forward, compelled the Confederates to give

When Sherman's force again advanced, it moved abreast of Rousseau's brigade, thus completing an unbroken Federal line which, with Wallace's force shead in the wood, pressed stendily forward, until the enemy was found retreating in all directions, and the Federals came to a stand not for from Shiloh Church

The Confederates had been ordered to withdraw from the field, when Beauregard saw that further resistance was useless without additional reinforcements. He had sent conriers to hurry forward Van Dorn's army of nearly 20,000 men, with which ne had contemplated renewing the attack.

Pailing, however, to ascertain its exact where

killed, 7.495 wounded, and 3,022 missing, a total of 12,190, on the side of the Federals; and 1,728 killed, 8,012 wounded, and 959 missing, a total of 10.699, on the side of the Confederates.

Among the additional casualties on the Confederate side were George W. Johnson, the Provisional Governor of Kentucky, killed on Monday; General Gladden, who died from wounds previously re-ceived; General Cheatham, who had three horses shot under him, and who was also wounded; and Generals Bowen, Clark, Johnston, and Hindman, who were wounded on the first day.

On the Federal side General Shorman was again wounded, and had three horses shot under him. during Monday's battle: Colonel Stuart was wounded severely early the same morning, but kept the field till weakness compelled him to give way to Colone! T. Kilby Smith; Colonel Hicks and Lieutenant-

At four o'clock firing had entirely ceased. The the 12th. He reorganized the crunes by giving the right wing to General George A. Thomas, the con tre to General Buell, and the left to General Pope's Army of the Missouri, nearly 25,000 strong. whole force, of about 108,000 men, was given the name of The Grand Army of the Tennessee, with General Grant second is command, mbe reserves were placed in charge of General McClernand.

No movement of any importance was again made oward Corinth until the 3d of May, when the Federal troops took pessession of Monterey, located about six miles from Beauregard's new lines,

On the 30th of April, Colonel Morgan L. Smith was sent out by General Lewis Wallace with a brigade of infantry and three battalions of cavalry, and, after a short engagement in the woods with a body of Confederates, successfully tore up the track of the Mobile and Ohio Railway, near Purdy. They likewise destroyed an important bridge close by, thus cutting off the supplies and reinforcements



SCENE IN CAMP LIFE BEFORE CORINTIL .- MESS OF THE THIRTEENTH ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS.

donts at that time, he had asked Colonel Chisbohn to superintend the clearing of the roads, and leaving Colonel Thomas Jordan, adjutant-general of the army, to protect the retreat, he had caused the retirement of his forces, which was began at about half-past two, and continued in perfect order and precision, in the direction of Corinth.

Beanregard's reserve of nearly 12,000 men, in charge of Breckinridge, was posted on a communiding ridge, and remained there for nearly half un hour awaiting attack. It is said that, in the expectation of a vigorous parsuit, Beauregard had told Breckinridge: "This retreat must not be a tout! You hold the enemy back, if it requires the loss of your last man," and that the reply was: "Your orders shall be executed to the letter.

Breckinridge's forces were not attacked at their first stand, and were therefore withdrawn, and at last encamped some two miles from the huttlefield, where they remained for the night, having been finally pursued, in the cold, drizzly rain and hail, only as far as the bluffs of Lick Creek by the advance of General Wood's division, which had just reached the battle-ground.

colonele Kyle and E. F. W. Ellis were mortally wounded on Sunday, and Lieutenant-colonol Walcutt, of the Forty-sixth Ohio, was severely wounded the same day.

For sanitary reasons, the Confederate and Federal cenl were buried and the horses burned immediately after the second day's battle. On Teesday, the Sth, General Sherman took two

brigades and some cavalry on a recon-Road, while General Wood advanced with two brigades on the upper read for the same purpose. They encountered some cavalry at General Breridge's encomponent of the previous night, and pursued it until meeting with Colonel Forrest's force, who had with him detachments of Texas and Kenwho had with burn detarmments of Texas and tecky troops, and a company of Wirt Adams's regiment. These ongaged the Federals, and forced mental deposits the second General General them back, only retiring again toward General Breekinridge's camp after the severe wounding of Colonel Forrest.

On the 9th of April, Major-general II. W. Halek left St. Lonis, and proceeded to Pittsburg Landing, where he arrived, and took the field on

likely to reach Beanregard's army from Jackson, Tenn. While the bridge was burning, the Federals captured and destroyed a locomotive that had been matched from Corinth to help through some trains filled with troops from Memphis.

On the 3d of May, Pope ordered Generals Paine

and Palmer to proceed on a recon-noissance toward an important Confederate outpost commanded by General J. S. Maranduke.

They took with them the Tenth and Sixteenth Michigan, and the Tenth, Sixteenth, Twenty secund, Twenty-seventh, Forty-second, and Fifty-first Illinois Regiments, Yates's Illinois Battalion of Sharpshooters, Hezcock's Ohio and Houghtaling's Illinois Batteries, and the Second Michigan Cav alry, and met the Confederates at a small place called Farmington, situated about five miles to the northwest of Carinth.

A short though sanguinary engagement took place, with a Federal loss of 2 killed and 21 wounded, the Confederates having lost nearly 130 killed and wounded, besides their camp, suppres. and 200 prisoners.



AVACUATION OF CORINTH, MISS., MAY 30th, 1862. DESERTED CONFEDER

Marmaduke returned to Corinta, and the Federals continued on with exvalry and artillery to Glendale, east of Corinta, where they tora up the milway-track, and destroyed two very important restle-bridges.

On the 9th of May, the Confederates attacked the force which Pope had left to hold Farmington, intending to cut off the Federal line of retreat. Generals Van Dorn, Hardee, Polk, Bragg and Breckinridge co-operated in the attack, but, mainly through the inefficiency of the principal guide, the advance was delayed, and the Federals discovered the intended flanking movement in time to partly offset, if

The capture of the entire Federal force was, in fact, only prevented by its prompt retreat hebind Seven Miles Creek. This was effected after losing nearly 200 in killed and wounded, besides a number of prisoners and a large quantity of arms and equipments.

Pope returned, however, on the 18th of May, toward Farmington, and not meeting any resist ance, occupied the place with his whole army, while Sherman's force was advancing toward the Confederete left, in front of which latter he succeeded in planting his heavy cums a few lavs later.

phasting his heavy guns a few days later.

General Halleck had steadily advanced the Federal army, after cutting Beauregard's railway communications to the north and east of Corinth, and sending Colonel Elliest to ent off the Mobile and Ohio Railway in the rear, and by May 29th had, through strong reconneissances, compelled the abandonment of the Confederate advance batteries, and enabled the Federals to place their siege-guns in position within about 1,300 yards of Beauregard's works.

Halleck expected to give battle early on the 30th, and all was in readiness for the attack, but it was then found that the Confederates had completed the evacation of Corinth during the night, after fring the town at all important points and blowing up the momentum.

Beauregard had, for several days, been removing his sick and wounded, es well es all the valuable stores that he could easily carry away, destroying all the rest, and when the Federals entered tho town, they found ou nearly all sides but anoldering rules.

ing rulus.

The Confederates first halted behind the Theemmbia River, at a point about six miles from
Corinth, in the anticipation of puratil, but nonbeing made, aside from that instituted by Gordon
Granger in the direction of Guntown, on the Mobile
and Ohio Rallway, where a few stragglers were captured, they continued their retreat to Baidwin,
some twenty-four miles further. There they remained until the 7th of June, when they resumed
their march sonthward to a place called Tupelo,

the capital of Lee County, Miss., abou fifty-two miles from Coriuth.

While Ooneral Halleck remained in personal command, no other mili tary movement of note took place. On the 11th of July he was called to Washington, and twelve days later given the chief command of all the Federal armies. General Thomas was left in charge of that portion of the Grand Army of the Tonnessee remaining at Corinth, and General Grant resumed the command of his old army, with a more extended wrisdiction.

WILLIAM J. HARDES.

Bonn in Savannah, On., 2018, died at Wythevillo, Myn, November Cth, 1878; was admitted to the United States Military scalency at West, Point, and graduated from it with Omeral Beautream in 1838, entering the carry as "expire licutes and carry as "expire licutes and the carry as "expire licutes and "expire licutes and "expire licutes and "expire licutes and "exp

if imposes. He displayes great aptitude throughout and studies, and soon orthogon an extractionary liking for, and remarkable producery in, all pertaining to this arts of war. His strict observance of military discipline soon was the artimistic of all around him, and his advancement was very rapid. One year after his gardination he was made a first kitewoom, and promoted to a capitaling in 1884.



E. F. W. ELLIS

recarding the commission of hevel-major, and of lieutenancolume not long after, in recognition of his gailant conduct in the Mexican War. The was promoted to be major of the Second Regular Caralry in 1845, and now part later was appointed to the command of the cadest at the West Point Academy, with the rank of fluctuant-colone. While in the Academy, he gave courses of instruction in artillery, cavalry ward the standard for use by the millits and in the Hegalur Army. In 1890 he was made a fluctuant-colonel of cavaler, and thring Jacomy of the following year resigned his commission in the Federal Army to water that of the Confedentes, wherein he was appointed a highedisequency, and soon

and the record valve of the third registrative pattern, and soon statuted a major generability.

At the butto of Shibh, or Pittshurg Landing, April 6-7, 1889, Hardes was given command of the Third Corps, comprising the brigodes of Patrick, R. Celevane, S. A. M. Wood, and T. C. Blindman, and at the battle of Chapilia' Hills, or Perryville, October 8th, 1862, he commanded the throng of General Bungga army. His services, ospecially at the last samed engagement, won for him the rank of liverant general. He was also he commanded on the Chapilia' Bungga army. His services, ospecially at the last samed engagement, won for him the rank of liverant general. He was also he commanded on the Range's Range and the Range's Patrick view of the Range's Patrick view, the Bungga's range with the Bungga's range with the Bungga's range with the Bungga's raint with a tile butter of Chattanoous, November

280-28th, 1868. General Harrise was assigned to command in South Carolina and m Georgie, examining Savonania December 29th, 1884, and Charleston, February 17th, 1865. He took part in the battle of Bantonsville, N. C., March 19th-21st, 1865, and surrendered to General W. "S Sherman, with Joseph E. Johnston's army, at Durham Station, N. C., on the 28th of April, 1865.

LOVELL H. ROUSSEAU.

Bonx lo Lincoth Consty, Ky, August 4th, 1819; studied law in his native State, as well as in indinos, and was an intited to practice at the early age of twenty-three; control the political field immediately thereafter, and was elected to the indians State Assembly, 1844-5, and to the Indiana State Senate in 1847. He entered the Mevieno War as cuptain of the Seroad Indiana Regiment of Volunteer, receiving agecial mention, more particularly for this gallunity at Buena Vista, February 224-234, 1847.

February 2264-260, 1847.
In 1840 be resumed his legal practice at Louisville, Ky., abere lie soon attained great prominence in the oriminal brunch of the law. He was detected to the Kentucky State Senate in 1840, and at the breaking out of the Civil War are mably instrumental in catalolistic "Comp fee Help," and the Fitth Reciment of Kentucky Volunteers, of which be some colonel. In September, 1881, being made a high-disc growed on the 1st of the following month. In command of the Fornth Brighad of McGook's corps, blooging to Buck's army, at the second day's lattle of Pittsburg Landier, greater of the produced of the Army, at the second day's lattle of Pittsburg Landier, or Shilloh, by greatly distinguished himself, relading the headquarters previously occupied and al-modored by General McClemand, and contributing greatly to the Februal sciency. Ill's callonity was again manifested on strongly at the battle of Ferryville, or Chapith's Illi, Ky., facilit Corbotz 8th, 1942, that he was afterward made a majorgeneral of volores. He are fixed, December 8th, 1862, and from November, Brites of the Toursesor.

District of the Tennesse.

On the 96th of November, 1865, he resigned his command in the army to take a read to the United States Congress, and two years hater was commissioned a brighed-general and two rest had respected in the Regular Army, being uppointed to the command of the Department of Louisiana. July 28th, 1868. While in charge of the latter department, be died at New Orleans, on the 7th of January, 18th of January, 18th of Louisiana.

LEWIS WALLACE

Boan in Fountain County, Ind., about the year 1828 practiced line until the bracking out of the Mexican War, when be entered the field as second licutenant of the First Indiana Volunteers. Upon lavving the army, he resumed the practice of law, and gave some attention to politics, which led to his deelfun as a member of the Indiana State Sente.

At the time of the liceaking out of the Criti War, he was resident of Cawoforsille, Iod, a biscoch to was called to Iodinapolis by Governor Oliver P. Morron, who offered bin, April 160h, 1831, the position of adjutant-powerd, and commissioned bin to immediately mise the State quots of six regiments of volunteers called for by the Prodeient. So artively and judiciously 4th Waltes set about his work, that in three days he notified the Governor of this baving organized not only the desired number of regiments, of which the sixty companies were already at Comp Morron, near Imilianapolis, but likewise nearly elgiby other companies, which were also readly for curvice. If their teadered his resigna-

tion, which was reluctar / accepted, and within twentyfour hours had completed
the organization of the Eleveuth Indiana (Zouave) Volunteer Regiment, of which
to took the command.

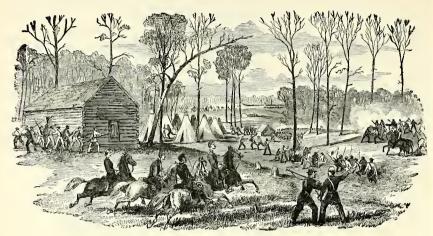
With the latter he sue ceded in effecting the cap turn of Rommey, June 11th, 1861, and likewise currien on many important operations throughout Western Virginia and Kentucky, which won bim the rank of brigadier general, on the day of the parties of Fort Moore.

continue of Fort Heary
At the lattle of Fort
Donelson he was given commould of the Third Division,
and nosigned to the centre
of the advancing column,
and nosigned to the centre
of the advancing column,
and multimary, that he was
rewarded with the commisslot of major general, March
24th, 1982. He till not take
part in the first day's ensegment at Pitchang Landithe following mouth, but he
figured causely considered to the extreme Federal, right,
and missequently formed
to the cuttern Federal right,
and missequently formed
court of inquiry cuiled to investigate the conduct of Gravail Bould, and als segmently
all sequently

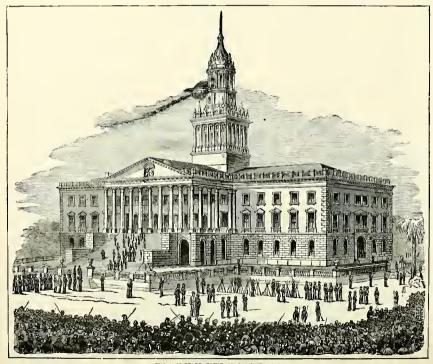


HOISTING THE STARS AND STRIPES, BY THE FEDERAL TROOPS, ON THE COBONA FEMALE CULLEGE, CORINTH, MISS.

PROM A SKETCH BY II, LOVIE,



SHILOH LOG CHAPEL, WHERE THE BATTLE OF SHILOH COMMENCED, APRIL CTR, 1862.



THE NEW STATE HOUSE AT COLUMNA, S. C.

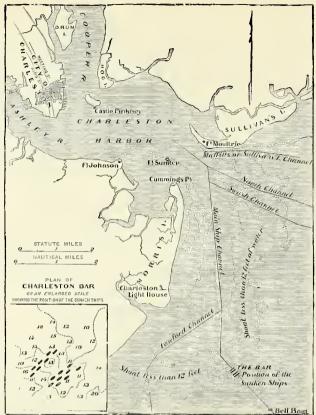
placed or the bead of the Middle Department embracing the State of Delaware and a portion of Maryland.

a portion of Maryland A to be latted of the Manonesey, July 90x. A to be latted of the Manonesey, July 90x. The Manonesey, July 90x. The Manonesey of the Confederation and the Manonese of the Confederation of the Manonese of the Confederation of Wor and of Live Translation of Manonese of the Live Translation of Manonese of the Live Translation of Manonese of the Live Translation of Manonese of Manonese

tonivol for Switzens United States Allian States and States Allian was a memor of the commission appointed, in PSS, for the trial of persons implicated in PSS, included in the attempted association of Secretary Seward and the other heads of departments. He has shore filled many important official positions, and is new (1884) the United States Allianister to States Allianister to

THE STONE FIRET.

This United States Government, in order to blockade the Southern hirbors without the presence of a large force of armed viscole, determined to purchase the of old vessels of large tomage, lead hern with stones, sail lean to the mooths of

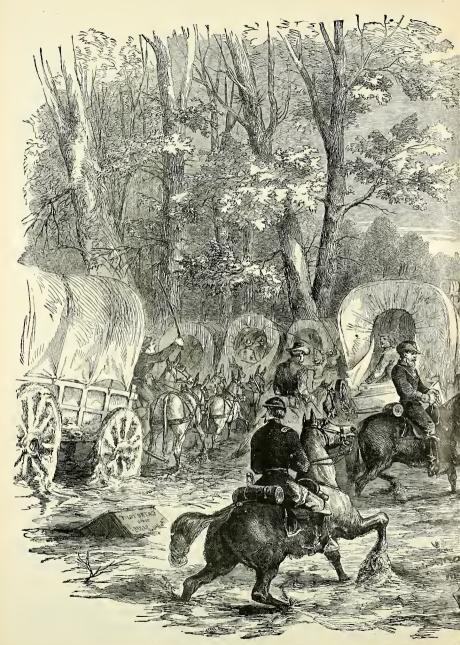


the harbors of Churleston and Savannah, and then sink them in the channels. They would thus seal the cities to future commerce, and, by the presence of a small fleet, prevent any effort on the part of the Confederates to raise the sunken hulks.

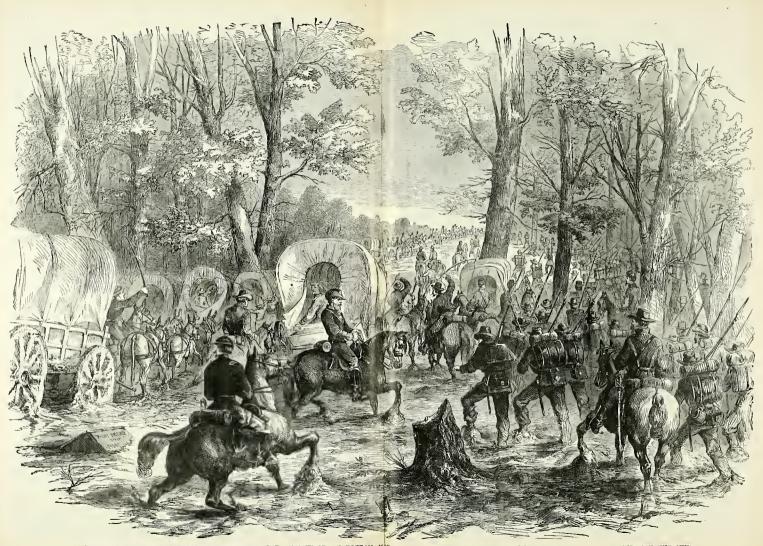
On the 20th of No-vember, 1861, there sailed from the harbor sailed from the harbor of New Belford, Mass., a fleet of twenty-five vessels for this pur-pose. The experience of 11 similar blockade of the harber of Selentupol had proven the harbor, and the skill raise such a sulmarine blockade. The freet cost the Government about \$50,000, and ar-rived off Charleston on the 19th of December, 1561, and filtern of the vessels of the fleri the vessels of the flert were quickly got into position, as indicated on the map, the plugs previously prepared knocked out, and the ships with sails set and flogs flying gradually sunk out of sight, sunk out or agent leaving but the appet rigging to view. The remaining ten vessels and their convoys, taking the crews on board, proceeded to the month of the Savannah River, and were con-signed to the shifting satule of that channer, to stop the pussege to the harbor. The Farlish merchonts nonneed this sy ten of nonneed this system of blockade, and protested against the parament destruction of the en-trances to those harbors. The Confederates had before this used the same means of block ale. At the time the Federal forces took possession of Tylue Island, they scutded and sank several bulks in the channel to prevent the ingress of the Federal fleet.



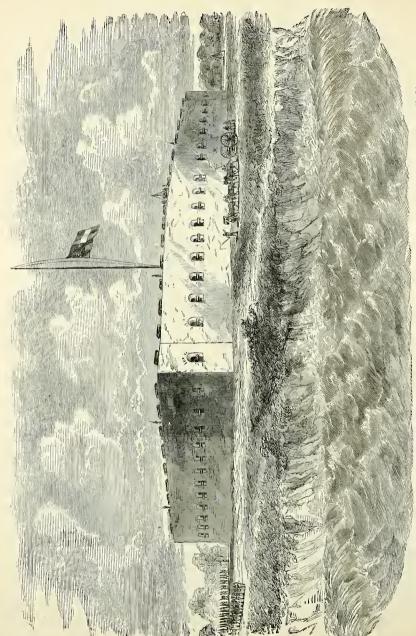
MAP OF FORT PULASKI, WITH THE POSITIONS OF THE PEDERAL BATTERIES ON TYBEE ISLAND.



ADVANCE OF THE FEDERAL TROOPS ON CORINTH—SCENE AT LICK CREEK BOTTOM, M FROM A SERVI



ADVANCE OF THE PEDERAL TROOPS ON CORINTEL-SCENE AT LICK CREEK BOTTOM, MAY 678, 1862-GENERAL HUBLBUTS DIVISION FORCING THEIR WAY THROUGH THE MUD.



FORT PULASKI, ON COCKSPOTR ISLAND, COMMANDING THE ENTRANCE TO THE SAVANNAH MIVER AND CITY OF SAVANNAH GA

SIEGE AND CAPTURE OF FORT PULASKI

Fort Putasset, on Cockspur Island, was bunk to the United States Government in 1829-31, for the defense of Tybec Roads and the Savannah, River approach to the City of Savannah, Ga. In January, 1861, it was esized and occupied by the military authorities of the State of Georgia, and held by thom until transferred to the Confederate Government, by whom it was strongly armed and carrisoned. The lighthouse, known oy ell coastwize sailors as Tybec Light, 108 feet in height, and to one scan at a distance of twelve mines, was extinguished, together with all the other lighthouses in the hands of the Confederates, and, shortly before the Federal troops took possession of the island, was set on fire, and the woodwork and reflectors destroyed.

The capture of Fort Pulaski had been determined upon shortly after the taking of Port Royal, and Tybee Island was eccupied on the 34th of November, 1861, for the purpose of erecting batteries, and to enable the making of reconnecissances with gunboats and land forces.

One of these reconnoissances was made by General H. G. Wright, with the co-operation of Commander C. H. Davis, and of the Fourth New Hampshire, Sixth Connecticut, and Ninety-seventh Penusylvania Regiments, under Colonels Whipple, Chatfield and Guess. It entered the Savannah River, in the rear of Fort Pulaski, through Warsaw Sound, Wilmington Narrows and St. Augustine Another recennoissance was made at the same time by Captain John Rogers, aided by Gencral E. L. Viele and the Forty-eighth New York Regiment. Colonel Persy, as well as two companies of New York Engineers, and two companies, with twenty guns, of the Rhode Island Artillery. This last expedition went to the north of the Savannah River, by way of Wall's Cut and the Wright and Mud Rivers.

These two expaditions were able to co-operate on the 28th of January, 1862, in an attack on Commodore Tratuall's Coofederate flotilla of five gunlocats, which were driven back.

The recommoissances satisfied the Federals that the Savannah River could not well be reached at that time by their gusboats. An effective blockade of the river was then made, and nortification, named Fort Vulcan, erected at Venus Point, on Jones's island, while a second fort, called Fort Hamilton, was erected at the western head of Bird Island, opposite Fort Vulcan, and a battery placed upon a lmlk anchored in Lazaretto Greek.

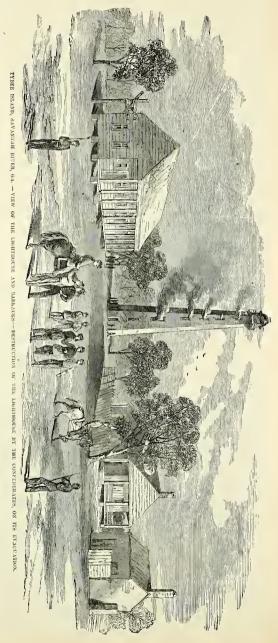
General Quincy A. Gillmore took personal command of Tybee Island on the 20th of February, and at once begin the construction of carthworks for a series of cleven distinct bomb-proof batteries upon that part of Tybee Island called (toot Point. As all this section lay within range of Fort Polaski, the earthworks could only be put up during the oight.

The building of these, as well as of the accountary in angazine and traceles, occupied six entire week and was chiefly performed by the Forty-fifth Ney York Regiment, Colonel Ross; the Seventh Concecticat Regiment, Colonel Alfred Howe Terry; and a detachment of Voluntere Engineers under Lioutenant-colonel Hall. The transportation and mounting of the thirty-saven gua upon the earthworks, and the landing and storing of the ammunition, were completed under the apprecision of Lientenant Horsee Porter, United States Army, who received further assistance from detachments of the Eighth Maine Infantry and of the Thirl Rhole Island Artillery Regiments.

The names, commanders and armaments of the different batteries were as follows:

Tatten, Captain Rodman, four 10-inch mortars; slcClellan, Captain Rogers, two 84-pound and two 84-pound James; Sigel, Captain Seldeneck, five 20-pound Parrott and one 48-pound James; Scott, Captain Mason, four 19 and 8-inch cloudbinds; Halleck, Captain Randord, two 13-inch mortars; Sterman, Captain Frankford, two 13-inch mortars; Sterman, Captain Frankford, five 13-inch mortars; Burmaide, Sergeant Wilson, one 13-inch mortar; Lincoln, Captain Felouze, three 8-inch columbiads; Lyon, Captain Felouze, four transient columbiads; trant, Captain Palouze, four transient columbiads; trant, Captain Palouze, fure 10-inch mortars; and Stanton, Captain Skinner, Hivre 10-inch mortars

On the 9th of April everything was in readiness for the bombardment, and carly on the following

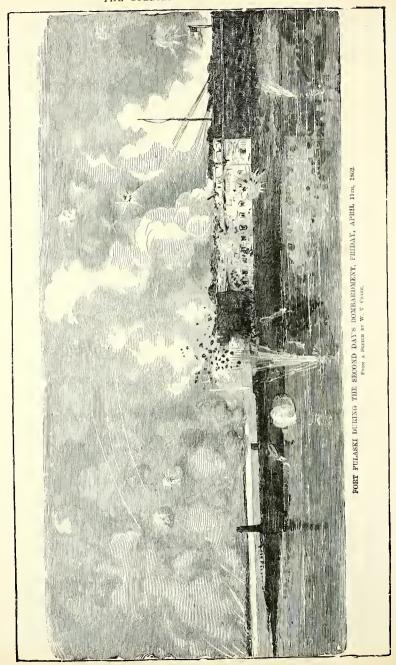




SCENE IN PAVANNAH, GA., ON THE RECEIPT OF THE NEWS OF THE OCCUPATION



SCENE IN SAVANNAH, GA., ON THE RECEIPT OF THE NEWS OF THE OCCUPATION OF THEE ISLAND BY THE FEDERAL FORCES.—INDISCRIMINAT. FLIGHT OF THE INHABITANTS.



morning a summons for the surrender of Fort Pulaski was sent, through Lieutenant J. H. Wilson,

to its commander, Colonel Charles H.

Olmstead, of the First Georgia Volunteer Regiment, by General David Hunter, who had
just superseded General Shermao in the command of
the lond forces at Hilton Head,

The surrender having been refused, order was given to immediately open fire. This was done, at about eight o'duck on the morning of the 10th, from the two 13 inch mortars in charge of Captain Sanford The remaining the batteries jouned in, and their united fire thundered all day, and was steadily responded to from the form.

At about one o'clock in the afternoon, the main flagstoff of Fort Polaski was shot away, and later on five gues were dismounted, and a large breach was made in the direction of the magazine, at the south eastern portion of the fort.

The hombardment of the fort was kept up until the next morning, shells being thrown from three but teries at intered at off fifteen minutes, and at day break of the 17th the firing again commenced on bull sides The Federals had then the cooperative fire of an additional buttery, which General Viele had just finished upon the southern extremity of Long Island about two miles distant from the fort, and were somewhat nided also by the fire of the gun boat Norickh, lying near the bulk in Lazarette Creek.

Greek.

Captain Seldeneck was relieved in the morning by a portion of the crew of the frigate Wabash, un er Captam C. P. R. Rogers, who did very effective work with

the powerful columbiads at Battery

The Federal fire was mainly directed aganist the south eastern portion of the fort, and by two e'clock in the after nnon the breach had hecome so wide. that the arches of casemate were laid bare, and there was every li'telihood of the powder heing magazine soon reached. By that time, also, Iwo batteries that had erected Cockspur Island were silenced.

The propriety of landing a storming party was then discussed, but the loss

of life which it would necessarily entail caused the plan to be abandoned, and General Benham was just about sending a messenger to ask for the surrender of the fort when its flag was seen being lowered This was followed by the hoisting of a white flag, when firing censed.

Generals Gillmoro and Benham immediately went to Goat Paint, whence they put off, with their ands and Mr Badeau, for the fort, Mr. Badeau landed with a white flag, and met the Confederate bearer, Colonel Sims, after which the whole party went to the fort, where they were soon after joined by a messenger sent by General Hunter, who had witnessed the whole engagement from the deck of the McCrathia.

The immediate and unconditional surrender of the fort was agreed on, and Major Halpine, uselstant adjutant-guneral, received the officers' swords as the representative of General Hunter, and the Federals withdrew before dark, after raising their flag upon the rangarts.

With the fort were surrendered 360 priscients, 47 guins, and a large supply of stores and armunition. Colonol Terry was left in charge with the Swenth Connecticnt Regiment, two companies of the Third Rhode Island Artillery, and one company of New York Volunteer Engineers.

Fort Pulsaki was visited the following day by Generals Hunter, Gillimore and Benham, and on Sunday, the 18th, the Confedents officers and monwere taken on board the Honduras and the Ben de



DAVID HUNTER



HOSPITAL BUILDING ON TYBEE ISLAND.



CHARLES HENRY DAVIS

Ford to Bay Point, and thence transferred by the McC'letten and Star of the South to Fort Columbus, in New York Harbor,

DAVID HUNTER

BOAN in Washington D. C., July 21st, 1802; entered the Book to Washington D. C., July 2184, 1892; entered the United States Military Academy, September, 1818, and upon graduating, July 181, 1822, was commissioned second hea-teanut of the Fifth Artillery, and in June, 1828, was made first flowtenant; in March, 1833, he was appointed captain in the First Dragoons, and remained on from ter duty until 1836. the First triagons, and remined on frontier duty until 1826, when he resigned from the army, and settled in Hinois. S x years later he re-entered the service as paymisker with the rank of major, serving in that enjacity until May 14th, 1801. Yank of major, serving in muteripacity main any 34m, can, when he was appointed colonel of the States Regular Cavalry, a new regiment just recruited. On the 17th of May, 1861, he was made a brigadicer general of volunteers, and at the first battle of Bull Ruo, where he was wounded, he communished the Second Division of the Federal army, which meluded the brigades of Colonels Andrew Porter and Ambrose E Burnside Among the soldiers he bore the sobriquet of "Black Dave." He was promoted to mlof volunteers in August, 1861, and ordered beamajor-geo to report to General Fremont, and in the following of November assumed the command protem, of the Western of November assumed the command protein, in the steason Department. He was afterward placed at the head of the Department of the Southeast, and in May, 1862, Issued an order declaring slavery abolished to his department. an order declaring stavery apoisines to his department.
This order devoted so unich feeling at the time, that
President Luccola promptly issued a proelamation annulling it.* Hunter was transferred to the Department of West Virginia, replacing General Sigel in May, 1864 and subsequently took part in the buttle of Pretmont, as well as subsequently look part to the battle of Pretmont, as well as in the operations against Lynniburg. He was releved of command, at his own request, by General Shernha, on the Th of Agust, 1884. In the following year, Hunter was made a member of the military commission appair ted to try those engay ed in the shooting of Prevident Luncoin and

in the attempted assassination of Secretary Seward and others. He retired from active service in 1866.

CHARLES HENRY DAVIS.

Ron. Booton, Was J. Booton, Was J. Assury 1610, 1857; entered the many 1610, 1857; entered the many 1857; entered the many 1857; entered the man in 1858; and commin in 1859, leutenant in 1859; leutenant in 1859; leutenant in 1859; leutenant in 1859; leutenant in 1851; and commin 1859; leutenant in 1851; leutenant in

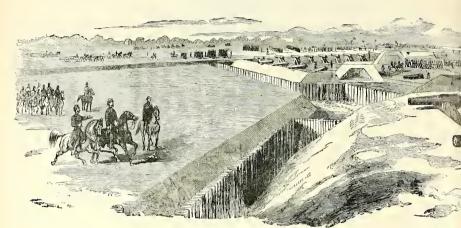
Deports school of stall and fleet captains forces. Be well town expedition, had the superintendence of the tunking the stone fleet in Charleston Harbor, and for the stone fleet in Charleston Harbor, and for the stone fleet in Charleston Harbor, and for the menty he shapping to the rescention of ordiers broughout the most trying periods of that expedition, he was rewarded with the grade of captain, which was rapidly followed by that of commodare, while meanmand of the follithopenia gagnarts the fleet of the to "ordierate Commodore Tatanil," and the Sarvannah River, January 28th, 1882. On the 6th of May, 18th, he riches of Foot of the command of the Western fleet off Yort Prilow, and one occasion, with but seven week, he succeeded it beating of eight Confederate Froncesch, for succeeded in the stalling of eight Confederate Froncesch, for succeeded in the stalling of eight Confederate Froncesch, for succeeded in the stalling of eight Confederate Froncesch, for succeeded in the stalling of eight Confederate Froncesch, for succeeded in the stalling of eight Confederate Froncesch, for succeeded in the stalling of eight Confederate Froncesch, for succeeded in the stalling of eight Confederate Froncesch, for succeeded in the stalling of eight Confederate Froncesch, for succeeded in the stalling of eight Confederate Froncesch, for succeeded in the stalling of eight Confederate Froncesch, for succeeded in the stalling of eight Confederate Froncesch, for succeeded in the stalling of eight Confederate Froncesch, for succeeding the stalling of eight Confederate Froncesch, and the stalling of

Three days after the abandomment of Fort Pillow, Davis attacked the Confederate nonclads and mans, nearly oppo, aste the Cify of Memphis, and after a bitter contest, captured all but one of the Confederate Best, and accord the surrouder of Memphis. For his gallant services he received the thanks of Congress and the commission of rear-adiment. In 1855 his ways placed at the head of the Binoun of value of the Singhost of the Congress of the Complete Singhost or a surrough and the Congress of the Congress of

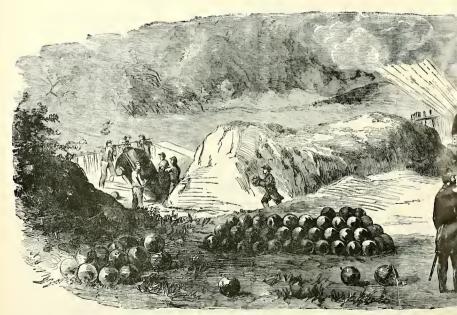
4 Meadquarters in partment of the South History Head, S. C., May 9th, 190

The three States of Heoreia, Flavida and South Carollia, compresing willing the principle of the Milliany the principle of the Milliany the principle of the Millian state of the

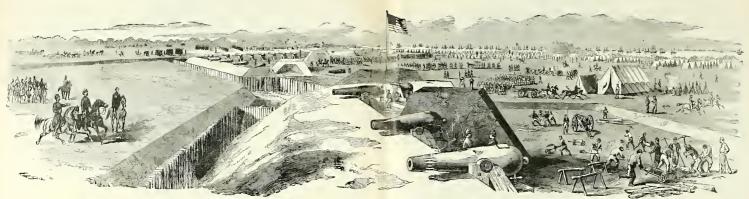
Eb. W. Shirty, A. A. Adjulant-General. Major General Communities



EXTERIOR VIEW OF FORTIFICATIONS ERECTED BY THE FER



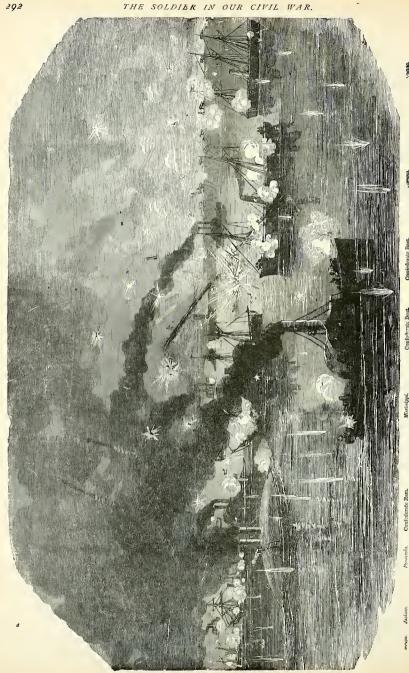
INTERIOR OF THE MORTAR BATTERY "STANTON," TYBEE ISLAND, SHOWING THE OPERATION OF



EXTERIOR VIEW OF FORTIFICATIONS ERECTED BY THE FEDERAL TROOPS AT HILTON HEAD, PORT ROYAL HARBOR, S. C.



INTERIOR OF THE MORTAR BATTERY "STANTON," TYBEE ISLAND, SHOWING THE OPERATION OF THE THREFEENINGH MORTAR DURING THE BOWJARDMENT OF FORT PULASKI, APRIL 10711, 1862.



PASSAGE OF THE SECOND DIVISION OF 14E PEDERAL SQUADRON PAST FORTS JACKSON AND ST. PHILIP, APRIL 1878. FROM A SEETCH BY WM, WAUB

CAPTURE OF NEW ORLEANS.

As soon as General Butler had carried out the orders which the Secretary of War had given him after the surrender of Fort Hatterns. to ruise. arm, uniform and equip a volunteer force" espe-cially for service in Southern waters, he was asked to suggest the best place of rendezvous for an expedition against Mobile. He named Ship Island. ocated off the Mississippi coast, between Lake Borgno and Mobilo Bay, and his snggestion was adopted, as Ship Island proved to be within strik-ing distance of every important locality of the Gulf of Moning

In the month of December, 1861, General J. W. Phelps was sent to the island in the steamship Constitution, with the advance of Butler's troops, which were duly landed. The Constitution then returned to embark the remainder, and had already taken 2,000 more men, who were to be secompanied by General Butler himself, when the latter received a Government message directing him to disembark the men, and not to sail nutil further instructions.

General Butler immediately sought and obtained an interview with Secretary of War Edwin M. Stanton, who had superseded Simon Cameron on the 13th of January, 1862, and learned that the ragut not sileneing the Confederate gams, he should make an attempt to run by the forts, and take all the defenses in the rear, while the land forces under General Lutler would make an attempt to carry the forts by assault.

The last of Farragut's fleet could not successfully be got over the bar until the 8th of April, nor was it till the 17th of the same month Arna, 1802 it till the 17th of the same money that the combined navel and land forces were ready for action.

During that long interval, the entire course of the river had been surveyed up to the two forts commanding the approaches to the city. These word Fort Jackson, on the western side, containing seventy-four guns, with a supplemental battory of six gans, and Fort St. Philip, on the opposite side of the Mississippi, mounting forty gans. The fortifications were under the command of Lieutenantcolonel Edward Higgins, while all the river defenses were in charge of General J. K. Duncan, In addition to the forts and the battery before

alluded to, the entrance to the city was defended by a fleet of thirteen Confederate gunbouts, the ironclad floating battery Lawisiana, the irouglad mm Manassas, and several fire-mits. All these lay under the guns of the forts and behind a heavy iron chain, with but one opening, which was strotched over eight hulks, and extended from Fort Jackson to the battery opposite.

the Norfolk Packet, T. A Ward, Horace Beales, Oliver H. Les, C. P. Williams, William Bacon, Para, Orletta, Sidney C. Jones, M. Vassar, Jr., M. J. Carleton, Adolpho Hugel, Crvetta, George Mungham, John Griffith, Sarah Bruin, Henry Jumes, Dan Smith, Raur, and the Sea Foam.

Commandor Portor's flagship was the steamer Harriet Lane, 4, which was accompanied by the guaboat Gwasco, 5, Lieutenant Guest.

The land forces, embracing about 9,000 men. were on the following transports:

Mississippi, with General Butler and staff, the Twenty-sixth and Thirty-first Massachusetts Begimonts, under Colonels Jones and Gooding, and Everett's Sixth Massachusetta Battery.

Great Republic, General Williams, with the Fourth Wisconsin, Sixth Michigan, and Twentyfirst Indiana Regiments, under Colonels Paine, Cortinas and McMillon.

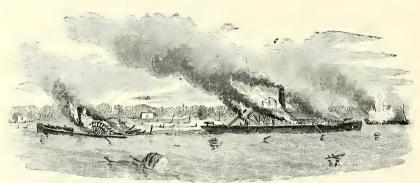
North America, the Thirtieth Massachusetts Regiment, Colonel Dudley, and a company each of Durivago's and Reed's Cavalry,

Matunzus, General Pholps, with the Ninth Connecticut Regiment, Colonel Cabill, and Holcomb's

Second Vermont Battery.

Will Farley, the Twelfth Connecticut, Colonel Demine.

The Confederates sent down several of their fire rafts during the afternoon and night of the 17th,



BURNING OF CONFEDERATE GUNBOATS, HAMS AND VESSELS, AT NEW ORLEANS AND ALGIEUS, ON THE APPROACH OF THE FEDERAL FLEET. FROM A SECTION BY WM. WATER

from the Mason and Shilell capture, necessitated a change in the contemplated movements. The result of their conference was the selection of New Orleans as the first most important objective point in lieu of Mobile, and when the decision was haid before President Lincoln, it med with his immediato appreval.

The Department of the Gulf was created, and General Butler placed at its head. On the 25th of February, 1862, Butler embarked at Hampton liondy, aboard the steamship Mississippi, with his wife and staff, and reached Ship Island on the 25th of March, after a protracted and dangerous passage, especially along the coast of North Carolina, where the Mississippi was twice wrecked, and after experiencing further delay at Port Royal, where the injuries to the vessel had to be repaired.

Captain David Glasgow Farragut had, munwhile, reacced Ship Island on the 20th of Pebruary, after a voyage of eighteen days from Hampton Roads. He had, on the 20th of the previous month, been instructed by the Secretary of the Navy to proceed without delay to the Gulf of Mexico and there receive from Flag-officer McKean the command of the Western Gulf Sansdron, dune, he was to take with him a fleet of mortarboals, which were to rendezvous at Key West, under Commander David D. Porter, and, with such of the blockeding vessels as could be spared, proseed to attack New Orleans, and hold the city or its approaches until Federal troops could be sent to his assistance.

it was likewise decided that, in the svent of Fur-

The Louisiana bad 16 guns and the Manaseas only I. The Confederate gunboats were: The Oovernor Moore, 3; General Quitman, 2; Stonewall Jackson, 2; Warrior, 2; Resolute, 2; Defianc: 2; McRae, 8; Galveston, 2; Anglo-Norman, 2; Merkinridge, 1; Lovell, 1; and Star, 1.
The first six gumboats had iron prows attached to
them, and were made shot-proof by cotton-hale hulkheads. They were commanded respectively by Captains Kennon, Grant, Philips, Stephenson, Hooper and McCoy.

Early on the 17th, all the Federal vessels were drawn together about four miles below the forts, These consisted of the steamships Hurtford (flagship), 28, Captain Wainright; Pensarola, 24, Captain Morris; Brocklyn, 26, Captain Craven; Richmond, 26, Captain Alden, and the Mississippi, 12, Captain M. Smith, besides the gunboats and armed tugs, Iroquois, 9, Ccamandor Do Camp; Oncidu, 10, Commander S. P. Leo; Portsmouth, 17, Commander Rogers; Varuna, 19, Captain Boggs; Caya-ga, 5, Lieuremant Harrison; Winona, 4, Lieuremant elmls; Katahdin, 6, Lieutemant Preble; Hascu, 5, Lientenant Caldwell; Kineo, 5, Lientenant Rausom; Wissahiokon, 5, Lieutenant A. N. Smith; Pinola, 5, Lieutenant Crosby; Konnedec, 5, Lieutemant Russell ; Scioto, 6, Licatemant Donelson ; Kittatinny, 9, Licatemant Lamson; Westfield, 6, Captain Renshaw; the Clinton, Jackson, Saxon, and the Miami, 6, Lientenant Harroll.

The mortar-beats were made up in three divisions, communded respectively by Lieutenants Watson, Smith, Queen and White. They consisted of son, Smith, Queen and White.

but they were drugged out of barm's way by hoats from the Iroquois and the gunboat Westfield, and allowed to burn out along the shore without cansing any damage whatever

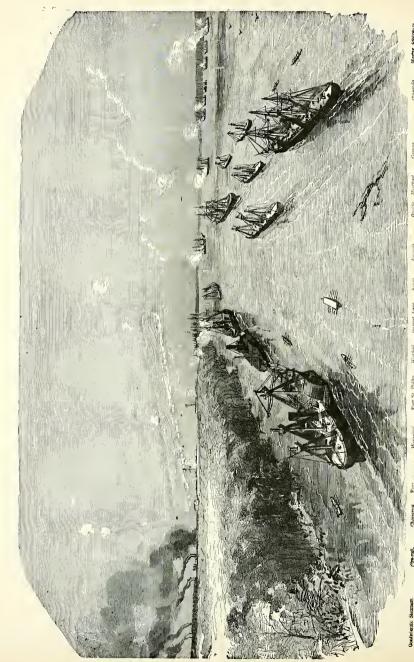
On the morning of the 18th, Fort Jackson opened fire, which was at once responded to by the Owenseo and the mortar-hoats, six of which were in full view of the fort, while the remaining fourteen by concealed by the woods along the shore. The better to hide his schooner mortar-hoats from view. Porter had covered their sides with Mississippi mad, and attached branches of trees to their rigging and masts.

All day long fire was exchanged between the fort and mortar-hoats, the gunboats occasionally taking part in the engagement, and when the firing ceased at dark, the Federals had but two of their vessels struck, and had sustained a loss of one killed and three wounded

The bombardment was resumed the day tollow ing, when the Federals had one man killed and two wounded, and bad, besides, one mortar-heat (M. J. Carleton) sunk and another temporarily disabled by Confederate shells.

The firing was thus exchanged with the forts, and without much damage on the Federal side, until the 20th of the month, when a conneil of captains was called by Farragut on board of the flagship Hartford, as it was apparent that chier and more effective means must be employed to reduce the forts

It was decided that the forts should be run, and that, preparatory thereto, the chain and helk



FIRST DAYS BOMBAIDMENT OF FORTS JACKSON AND ST. PHILIP BY FEDERAL SCHOONERS.—PHIST DIVISION OF THE SQUADRON PREPARING FOR ACTIOM.

postruction should be removed. The latter work him that very night the gunboats Itasca and Pinola, supported by the Iroqueis, Winena and Konnebec.

The Hasca and Pinola crept up to the barricade is face of the fire from both Fort Jackson and the battery, but under cover of durkness. The Pinela had been given a petard to throw on board one of the hulks, and to be ignited by an electric spark. nt after throwing it, the Pinula was caught by the ong current, thrown down-stream, and her con-

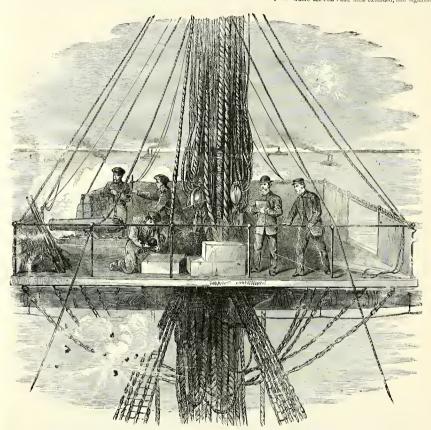
The most important safeguard was devised by the was assigned to Fleet-captain Bell, who took with engineer of the Richmond, and was adopted by the whole fleet. It consisted in hanging over the elder of vessels loops of iron chain cables, to occur the progress of shot and prevent damage more particularly to the machinery. Farragut's general order seemed to previde for every possible contingency. In it he says: "You will be called upon to meet the enemy in the worst form for our profession. Hot and cold shot will, no doubt, be freely dealt to us, and there must be stout hearts and quick hands to extinguish the one and step the

water about we uecks, for the purpose of extinguishing fire and for drinking. Have heavy kedge in the port main-chains, and whip on the main-yard, ready to run it up and let fall on the deck of any vessel you may run alongside of, in order to secure

her for bearding.

The night of the 23d of April was very dark, Aren, 1862 owing to a heavy fog, which caused the smoke from the steamers to settle upon the water.

The Hawa ran up at about eleven o'clock to where the chain had been extended, and signaled



CUP ARTIST, WILLIAM WAUD, SKETCHING THE NAVAL ENGAGEMENT BETWEEN THE PEDERAL FLEET AND THE CONFEDERATE FORTS. RAMS AND GUNBOATS, ON THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER, PROM THE FORETOP OF THE U.S. WAR STRAMER "MISSISSIPPI.

transmitted.

The Hasca had, meanwhile, lashed herself to one of the hulks, upon which her men had jumped, soon evering the heavy chain with hummer, saw and When the chain parted, the Hasca inc forced back toward the shore uguinst the posened hulk, and was for a while in imminent tanger of being swamped; but with the aid of the Pinota, she was, after many efforts, successfully relayed, and both returned, with the three supporting vessels, to their former ancherage.

On the evening of the 23d, Farragut was ready or the advance, and all precautions were taken to guard the flect against the dangers to which it s mid necessarily he exposed.

ducting wire broken before the spark could be holes of the other." Among other things, the comnumbers were ordered to "trice up the topmast stays, or hand the whiskers, and bring all the rigging into the bowsprit, so that there be nothing in the range of the direct fire ahead. Mount one or two guns on the poop and topgallant forceastle, bearing in mind that you will always have to ride head to the current, and can only avail yourself of the sheer of the belin to point a broadside gun more than three points forward of the beam. 17: a kedge in the mizzon chains; a hawser twent through the stem-cheek; also grapuols to tow oil firn-ships. Have light Jaco pladders made to throw over the side for the use of carpenters in stopping shot-holes. See that pumps and hose are in good order for extinguishing fire. Have many tales of

the channel clear of all obstructions except the hulks. Shortly after one o'clock on the morning of the 24th everybody was called to action, and about an hour later two small red lights were shown as a signal for the advance. At about half past three the entire fleet was well under way.

The Hartford-with Farragut perched in the forerigging, nightglass in hand-led the left col mun, including the Richmond and Bruoklyn, and Captain Theodorns Bailey, in the Paguan, led the Captain Theonorus Isatey, in the Vayang, ted the right division, embracing the Pensacial Pects mouth, Mississippi, Oncida, Kutahdin, Varung, Kince, Wissathickon, and J. P. Jackson. The third division, under Captain Henry H. Red included the Neiote, Proquais, Pinola Itasa, Winona, and Kennebee. As seen as the deel had



LANDING OF CAPTAIN BAILEY AND LIEUTENANT PERKINS ON THE LEVEE, NEW ORLEANS, WITH A FLAG OF TRUCE TO DEMANY THE SITEREDGE OF THE CITY TO THE PEDERAL FORCES. fairly started, the mortarboats opened a terrible storm upon Fort Jackson, as well as upon the hattery, the lutter being also engaged by the Harriet Lane, Owasco, Westfield, Clinton and Mia.s.

Fort Jackson did not reply until the Caunga came nearly on a line with the battory, when a heavy Confederate fire was opened on all sides. Nor did the Caguga respond until close upon Fort St. Philip, when she opened upon the latter heavy broadsides of grape and canister. Bailey's other vessel in turn followed suit, and with the exception of the Portsmouth, which lost her try, the Jackson, and drifted down the river, all passed by with-

out experiencing much damage. As the Cayung pot beyond Fort St. Philip, she was attacked by the Confederate flotilla, under command of Captain Mitchel of the Jeavisiana. With no supporting ressel then within easy reach, she would have succunhed to the combined attack had not Captain Bailey rapidly excreted the utmost cutton in warding off attempts to rate and board his cased, and used his guas to the best advantage. Before the Taruna had come up to his rescue, Bailey had compelled the surrender of three of the Confederate guiboats, and caused the grounding of unother.

As the new badly crippled Cayung continued ber asy up the river, in accordance with Farragut's instructions, the Variana found herself nearly beamed in by Confederate vessels. Captain Beggs, however, rushed in their midst, delivering broadsides in every direction, and before long had completely disabled one of the vessels, apparently erowided with troops, as well as driven ashore and "orced the blowing up of three others."

The Varana was about moving ahead, when ahe was fieredy assalled by the Governor Moore, which, under the command of Boverley Kennon, succeeded in ramming her simultaneously with the delivery of a raking first that killed four and vounded mino of the Varana's crew. Captain Boggs managed, however, to get some 3-inch shells and rifte shots ahaft the Moore's armor, compolling her to drop out in a disabled condition. He was then attacked by



LAST BROADSIDE OF THE "VARUNA." -- COMMANDER BOOGS FIRES THREE GUNS OF THE FEDERAL GUNDOAT REFORE SHE SINKS. From a Sarver by WARGE

another vessel having a concealed iron prov, which was driven twice into the Varuan, the second time crushing in her side to such an extent that she sank some fifteen minutes later. Before the Faruan sattled, however, the Confederate vessel had become entangled, and was so drewn around as to expose her unnirmed side, into which latter Captain Boggs was enabled to fire some of his 3-inch shellis. After this, the Confederate vessel went ashore, where she was hurned by her commander.

The Oneith had come up in the meantime to aid the Turnus, but Captain Hoggs had motioned him off to the Moore, which Kennon had caused to be set after before abandoning her. The finance wero extinguished, and the second officer and reew surrendered to the Oneida, which took off afterward part of the crew of the Turnus, the remainder hoing rescuel by Captain Bailey's vessels, which had by that time come up.

Willo hattling with the forts, a large raft, all ablaze, had been suddenly pushed against the Hartford by the Manasans, and had sot fire to the flag-ship; but the flames had been speedily extinguished, and the Hartford had proceeded on her way, after again pouring full broadsides into both

The Hartford had become engaged with Fort Jackson when within a mile and a quarter of it, giving it first the honelt of the two guns which Farragut had ordered placed upon her forecastle, and afterward full broadsides of grapo and canister that seemed for the while to thoroughly clear all the burbette graps of the fort

barbette guns of the fort.

The Pensacola suffered greater loss than any of the officer vessels. She had de-Bluerately engaged Fort St. Philip, frequently returning its heavy fire, and her men had successfully avoided the first discharges by laying flat on the decks, but the subsequent fire had proved quite destructive, and her loss in wounded was very large indeed.

The Richmond, which was the slowest of the three vessels, also fired on hoth forts, without suffering damage, while on her way mp; but the Brooklyn was less fortunate. She had

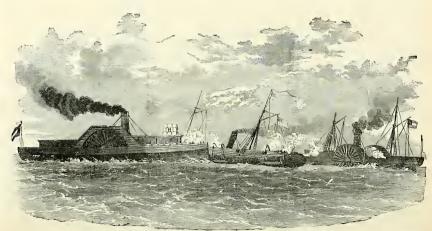
become entangled in the bulks, and, while in this situation, had been attacked by the Manasaas, in charge of Captain Warley. The latter sent into the Brooklyn, at a distance of only ten feet, some heavy shots that injured her somewhat, and would doubtless have disabled her completely but for the sandbags that had been judiciously heaped around her steam drum, and at all important quarters. The Manasacs tried twice to run her, but ineffect unly, as sho lay too closs to get np sufficient speed for overcoming the chain cable armor that had been swang around her.

The Brooklyn lind, besides, been exposed, menymile, to a raking fire from Fort Jackson, and had just managed to disentangle berself and escape the Manassas in the durkness, when she was attacked by a large Confederate steamer, which she, however, soon disabled and set after. She thou proceeded as best she could in the dark, and soon found herself in only thirteen feet of water, jusabresst of Fort St. Philip, which she so effective, engaged as to completely silence for a while all the Confederate guns. She subsequently met on he way soveral of the Confederate gunboats, into which she also poured a destructive fire before joining the other vessels.

joining the other vessels.

The third division was the least fortunate of all.

The Scioto, royouis and Pinobi successfully passed the forts, but the Winona and Kenn-bee had got entangled among the hulks, and were somewhat damaged by a severe fire from both forts, before

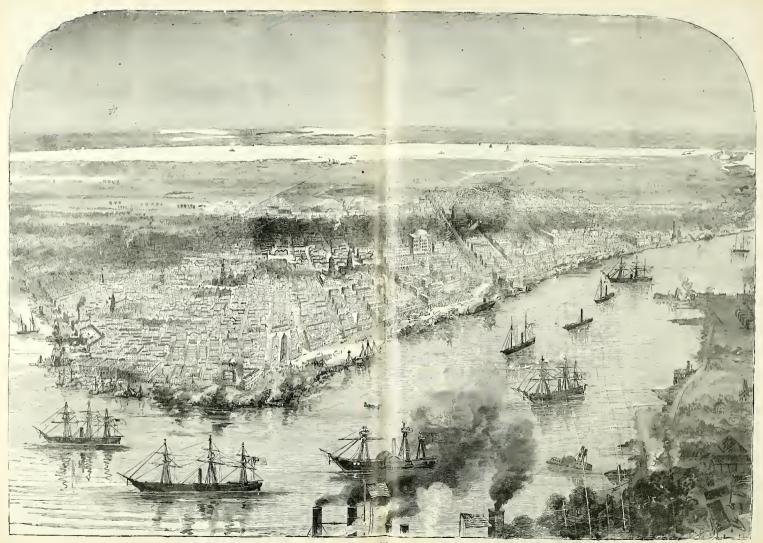


ANGAGEMENT BETWEEN THIS U. S. GUNBOAT "VARUNA" AND THE CONFEDERATE RAY "BRECKINRIDGE" AND GUNBOAT "GOVERNOR MOORE."

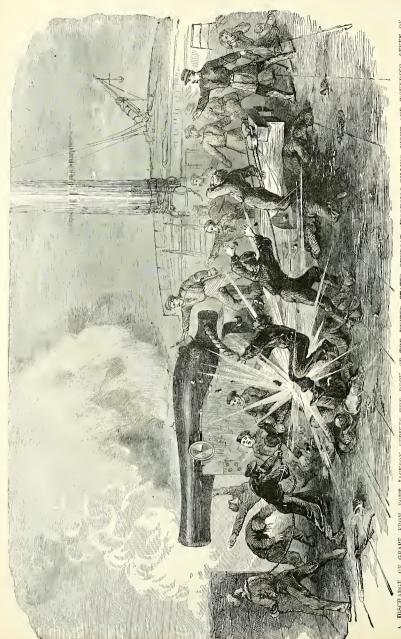
From a Service of Wal. Waya.



PANORAMIC VIEW OF NEW ORLEANS.—THE FEDERA'



PANORAMIC VIEW OF NEW ORLEANS.—THE FEDERAL FLEET AT ANCHOR IN THE RIVER, APRIL 25-22, 1862.



A DISCHARGE OF GRAPE FROM FORT JACKSON STRIKES THE DECK OF THE UNITED STATES GUNDOAL "IROQUOIS." KILLING EIGHT AND WOUNDING SEVEN OF A DISCHARGE OF GRAPE FROM FOR A CUN. FROM A SEETCH BY W.Y. WART

ther could release themselves and return to their The Hasen had advanced bravely, but had at the outset been pierced by several shots, one of which had entered her boiler, and caused such an escupe of steam as to drive every one from below. Other shots had struck her below the waterline, and she was almost in a sinking condition, when Captain Caldwell reluctantly gave orders to withdraw.

Thirteen vessels were thus placed within Farragut's immediate reach above the forts, and close by the Quarantine grounds, where the crimpled Canaga had stopped, after silencing a battery on the west side of the river and capturing the companies of Chalmette (Louisiana) Sharpshooters which were guarding it under Colonel Szymanski.

As soc. as the last of the fleet had passed the forts, at the dawn of day, the ram Maurissas, which was then practically the only effective remnant of the Confederate flotilla, was seen advancing toward the Federal vessels. The Mississippi was ordered to engage her, and Captain Smith at once dashed nt full speed, expecting to run her down; but the where she was at once abandoned by her officers The Mississippi then poured two and erew. broadsides into the rum, and boarded her, but as she was not alcomed worth saving, she was set nitre and sent adrift. The burning craft was soon amidst the mortar-houts, some of which opened tire on her, but she settled before long, and, after a faint explosion on board, went to the buttom.

The time had now come when the land forces could be availed of. The mortar-heats were yet below the forts, close by which General Butler and ais stuff had, in the midst of serious danger, been reconnoitring on board the Saxon. As Captain Boggs was without a vessel, he volunteered to take a heat and make his way through the shallow bayons in the rear of Fort St. Philip, in order to convey Farragut's messages to General Butler and to Commander Porter. This was done without ielay, and while Porter remained to attend to the forts, pending their possible surrender, Butler's troops were taken to Sable Island, situated a little over cleven miles from Fort St. Philip. From here they were piloted, mainly by Lieutenant Weitzel, across the bayou in smallboats, as well as on foot through the maddy erecks, until they finally reached the Ongrantine grounds on the following Saturday night.

Early on the morning of Friday, the 25th, Farra-Arma, 1862, gut moved up the river with nine of his vessels, headed by the Cayugu. The latter had not observed the signal for close order, and was quite far in the advance, when she came upon General Smith's Chalmette batteries, which had been creeted just below the city, and whose naited fire of twenty guns she had to withstand until the other vessels came up and aided in silenging both batteries

The fleet encountered burning cotton-shins and Souting timber as it advanced, and when it remuled the bend at about noon, came in full view of New Orleans, easting anchor an hour later while a vio lent rain and thunder storm was prevailing. scene here was one long to be remembered. distance of five miles along the levees, some fitteen thousand bales of cotton, and many thousands of barrels of sugar and other staples, were burning, waste in the stream and at the docks hiv many large ships, steamboats and other craft, which had been set aftre upon learning that the Federals were about reaching the city.

Both the Governor of Louissana and General Mansfield Lovell, in command of the Confederate Department of the South as the successor of General Twiggs, had thus ordered the general destruction of property as soon as they knew of Farragnt's advance. They had, besides, not only directed the firing of the Algiers shippard, opposite New Orleans, as well as of the mimense, though you unfinished, ironelad ram Mississtppi, and of all the dry-docks, warehouses, worst and coal yards, but they had sent down-stream burning cotton-ships, which the Federals had encountered, in hope that they might destroy some of Farragut's vessels. All

if there, however, escapial injury.

The panic which had see in when the above named occurrences took place would have been still greater but for the aid given by the European brigade, whose prompt efforts in suppressing the

turnalt was very effective and fully appreciated. The occurrence was observed by the watch in the The Governor of the State had fled up the river. scattering proclamations which directed the hurning of all cotton and other valuable property likely to fall into the hands of the Federals, and General Levell had, with the concurrence of the city



DAVID G. FARRABUT.

authorities, sent away nearly all of his troops and a large portion of the militia.

In the midst of the rain, Captain Bailey, bearing flag of truce, put off in a beat, accompanied by Lieutenant George H. Perkins, with a demond for the surrender of the city, as well as for the immediate substitution of the Federal for the Confolerate ensigns. They stepped ashore, and made their way to the City Hall through a motley crowd, which kept cheering for the South and for Jefferson Davis, and attering grouns and hisses for President Lincoln and the Yankee fleet. General



THEGDORUS BAILEY.

Lovoll, on his part, returned an unqualified refusal, besides advising John T. Monroe, the Mayor of New Orleans, not to surrender the city, and not to allow the taking down of the Confederate flugs. While Capture Bailey was on his way back, some marines had handed from the Pensucula, and had heisted the Federal casign over the Mint. As they had left no guard, the ensign was hauled down after their departure by one William B. Mumford and three men bolonging to the Pinckney Battalina

top of the Pensacola, whence a howitzer was fired in the direction of the Mint, without, however, doing any damago.

On the following day, Captain Bell was sent, with about one hundred marines, to the Mint and the Custom House, upon which the Federal flag wee raised, and remained undisturbed. The peaceful Federal occupation of the city was delayed by the city authorities from day to day, upon the plea of want of authority, until the 30th of April, when Farragut determined that he would not resort to force, but simply maintain his ground, and he informed the authorities that he would hold no further in ercourse with them, and would await the arrival of General Butler, who would be given the entire charge of the city.

Commander Porter had, in the meantime, kept

up the fire upon Fort Jackson, and he had, on the 26%, demanded its surrender, stating that New Orleans was already held by Farragut; but Lieutenant-colonel Higgins had replied that, without positive knowledge as to the latter fact, he could not entertain any proposition. The next day, however, he accepted Porter's terms, upon learning that Farragut had actual possession of the city, and finding that the troops had not only mutinied at Fort Jackson, but that many had already spiked some of the gans and surrendered to the pickets of Butler's troops, which had just been stationed on the western side of the river.

The capitulation was signed on the 28th by Com munders D. D. Porter and W. B. Renshaw, as well as Lientenant W. W. Wainwright, commanding the Harriet Lane, on the part of the Federals, and by General J. K. Duncan and Licutenant-colonel Edward Higgins for the Confederates. By the terms of the capitulation, the Confederate officers and men were allowed to go on parole, the officers alone retnining their arms.

Everything was surrendered as it stood when the white flag was raised. Although soveral thousand shells had fallen into the forts and the battery, in addition to the shots poured into them by the fleet, Fort Jackson alone was found to be damaged to any extent. Its drawbridge had been broken down, some of the causeways and casemates were in fragments, and the citadel had been completely dustroyed by fire

While the capitulation was being signed on board the Harriet Lane, Captain Mitchell towed out the Louisiana battery, which had been left above the forts, and after shotting all her guns and setting fire to her, he abandoned her into the strong current, believing she would blow up in the midst of the mortar-boats. She did not, however, go beyond Fort St. Philip, in front of which she exploded. killing one of its garrison, and afterward sank to the bottom of the river. Mitchell and his aids were put under arrest by Porter for thus con-tinuing hostilities while the white flag was flying on the rumparts.

After sending a small force on the western side of the river, just above Fort Jackson, and placing another force under cover of the guns of the Mis sissippi and Kinea, close by Fort St. Philip, Butler reported to Farragut on board the Hartford, and returned to bring up the remainder of his troops by the river. He embacked with his wife and staff on the same steamship (Mississippi) that had brought them from Hampton Roads, and at about noon of the 1st of May all the transports hy

along the New Orleans levees. Butler determined to take immediate possession of the city. At four o'clock he sent son.e troops to occupy Algiers and landed the Thirtyfirst Mussachusot's and Tenth Wisconsin Regiments, as well as Everett's lattery of heavy guas, all of which acted as an escort for Generals Butler and Williams and their respective staffs.
To the time of the "Star Spangled Banner,"

and under the guidance of Licutemant Weigel, they marched up to Count Street, took possession of the Custom House, which was left in charge ce the Thirty-first Massachusetts, and, after posting Everett's battery around the building, they returned to the Mississippi, in which they spent the night, the Twelfth Connecticut Regiment standing guard over it upon the levee.

On the following day Colonel Doming encamped in Lafayette Square, and General Intier occupied General Lovell's former headquarters at the



St. Charles Hotel, where he inzited the city as peremptorily refused, adding that his place of business was the City Hall. General Butler then informed him that the reply was totally mastisfactory, and the Mayor, taking counsel of prudetee, called at the appointed bour, with Pierre Soulé and several friends.

While the cenference was being held, a dense, hooting crowd assembled in the open space around the hotel, and threatened to make an open rupture with the troops. General Williams sout an ain to General Butler informing him that he feared be could not much longer control the mob. Butler replied calmly: "Give my compliments to General Williams, and tell him, if he finds he cannot control the mob, to open upon them with artillery,"
"Do not do that!" shouted the Mayor. "Why not,
geutlemen?" said Butler. "The mob must be controlled : we can't have a disturbance in the street. As cannon had been planted at each corner of the hotel, and were then in charge of a force of soldler only too eager to avenge the insults which the crowd had been heaping upon them, the result conveying such an order as Batler's can well be conjectured. But the Mayor and his friends prevented for the time all further disturbance and possible outbreak, by going out on the balcony and addressing the crowd, which slowly dispersed.

The rage of the mob broke out anow, however, non seeing Limitenau Kinsman and a detechment of fifty mon ensorting Judge Summers to a place of mafety. The instructions given the torops upon evering the eigh had been very struggent. They vere to march in silence, not to take any offense threats or insults, and, if fired input, should endeavor to arrest the gullty puries, but they were on no account to fire upon the crowd unless it proved absolutely necessary for self-defunse, and not even then except by orders.

Judge Shummers's exort had not proceeded much boyond the St. Charles Hotel when they encounteran individual creating a disturbance, and who was ordered to desist. As he refused and became more abusive, the lieutenant directed his expeant to lower his bayonet and to run him tarough if he die not eass. This had the desired effect, and no more trouble was experienced.

At the adjourned conference held the same evening at the St. Charles Hotel, Butler read the proclamation which he had addressed to the inhabitants of New Grleans, and which he had ceused to be printed by some of his own soldiers at the offise of the Print Della newspaper, upon being told that its propriete would not allow his types to be used for the purpose.

In his proclamation, all who had taken up arms against the Government of the United States were called to lay them down; all flags and dovices of the Confederate Government were to disappear, and the national flag to remain undisturbed, and in all cases to be treated with respect. He promised protection te the person and property of all well disposed citizons, and enjoined the inhabitants to continue at their peacoful avocations, in which they would be fully protected. He directed that all shops and all places of mansoment should be kopt open as usual, and the services in all churches and religious meeting places be continued and maintained the same as in times of peace. He proclaimed martial law the governing force, and required all keepers of drinking-syloens and public houses to obtain a license from the provost-marshal He assured the inhabitants that the soldiers were able to and would preserve order in the city, and that the killing of any Federal soldier would be punished as murder. Civil cases would be referred o civil tribunals, but all interference with the forces and laws of the United States would be referred to a military court. The use of Confed orato bonds, money, or obligations, was prohibited Seditions publications would be suppressed. A military censor would pass upon all newspaper articles and telegrams. Outrages committed by Federal soldiers upon the persons or property of the citizens would be severely dealt with by provest-martial, and were to he reported to the provost-guard at once; and the estizone were as sured that all the requirements of the proclama-

tion would be vigorously and firmly administered. The proclamation was issued on May 6th, 1862, sourcery to the advice of Scale and others who

thought it would create mnewed trouble. Has an no only maintained his ground, but declared that he meant to avail of and would certainly need the power at his commend in such manner that 'n a short time he would so able to ride through the entire city free from insult and danger, or else, be added, "this metropelis of the South shall be a desert from the plains of Chalmetto to the ontekirts of Carrollton."

General Butler at last found it necessary to exercise a rigid edministration of public affairs, a vi appointed Major Joseph W. Bell and Colonel Jou se H. French respectively provest judge and provest marshal. Actuated then by a desire to remove all possible causes for irritation and to conciliate the people, he moved his headquarters from the St. Charles Hotel to the late residence of General Twiggs, and gradually removed all the Federal camps from the city.

Additional troops were sent to Algiers, others garrisoned the forts, at d a permanent encampment was established at Carrollton, while a force under General Williams proceeded up the river, with Farragut, and captured liston Rouge, the capital of Louisians, without any resistance, on May 7th.

General Barter did all he could to alleviate the long-prevailing distress, and to restore the city to its wonted prosperity, resorting to unusual and extreordinary means in order also to ward off the threatened Spring pestilence. The men and boys in the community had been brought to reason through f ar of the soldiery, but there yet reextoration of order, and threatened to endanger all subst utial reforms-the women.

Insults offered on every possible occasion to Federal officers and soldiers had been borne patiently, and, not being openly taken notice of, had failed to create any open rupture, but when a woman deliberately spat in the face of two ofa woman deliberately spat in the face of two of-ficers who were quietly walking along the street, Butler resolved to immediately stop the growing evil, and, on the 15th of May, startled the com-munity by issuing the celebrated order No. 28. It read as follows:

READQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE GULE. New Onleans, May 15th, 1862.

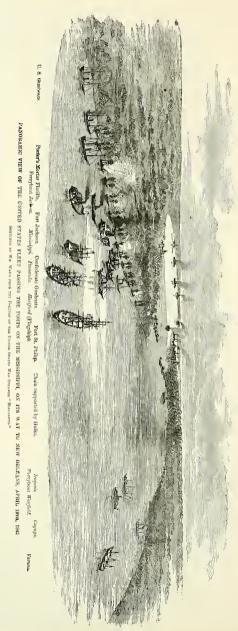
steneral Order No. 28: As the officers and soldiers of the United States have been subject to repeated insults from the women (cailing them-selves ladies) of h_w Orleans, in return for the most scrupusalvas Indica) of N.-w Orleans, in return for the most scrupa-tions mon-districtence and courtey on our part, it is orleved that hereefter, when any female shall, by word, gesture, or movement, insult or show contempt for any officer or solider of the United States, she shall be regarded and held liable to a treate, as a woman of the two plying face aways and By command Majora or States and States of the States of the

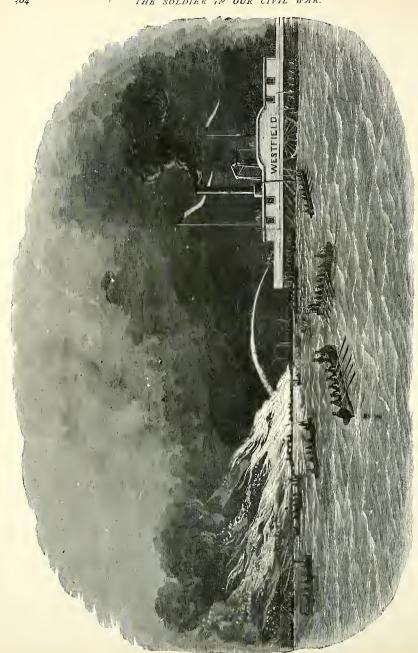
GEORGE C. STHOND, Assistant Adjutant-general, Chief of Staff.

Its effect was to at ones arrest all repetitions of similar insults, and order was restored in all sections of the city after the Mayor was arrested and Soulé sent as a prisoner to Fort Warren, for too strongly

opposing the measures of General Butler.
General George F. Shepley was appointed Military Governor of New Orleans, upon the consequent suppression of the city government, and at once organized an efficient police force, which seemed good order throughout. William B. Mumford, who had taken down the flag from the Mint, and holdly led most of the disturbances, was arrested, tried and excented as a traitor on the 7th of July. Sev. eral soldiers) who had been paroled at Fort Jackson, and had organized themselves as the "Monroe Guard," in order to break through the Federal lines and rejoin the Confederates, were ordered to be shot, but were finally reprieved and sout to Ship Island. Others who had entered houses and carried off property, under color of authority, were hung five days after committing the crime, whilst a number of men and women, guilty of various offenses, were sont to Ship Island, and otherwise punished, apart from the above. General Shepley's administration encountered but few disturbing elements.

On the 25th of July, General Butler issued a proclamation to the effect that all property belonging to prominent Confederate officials, military and civil, would be immediately confiscated, and that such as helonged to other Confederate sympathizers would be liable to confiscation uless they returned to their allegiance by the 23d of the owing tiopteralier,





FIRERAFT SENT DOWN THE STREAM FROM FORT JACKSON TO DESTROY THE APPROACHING FEDERAL FLEET—THE BOATS OF THE SQUADRON, WITH HELP OF THE FERRIFFELD, TOW IT OF US COURSE.

WITH HELP OF THE FERRIFFELD, TOWN OF US OF US COURSE.

On the 27th of Useoker, sentral Butlet occupied the Laftureh District, after an engagement at Larbadieville, brillmanly fought by the troops under tieneral Godfrey Weitzel, and remained in charge of the department until relieved, on the 14th of December, 1862, by Goneral Nathaniel P. Banks, General Butlet being ordered to New Yard.

DAVID GLASGOW FARRAGUT.

Bons at Cambell's Station, East Transesce, July 8th, 1881; entered the United Staty as mideblyman, exember 16th, 1816, when only savry as midebly as served under Capital David Porters, who had proud of appointment, and was then in command of the frigule Exempler of the State of th

mond to Commodere Skinner, as assistant inspector of ordanece, and when a new anyyard was built on Marcis Island, near San Francisco, he was placed in charge of it, though at the line standing sine-tesult on the list. In 1838 he was given command of the deep-of-awar Heroklap, belonging to the Home Synadron, under Fing-offlier McCluney, and remained in their position under the breaking out of the Civil War. He had by that time uttained this grain causine, and was a resident of Norfelk, Vo., where he were direct a many inducements to join the Confederate Navy. These he gritted, however, and taking 4ts family from a refolk to Hastingson, Pulmon, he sought early of the Federal Gov-Pulmon, in consistent of the Police of the Police of the Confederate Navy. These he gritted, however, and taking 4ts family from a refolk to Hastingson, Pulmon, he sought early early of the Federal Gov-Pulmon, he sought early early of the Federal Gov-

When the attack on New Orleans was deceled myon, Parragul was given the command of the appearing fleet, which embraced part of Flagoffleet Dirkcas's Western Gulf Squadron, and all of Commander David D. Totter's mortan-basts. On the 20th of April 1962, after helding a council of captains as beard of his flagship, the Hardford, produces as beard of his flagship, the Hardford, produces the contract of the flagship on beand the guidban and the guidban and the guidban and the guidban and the product of the flagship of his to-see the contract of the flagship of the contract of the contract

In 1862, Forraçui run the Viciobury Suteries, and only the followint, year opaced communication with Flag-officer Forter on the Upper Miso-kippi by passing the forts of Pavt Hudson, afterward joining in the active operations which were directed ngainst the latter, and it is full, or the 9th of July, 1863. After caplying a short rest, he took part in the important reconnolessness of Fort 6, lines and Fort Morgan, and in August, 1864, secured the victory of Mobile Bay. In this buttle, his flaggibly was again the Hortford, and from her maintop, where he had caused himself to be lashed to seen manner as not to be disologed by the shock of testite, he again directed the successful movements of the first throughout the peritous passage of the forts, and the frest throughout the peritous passage of the forts, and the

tabel to such manner as not to be disclosed by the shock of totaltie, he gain directed the backers of movements of it has flest throughout the perilian pages of the forts, and the engineers that the gradeout pages of the forts, and the engineers that the gradeout pages of the forts, and the recognized that the gradeout pages of the first hard the gradeout pages of the page that the gradeout pages of the page that the gradeout pages of white was reasted specially for his. His very national edition had, however, so undermined him. His very national edition had, however, so undermined him the state of the page to the pag

THEODORUS BAILEY.

Books at Plettsburg, N. Y., April 1922, 1807, and entered the navy on a middlylumed, namery 1st. 1802, reliant to the rails of fleetestent in 1827, communior to 1802 rails of fleetestent in 1827, communior to 1802, reliant explain 1828. Extered the Mexicas War, and filly considered the western cost of Mexico. At the outbrack of the Crid the western cost of Mexico. At the outbrack of the Crid to the Western Guiff Blockeding Squarkou, and led the column of the right division of Parraguit's fleet in the passion and 181. Philip. This division consisted of the Communication of the Parraguit's fleet in the passion of the Crid to the Communication of the Crid to the Crid the Crid published of three and disabled several of the Confederate graphous.

Although the Cupped was struck forty-two times and subservise auffered Lightry, Capidan Balley followed on his course up the Meissiahpil Hiver, shortly after racebing the Quantum the grounds, where he silicated a Candiderate leading the Quantum the grounds, where he silicated and Candiderate leading the word balley and received the surrouder of its officers and usen 1892, Capidan Balley and pan New Orleans, April 25th, a 1892, Capidan Balley and pan New Orleans, April 25th, a 1892, Capidan O abstra sides of the river, not the feet came up and aided in silicating them. He was afterward appointed a commodore, and was made the beaver of important this patiens and of many trophics which he carried to Weshingson. Here he was the recipient of a great deal of attention, to the control of the Chandres of Commerces of New York City, Freening Intery year until 1985 he remained in commond of the Ecstern Gulf Hlockading Squadron, and was promoted for the Scatern Gulf Hlockading Squadron, and was promoted for 1891, in callicate services to the make of pervandantal in 1893, in

GEORGE F.-SHEPLEY.

Born at Saco, Mc., Januery 181, 1891; gradua, ed at Dortmouth College in 1817, and at the Dann Law School, Cambridge, two years later; was admitted to the Bar of the Bangor Supreme Judicial Court in 1880; removed to Portland in 1844; and was mode United States Attoracy for the Maine District in 1888, He was reappointed to the baxes



GEORGE F. SHEPLEY.

position in the years 1933 and 1957, and notif the breaking out of the Civil Wer give his entire attention to the possible of his prefereds. In September, 1961, he tendered his for his prefered in the prefered of his prefered in the prefered of his prefered of his prefered in the control of the Twelfth Maine Volunteer Regiment coloned of the Twelfth Maine Volunteer Regiment coloned part of Butter's had force operating against New Orleans. Preddent Lincoln commissioned him a brigalistic general of Volunteers and made him Millitary Governor of Louislam on the 3d of June, 1862. While control was a preddent of the American Section of the carried out many important reforms, estantiage should be carried out many important reforms, and for the colonic section of the Granes connected influence of the was placed at the head of the Military Diviries of Wigning and North Carolina: then served with the Army of the James, entering Reismond with the Twenty-fifth Army Corps on the 2d of April, 1985. He was affected in Am 2th is same through the control of the Section of the Corollary of the Corollary and the Corollary of the Corollary and Corollary and the Corollary and Corollary

MANSFIELD LOVELL

Bonn in Washington, D. C., October 20th, 1823; colored not United Series Milliary Academy at West Point in 1883, and graduated with great distinction four years later, when he was assigned to the Fourth Berfment of Regular Artillery with the malk of second Heusenant. He served as such with the malk of second Heusenant. He served as such as a constant of the Artillery and the Artillery an

Bewet Major-general Quitman's division, which he second putted to Veta Cruz. He remained with it autil the experience of the City of Mexico, where he was servedy wounded while of the City of Mexico, where he was servedy wounded while major produced the served of the control of the Mexico Company of the City of the Ci

At the terminutton of the Mexican Wer his regiment, wen but or garison of Port Felcans, where he ranside until 1849 when he went to Batton Rouge, La, on actuiting service. He three did garrison days ut Jufferron Barracke, Missouri, and in 1850 went on Inouties dary on the Western purities of Kensse, where he assisted in establishing Fort Atkinson, Kensse, Garrison daty of Fort Letweworth, Kanass, Fort Hamilton, New York, and commanding the recruiting depol at Fort Columbus, New York, excepted the next four years of Fort Columbus, New York, excepted the next four years of his bife, and no Pecendre 18th, 1853, he resigned from the army, and went into the commission business in New York, and when the commission business in New York (Sig. in partnership with Mr. Herman Livingshow. He was Superhiredicter of Steve Improvements from April 20th to the latter date to September 19th, 18th, 1

appendiment of major-general in the Confedents Army, In Gotsler, 1881, he was placed at the head of the Department of the South, and had command of the though at New Orleans when that City was the Confedent of the Confedent of Army, 1862. In afterward fought successful of Army, 1862, in afterward fought successful of the Confedent Southern of the Confedent of the Confedent Southern of the Confedent of the Confedent Southern of the Confedent of

until Anri, 1865.
The record of the proceedings was transmitted to
the Confederate War Department on the 18th of
July, but was ayk acted upon until the following
Rowmier. The upinion of the court was a vindiamon of the commonder of New Orleans. Gooden
distriction of the commonder of New Orleans. Gooden
distriction of the commonder of New Orleans.
Mountain the effect of tale course of notion, mountain,
and the effect of tale course of notion, but made an
uponel, which was not noticed by the Confederate
antionistration. After the war, Geornal Lovell, with
this foundly, resided for some years in Savannah, Ga.; then returned to the City of New York, where he
then returned to the City of New York, where he
are visit implicer, and where he dele on Sauday, the
tet of June, 1884.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE DEFENSE OF NEW ORLEANS.

COMMODORE D. D. PORTER, writing from Ship Island, May 6th, 1862, describes the Confederate rams, floating batteries and forts defending New Orleans:

Four runs and floating batteries, such as the world never before saw, have been distroyed in the last ottock. The Lourisian, in hisrafills steam-battery, which was set on fire and sent down on an verselwhile the float of true was trijing and I was drawing up the neticles of capitulation, red which exploded within 80% sparts of us and wants in one minute, was 4,000 tons, 270 feet long, and had 10 beavy fifted tons, 270 feet long, and had 10 beavy fifted to guas, all unde in the Soath. She intended to take position that olgid, when she would have driven off all our fleet—for, as a proof of her invulnerability.

and not seen, as a proof of the revolutional of an above free of per and selving the whole branchists, making an one free of per and selving the thin if she was firing peas. The Louisiana's processor of the thin if she was firing peas and through the above of the selving the she was the selving the selvin

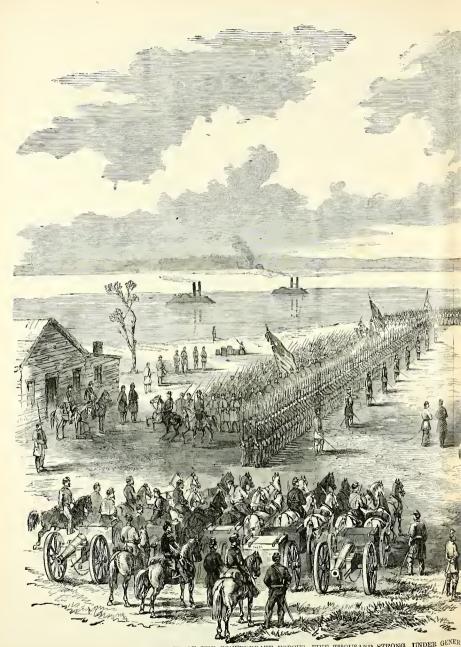
10g, this spiceoid estirety of rified gauss was lost to us. The fraginents caused by the explosion fairly excerted Fort St. Phillip, and killed at man of theirs in the fort. The two ram Minnesses it there were before her communder ma her ashore and ubandoned her. She has been a troublessom customer all through.

In New Orleans our naval officers found the most splendls specimes of a floating battery the world has ever twen (a seagoing affair), and had also been finished and succeeded; in getting to sea, the whole Anterican New you while have been desirated. She was 6,000 lone, 270 feet long, 60 feet beam buf our conjects the propellers, four facebe quad in some places nine) of from, and would steam eleven knots an boar. Sile cost \$2,000,000.

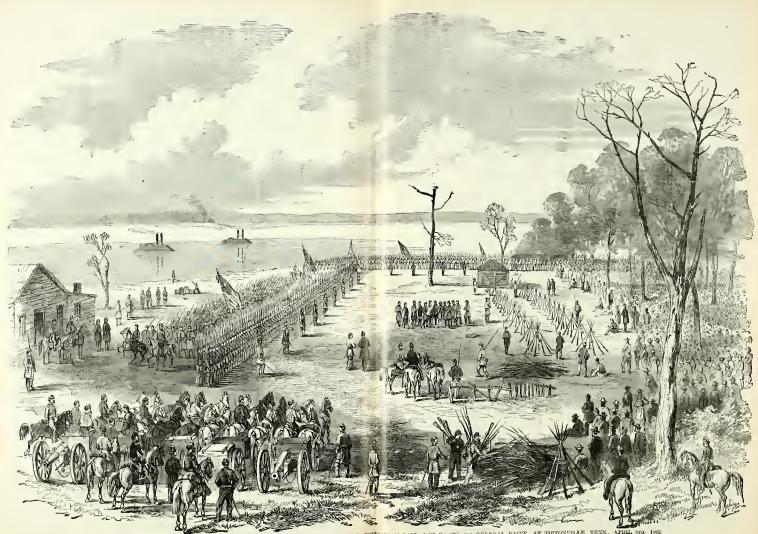
Sile rest. \$2,000,000.

This best noo I saw floating by no was a dry-dock turned lots a floating battery, mounting 16 guns, and the chire region which was to propel is hermatically sealed by a thick from larret, agalest shot. Sho was sunk, but is now aground on the lar, and can be easily raised.

on the box not can be only piled. Bellets these monsters, the many part of the enemy a defense at the forts consisted of six or seven freuched gumbout almost impervious to shot, and excitably to adjust twoch coming low on. We had nothing there, on our side, but worsty full morter-boat, five sloopes-of-way, the outstand gumbouts (in all, a fittle over 140 guns), to contend applied two of the most impergrable forts in the or any quints two of the most impergrable forts in the or any content gumbout of the most imperciable forts of the or any or seven inceptibled gumbouts, and almost one guns, any or seven inceptibled gumbouts, and almost one guns, any one for the occasion, soon destroyed, and their power new in the box honory.



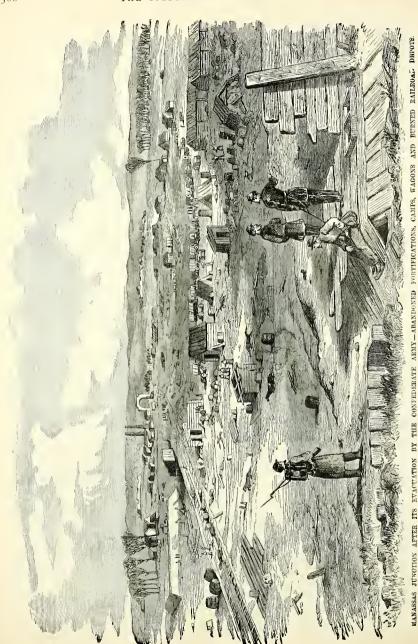
SURRENDER OF THE CONFEDERATE PORCES, FIVE THOUSAND STRONG, UNDER GENER ANTER THEIR RETREAT FROM ISLAND



SURRENDER OF THE CONFEDERATE FORCES, FIVE THOUSAND STRONG, UNDER CENEALS MCCALL AND GANTT, TO GENERAL FAINE, AT TIPTONVILLE, TENN., APRIL 5TH. 1962.

AFTER THEIR RETREAT FROM ISLAND NO. 10, AS DESCRIBED ON PAGE 257.

COMM A SERVICE OF MACHINERY OF MACH



It having been found impracticable to carry out

February, 1862, the Army dertake at ... novement of ant General Joseph E. Johnston's army had abundened Centraville and Manassas, and was falling back upon dichree of

tlenera' AfcClellan then ssued orders for the im-mediate advance of his army loward the abandoned posts and on the 10th of March. 1862, Centreville was occupied by Colonel Averill's cavalry. The Confederate cavalry. troops had retired slowly. and were not very far dis tant when the Federals had completed their movement but, sainly in consequence of bad weather and rouls and the shortness of supplies, no pursuit of any mo-

ment of the Potomac,"

ment was instituted against the Confederates when they encamped either behind the Rappahanneck or the Ranidan

On the 11th of March, 1862, the President issued an order relieving McClellan of part of the responsibility herete- are develving upon him. The order stated that "General McClellan having personally taken the field at the head of the Army of the Potomac, until otherwise ordered, he is relieved from the command of the other Military Departments, be retaining the command of the Depart-

General Halleck was given the command of the new Department of the Mississippi, embracing all the region west of Knoxville, while the Mountain Department, including the region between the Departments of the Potomac and of the Mississippi, was created for General Fremont. All comnanders of departments were beneeforth to report directly to the Secretary of War.

At a conneil of war held on the 13th of March, at Fair'ax Court House, it was decided to land at Fortress Monroe such of the forces as were not seeded for holding Manassas Junction and protecting Washington, the safety of the national capital

CAPTURE OF YORKTOWN—BATTLE OF being insured by the 35,000 men left in the Shelines, near Yorktown. Magraderhad first intended will be making a stand close by Big Bethel, both at Ship first base of operations against Rielmond, upon Island and in front of Howard's and Young's Mills, which the advance would have to be made by way It having need found infractionals to carry our whiten me advance while have to be made up very the combined operations of the Federal land and of Yorktown and of West Point, the latter place naval forces as President Lincoln had ordered them furnishing a base of operations later on.



GENERAL MCCLELLAN'S HEADQUARTERS AT BIG BETHEL. FROM A SUFFCH BY F & Date

On the 23d of March, the advance, which consisted of Heintzelman's corps, landed at and encamped close by Fortress Monroe, and when McClellan himself reached the latter place on the 2d of April, he found 58,000 wen, and much of his artillery, already there. The following day ho moved his whole army toward Yorktown, in order to prevent, if possible, Johnston's reinforcement of Magrader, expecting to receive in time the co-operntion of the unval force in Hampton Reads, whom he thought would reduce the Confederate batteries both on the James and York Rivers.

The advance was made in two columns, led by General Samuel P. Heintzelman, who had with him the divisions of Generals Charles S. Hamilton and Fitz John Porter, 2nd by General Erasmus D. Keyes, whose force comprised the divisions of General Durius N. Couch and William F. Smith. General Heintzelman's force, accompanied by General McClellan, reached Big Bethel the following day, whilst the left wing under Keyes at the same time occupied Warwick Court House. Thence the two

columns proceeded slowly until the APRIL 1872 5th of April, when they halted in front of General John B. Magrader's fortified

but when he learned of the strong force which McClellan was gathering at Fortress Monroe, he changed his base, and established his line from

Yorktown to Wynne's Mill on the Warwick River, which McClellan had now reached,

Magruder's force at York town was then reported to he fully 20,000 men. To these wern added, toward the middle of April, two divisions of the Army of Northern Virginia, increasing the Confederate force to about 50,000 men.

In the meantime, General Blenker's division of 10,000 men had been sent to reinforce Fremont, and McDowell's entire corps was temporarily detached, by General Wadsworth's suggestion, in order to strengthen the defense of Washington.

From the 5th of April to the 3d of May reinforcements were continually reaching McClellan's army. which, under the direct on

of General Fitz John Porter, was engaged in throwing up entrenchments, and otherwise preparing for a siege. paring for a siege. In response to McCleilan's argent solicitations, General Franklin's division of nearly 12,000 men had been detached from McDowell's corps, and sont in transports on the Posquotin River.

During this period there was frequent skirmishing attending necessary reconnoissances at different points around Yorktown, but none of these developed into anything of moment, except on the 16th of April, whon General Smith's divi-

sion, on the extreme right, attacked the Confederates at what was called Dam No. 1, on the Warwick River,

McClellan had ordered Smith to make a reconnoissance in force at Wynne's Mill, and if pressed, to open an attack. The Federal vanguard, coraposed of Vermont troops, waded across the stream, under cover of Ayres's battery, which silenced some of the Confederate guns, and succeeded in driving back two regiments of Georgia and North Carolina truops; but these being strongly reinforced, rallied. and, notably with the aid of General Howell Cobb, drove the Vermenters again to the opposite bank of



"ME FEDERAL SULDIERS REPAIRING THE BAILBOAD BRIDGE OVER GOOSE CREEK, DESTROYED BY THE CONFEDERATES IN TRIBE RETREAT





ADVANCE OF THE FEDERAL ARMY ON THE ROAD TO YORKTOWN -- HOWARD'S BRIDGE, NEAR BUS BETHEL.

the river, with n heavy loss. A second like attempt was made by the Sixth Vermont Regiment, but to no better purpose, and the Federals retired to their works after experiencing a total loss of 35 killed and 120 wounded, nearly one-half of which fell upon four companies of the Third Vermont Regiment.

By the 3d of May McClellan had completed and armed all his works, and had un effective force of 113,000 men, with which be contemplated moving alread three days later. His works consisted of fetteen diff. each to batterie, mounting one hundred and cleven guns and mortars. While constructing them, he had but once departed from his original resolution not to open upon the Confederates until all were finished. That was when he had first on wessels discharging at the Yorktown wharf, and had lriven them across to Gloucyster Point, with both shot and shell from his 100 and 200 pounders.

Late in the afternoon of the 3d, the Confederates began shelling Heintzelman's camp, and kept up fring at intervals until after midnight. At day-

light a great conflugration was visible in Yorktown, and the report having been made that the latter place was being eventuated. Heintzelman seconded in his balloon, and found that many of the Confederate gan had in reality been abandoned. The Confederates had, in fact, eventuated Yorktown and Gloncester, and fallen back about twolve miles to Williamshurg. in accordance with the decision arrived at in the conneil held at the Nelson House, in Yorktown, on the 30th of April.

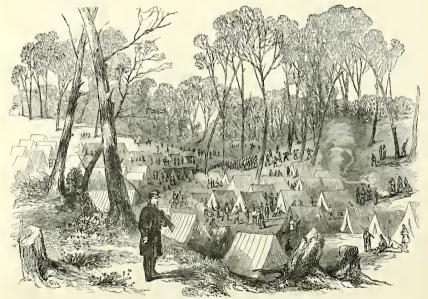
The Federals entered Yorktown on the 4th of May, and took possession of it, as well as of the fifty-three guns remaining three uninjured, and at once organized a vigorous pursuit, which was directed by General Edwin V. Sunner.

Genoral George Stonenan pushed ahead, in an leasy mindrom, with eavily and horse artillery, and was followed by the divisions of Generals Conch, Smith and Silas Casey, which took the Wynne's Mil Read, and by the divisions of Generals Joseph Hooker and Phil Kearney, which entered the Yorktown Read. The divisions of

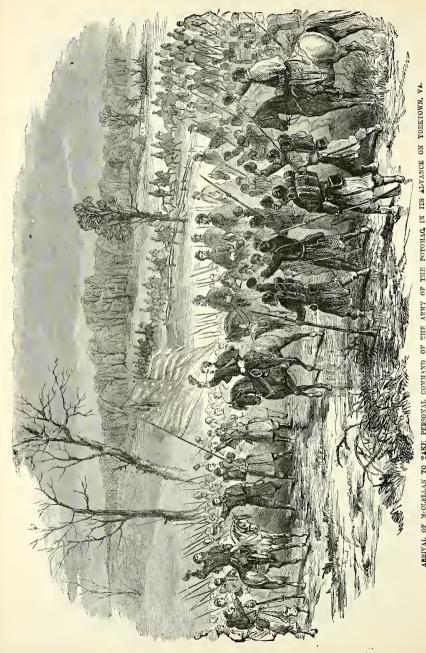
Generals Fitz John Porter, Israel B. Richardson, and John Sedgwick, remained in the immediate vicinity of Yorktown, where McClellan was to complete arrangements for operations along the York River.

Stoneman soon cano upon the line of strong cartiworks which the Confederates had constructed a few menths before about two miles from Williamburg, and where they had just left a strong rear guard to protect their retreat aeross the Chickahominy River. There ha stopped to await the arrival of the infinitry, as he could not well attack the works without it. At five o'clock Smith's division, accompanied by General Sunner, had joined Stoneman's, and at about midnight Hooker had brought his division on Smith's left.

The troops rested as best they could in the midst of the continuous rainstorm, and before duplight at the 5th, Hooker, who was enger for an engagement, pressed forward, and at half-past seven was ready for the attack. The First Massechusstic and the Second New Hampshire Regiments advanced



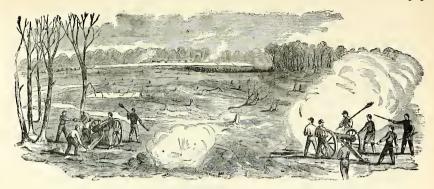
CAMP OF THE NINTH MASSACHUNETTS, IN THE WOODS ONE MILE FROM THE CONFEDERATE FORTIFICATIONS, YORKTOWN, APRIL 107M, 1867.



ARRIVAL OF MCCIEILAN TO TAKE PERSONAL COMMAND OF THE ARNT OF THE PROPES.

APRIL 51H, 1963.—Entitichand of the propes.

Proper Service of the propes.



MARTIN'S MASSACHUSETTS BATTERY C OPENING FIRE ON THE CONFEDERATE FORTIFICATIONS NEAR YORKTOWN.

FROM A SERVICE OF E S HALL.

respectively on the left and right of the principal work called Fort Magnider, with orders to pick off Confederate artificials and sharpshooters. They were followed by Weber's battery, as well as by part of Brandmalfs and Osborn's batteries, which opened upon the fort, and by the Eleventh Massinustes and Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania Regiments, which formed on the right of the Second New Hampshire. Fort Magnider was soon salenced, and the Confederate rear guard dispersed.

The Federals moved on, and soon came upon upite a large force of Confederates. These afterward proved to belong to Longstreet's corps, which Johnston had sent back from Williamsburg to support the rear guard. The Sixth, Seventh and Eighth New Jersey Regments were the first engaged, and bravely maintained their ground in force of superior numbers until General Grover Irought up the Seventieth and Seventy-second New York and the First Massachusetts to their consistance.

At about noon, Hooker sent for reinforcements,

as the Confederates were receiving aid from fresh troops, and his bases were ahready great. With the exception of General J. J Peek's Brigade, which repelled the Confederate attacks on Hooke's right, are eniforcements enue, however, and Hooker's division had to fight unadded until near free o'clock, when Kearney's division came up, and two more of Couch's brigades arrived on Hooker's right.

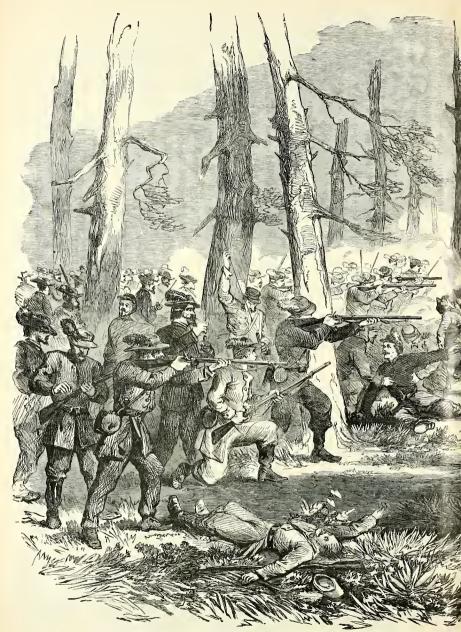
Summer could not respond to Hooker's repeated cults, for help, as he had sent General Windled Sect. Hancek to the extreme right, toward Queen's Greek, to check the Confederate advance, and take the remaining earthworks in that direction; nor could the other distant troops be more tion; nor could the other distant troops the moved more rapidly, owing to the extremely bad concident of the road, which had become almost impassable between Vorktown and Williamsburg. Thus was Hooker foreithy let's solong to had been administed to the contract of Generals Longstreet, Pryor, Pickett and Gholson which depicted his ranks to the frightful extent of 1.700 men, and caused thus loss of five of Weber's gueen.

General Kearney first sent two companies of Poés Second Michigan, and afterward the Fifth New Jersey Regiment, for the protection of the batteries, with which Major Wanavright new renewel the fire more vigorously than ever. Healso dephoed Birney's and Berry's brigades respectively to the right and left of the Williamsburg Road, and sent successively Colonel Ward's Inity eighth New York and Colonel Riep's Fortieth New York Regiments to take the rifle-pit in the centre. These were curried by night-fall, under the direction of Captain Mindal, after an unusually severe loss, the Thirty-eighth New York alone losing one-half of its officers.

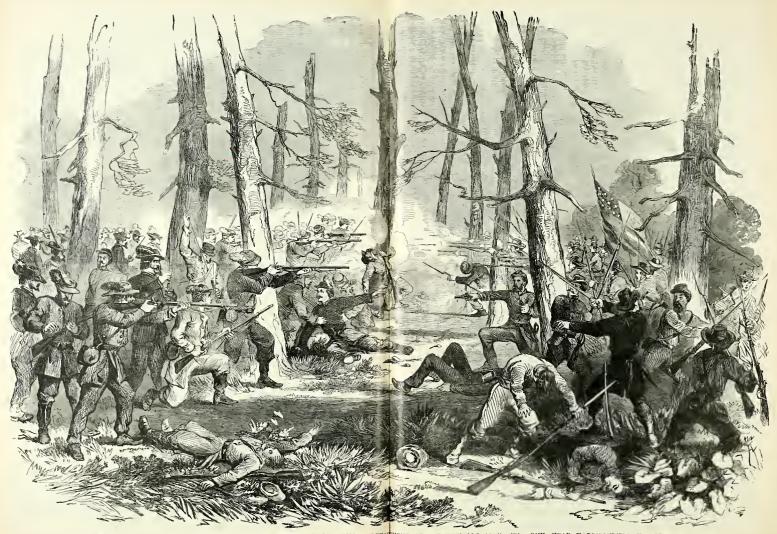
General Hancock had in the meantime taken possession of one of two monecupied enribworks which stood upon a high bank, commanding Cut Dam Creek. From these he had opened upon two other redoubts intervening between Fort Magnuder and compelled their execution. Seeing this are appreciating the dauger now threatening the extreme Confederate left, Johnston dispatched the



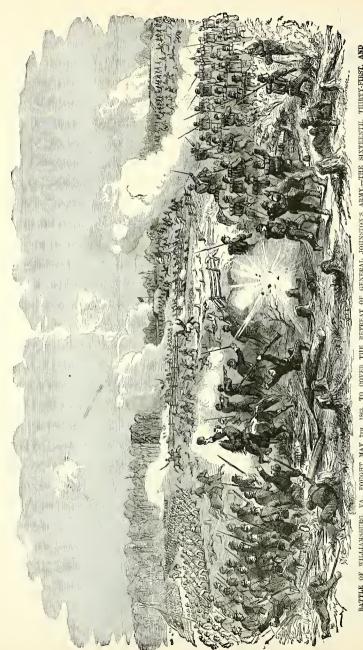
SHOCESSFUL CHARGE OF COMPANY H, FIRST MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENT, ON A CONFEDERATE REDAN BEFORE YORKTOWN.



GALJANT ATTACK OF 160 PENNSYLVANIA BUCKTAILS, LED BY COLONEL KANE, UPON A DETA



GA JANT ATTACK OF 150 PENNSYLVANIA BUCKTAILS, LED BY COLONEL KANE, UPON A DETACTION OF "STONEWALL" JACKSON'S ARMY, NEAR HARRISONBURG, VA., FRIDAY, JUNE 678, 1882



BATTLE OF WILLIAMSBURG, VA., FOUGHT MAY 7tz, 1823, TO GOVER THE RETREAT OF GENERAL JOHNSTON'S ARMY.-THE SIXTEENTH, THIRTY-FIRST, AND THEIRTY-SECOND NEW YORK, AND THE NINETY-FIFTH AND NINETY-SIXTH PENNSYLVANIA RECHNENTS, ENGAGED ON THE FEDERAL SIDE.

Iwenty-fourth Virginia and Colonel McRae's Fifth North Carolina Regiments, under General Jubal Early, to dislogge the Federals.

Hancock had anticipated an attack upon the important positions thus seenred, and had called repeatedly for remforcements; hat in lien of receiving say, he had been ordered to fall back to his original line, and this his comparatively small force did reluctantly. street slowly, disputing all the way, ontil he could form a line of battle slove by the Dam, where he awaited the Confederate advance, now led by Colone McRae, who had taken Early's place, as the latter was wounded; and when the anomy reached him, he ordered a bayonet-charge along the entire line, which was at once vigorously executed. The Confederates stood their ground bravely. doubtless in the expectation of reinforcements, which did not reach them, but had finally to yield the ground and retire toward Williamsburg, which they did as darkness came upon the contending

The galanty of the two Confederate regiments which these engaged the Federal right wing was such as to afterward call forth the following remark from General Hancock: "The Fifth North Carolina and Twenty-fourth Virginia deserve to have the word "Immortal" inserihed on their banners."

Hancocks sudden charge decided the battle, for it left the real key of the position in Federal hands. With the reinforcements which McClollan had caused to be sent him immediately upon reaching the sense late in the afternoon, Hancock took reseasing of all the ground he had previously occupied, and night closed upon what proved to be a dearly bought victory for the Federals. They had, in fact, gained it after sustaining a loss of 2,228 in killed and wounded, the Confederate loss being only about half that number

Early on the 6th of May, Williamshing was occupied by the Federals, while Johnston's army was again beyond the Chickshominy. The

Federals rested until the main body heal come up, and on the 8th. Stoneman was sent with Smith's division to open the road to Franklin. On the 16th the advance reached White House, and four days later McClellan established his head-quarters at Cold Harbor, about nine miles from Richmond. Troops were already stationed at liction's Bridge, and on the 20th c strong force occupied the heights on the Richmond side of the Chickahamay River.

On the 5th of May, McClellan Ind.

On the 5th of May, McClellan Ind.

The Company of the May of the May of the prolonged station in the Teapnotin River, and proceed to West Point with the divisions of Generals Richardson, Sedgwick and Porter. Franklin reached the head of the York diver the same ovening, and early the f-Bowing day Nowton's troops landed on the right bank of the Panamakey River, where the remainder of General Franklin's division soon joined them.

Late in the evening of the 7th, an unsecessful attempt was made to drive off the Federals by the Confederates belonging to the rear guard of Johnston's retreating forces. The latter were met by The latter were met by second New York, and the Ninety-fifth and Ninety-sixth Pennsylvania Regiments, who kept up for nearly four hours a sharp musketry fire through the woods, untithry received the cannon landed by the With the aid of the batteries hus landed the Federals soon drove away the Confederates, who continued on their retreat. The Federal losses in this encounter were 49 killed and 154 wounded and missing.

The other divisions were due landed from the transports, and "be Federals



EDWIN VOSE SUMNER

thereafter held the position as an additional base of supplies for the Army of the Potomac.

EDWIN VOSE SUMNER.

Bonx at Boston, Mass., Jacuary, 1799, and after completing his studies, entered the array, becoming second linetenant of infantry, March 3d, 1919, and first literatemat in July, 1828. He was under nesteant commissary of sussistence in June, 1827, explain of diagnoss in Murch, 1833, and the studies of the suspension of the suspension of the property of the suspension of reached serves wounds, that he was soon after brevieted a



JOHN JAMES PECK

destinants colonel. The was followed by a tweeter changing, ten buring in did the Meximon in checkor changing, ten buring in did the Meximon in checkwis's to teconomical the cavely at El Multimode Rey, From 1851 to 1835 he was Overmor of Nice Mexico, and in 1837 undertook a successful expedition against the Cheyenne Indians. Upon the Leving out of the Civil War, he was appointed a brigidise-general in place of Corneral David E. Twiggs, and successful Albert Sidery Johnston in commanded the First Corps of McClellada: ramy throughout the Virginia Peniasular Compalge, in April-May, 1862, where he was twice wounded, and in July of the same year was commissioned a major-cervarial of Volunteers, and placed at the head of the Seomil Corps. He offerward took part at the lattic of Frederickshore, in December, and the Corps. The Corps of the Corps of the month at his own request. In Murch, 1968, he was aplaced at the band of the Depurtment of the Missouri, Inst on the way to his post he was taken Bl, and aided at Sprence, N. Y., Alarch 218, 1869.

JOHN JAMES PECK.

Bons at Manlius, N. Y., January 4th, 1891; entered the United States, Millings Academy at West Point in 1830; was commissioned a breatherson discussion of Artillery in July, 1843; served in the Maxican War, and capecially distinguished, himself at the battle of Pale Alto, Resear de la Palma, Conterent, Charmbosco, and El Molitos de Palma, Conterent, Charmbosco, and El Molitos de Rely, receiving in return the gradue of first them. The production of the State of March, 1833, to take the position of cabeller in a bank of Syncause, N. Y.; but at the breaking out of the Civil War be tended able services to the Government, and re-cateed the army at the bend of a regiment of volunteers. On the 9th of a regiment of volunteers, On the 9th of a regiment of volunteers. On the 9th of a regiment of volunteers, On the 9th of the service to the

of the Grill War he tendered his services to the Government, and re-cateduch an army at the bend of a reptaces of volunteers. On the 9th of a reptaces of volunteers. On the 9th of an April-May, 1982, he was made a brigadel-repeared, and at heavy was given the command of a brigade in the Fourth Corps under General Darius M. Couch. He was appointed a major general in 40th, 1883, and atterward consumed of a brigade such in 40th, 1883, and atterward consumed at Suffolk, Va., where Longstreet conducted a sign.

THE OCCUPATION OF NORFOLK.

WHEN President Lincoln und Secretaries Chase and Stanton visited Fortress Monroe after the surrender of Yorktown, General Wool repeated his request to be allowed to break up the Confederate blockade of the James River. He was given the

desired leave more readily when it was learned that the Confederate General Benjamin Huger was preparing to leave Norfolk.

On the 8th of May, arrangements were made for a joint land and unvel expedition. Commodere Golds Any, 1943 dition. Commodere Golds and the management of the Monitor, Department of the Monitor, Nargaduck, Susquehanna, Seminole, San Jacinio, Stewns and Dakota, and General Wool embarked upon transports a land force consisting of the First Delaware, the Touth, Twentieth and Ninety-mint New York, and the Fifty-eighth Pennsylvania Rogiments, as well as some mounted riflemen, and two batteries of artillers.

The Sewall's Point and Oraney Island batteries were at ance engaged by the squadron, the Monitor and the Steress being stationed in the immediate front. The Confederate did not respond for some time, and when they finally returned fire, showed that but seventeer gains romained in the main battery of Sewall's Point. At half-past two o'clock the Confederate ram Merrimack (Virginia) came out from Norfolk, apparently to engage the squadron just when the Monitor advanced toward hor, she steamed oack, and kept out of reasons.

The shelling of the batterns continued during the afternoon, and caused the complete destruction of the Confederate baracks, and of many of the curthworks. Shortly after five o'clock the squadron was ordered back, and the troops were disombarked. A reconnoisance was made the following day by General Wool, in company with Secretary Obaso and some loading topographical engineers, when it was decided to hand short 5.000 man 9 was decided to hand short 5.000 man 9 was





GENERAL KEYES'S DIVISION CROSSING THE CHIOKAHOMINY RIVER, MAY 23D, 1802, OVER ROTTOM BRINGE, BULL BY THE EXCINEERS OF THE PEDERAL ARAY

Ocean View, on Willonghby's Beach. That same afternoon the troops were re-embarks, the lat-teries once more engaged, in order to direct attention from the real object of the movement, and early on the morning of the 10th the Federals landed at Ocean View without opposition.

Generals Wool, Viele and Mansfield then took command. A force was unmediately sent to take essession of and guard the bridge over Tanner's Creek, in the rear of the Sewall's Point battery; but they found it already ou fire, and were attacked with artillery from the opposite bank.

The Confederates had disappeared, however, by the time the Federal guns had been hurried forward, and no epposition was met with when the troops after-ward resumed their march

During the afternoon. the Federals came upon un abandoned camp of the Confederates, which still hold twenty-nine guns, and by five o'cleck General Wool and his troops were in the im-

mediate victority of Norfolk. They were proparing a dash into Winchester, and drove in the Feneral for a vigorons attack of the place, when they were approached by Mayor Lamb of Norfolk and a deputation of its citizens, bearing a flag of trace and an offer to surrender the city. The latter was turned over to General Wool, who at once appointed General Viele its military governor.

General Hager had been ordered not to make my resistance to armed Federal occupation, and had, therefore, left the city in charge of its Mayor, and retreated to Richmond upon hearing that the Federal forces had occupied Ocean View.

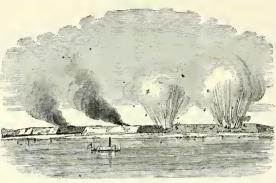
Early on the merning of the 11th, a large fire Easy on the informing of the Arm, a sign me was seen, and a heavy explosion heard in the direction of the city. It proved afterward to be the burning of the Navy Yard with all its contouts, and the blowing up of the Merrimack under the direction of Commodoro Tatnall.

Norfolk and Portsmouth were taken possession of, and the batteries at Sewall's Point May 1992 and Craney Island blown up, by Commodere Goldsborough, while the commanding gonoral and Secretary Chase returned to Fortress Monroe. There General Wool soon received, for himself and the soldiers under his command, the thanks of the President.

OPERATIONS IN THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY.

GENERAL JAMES SHIELDS, who had succeeded General F. W. Lander, upon the death of the latter. had fellowed the Confederates under Goueral Jackson as far as Mount Jackson, but finding them in greater force than he expected, he had fallen back

to a point about two and a half miles south of Winchester, closely pursued by Turner Ashby's cavalry. Shields was in hopes that Jackson would attack him, and thus delay the posssible junction with Johnston before Richmond,



BLOWING UP OF THE CONFEDERATE FORTS ON CRANEY ISLAND BY COMMODORE GOLDSBOROUGH. PROX A SECTION BY A NAVAL OFFICER

pickets; but after a short though lively skirmish the Confederates were driven back. While directing the Federals, Genoral Shields had his arm shattered, and he was also wounded in the side by the fragments of a shell; but, notwithstanding his injuries, he made pro parations to meet the renewed encounter, which he thought would be likely to take place the fellowing day,

He sent the same night to Kernstown, about half mile distant, the brigade commanded by Colonel Kimball of the Fourteenth Indiana Regiment, which was well supported by Danm's battery, and had Colonel Sullivan's brigade as a resorve. A reconneissance made the next morning showed only Ashby's cavalry in the immediate front, although the Confederates were at that time strongly posted and ready for battle in the woods, half a mile south of Kernstown. Not anticipating un engagement, General Banks went to Washington, in response to a summons he had previously received.

At about twelve e'clock Juckson opened upon Kimball's force with artillery. The fire was immediately returned by Danm's hattery, while the reserve was ordered up, and the engagement seen became general. Jackson once made the attempt to turn Kimball's left, but the Confederates were repulsed by the combined efforts of Colonel Carrell's Eighth Ohie Regiment, several companies of the Sixty-seventh Ohio Rogiment, and Jenks's battery, which were judiciously thrown forward on both sides of the Valley Turupiko.

Jackson's attempt on the Feweral left having proved unsuccessful, he centred his attention upon its right flank, toward which additional batteries were directed, while at the same time a renewed attack was made on the left. The movement was On the 22d of March, Ashby's cavalry made so well directed and so admirably executed, that

Daum's artiller; gave way, and the rapid Confederate advance at one moment bid fair to endenger the Federal forces.

General Shields, then in hed, was, however, apprised in time of the progress of the hattle, issued an order for Colonel E. B. Tyler's brigade to immediately proceed, and by throwing all of its force upon the Confederate batteries, to ondeavor to capture them, and then make an effort to turn Jackson's left

At three o'clock the First Virginia, Seventh Indiana, Seventh and Twenty-pinth Ohie and One Hundred and Tentle Pennsylvania Regiments commenced the charge. and, after a desperate and prelenged resistance.

captured the guns. Then followed on attack upon the Confederates, in which Tyler's brigade was signally aided by the Thirteenth and Fourteauth Indiana, Eighty-Ionrth Pennsylvania, and Fifth and Sixty-second Regiments, as well as by detachments from the Eighth and Sixty-seventh Ohio Regiments. The Confederates made a bold stand, but they were at last forced back through the woods, and compelled to leave behind their dead and wounded.

Their less was 80 killed and 342 wounded, whilst that of the Federals was 441 wounded and 103 killed, the latter including Colonel Marray of the Eighty-fourth Ponnsylvania, The Federals captured in all about 300 prisoners, besides two pieces of artillery, several caissons and a quantity of small This ongagement should properly be called the battle of Kernstown, although it is termed by many the battle of Winchester.

General Banks had been apprised of the progress of the battle by telegraph, and returned the next merning to Winchester, where he took command in person, and a pursuit was made to Woodstock, a istance of about thirty miles, without, however,

bringing about any ongagomout, Stonowall Jackson's army foll back to Harrison burg, where it remained until the 19th of April. when it crossed the south fork of the Shenanders River. There it received, at the end of the mouth, General Richard S. Ewell's division, April, 1862

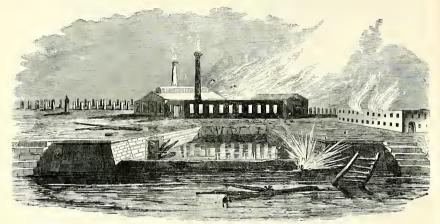
and two of General Edward S. John son's brigades. General Banks had followed Jack son, and taken position at Harrisonburg; but as seen as General Shields's division was taken from him and given to McDowell, he was ordered to fall



OLD FORT NORFOLK, BUILT BY THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT, ALTERED AND STRENGTHENED BY THE CONFEDERATES.



NAVAL HOSPITAL AND BATTERY AT PORTSMOUTH, VA.



BURNING OF THE NORFOLK NAVY YARD BY THE CONFEDERATES -UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT TO DESTROY THE DRY-DOOK



REMOVING BUNKEN SCHOONERS WHICH BLOCKADED THE ENTRANCE TO THE HARBOR

back to Strasburg. A sew days later McDowell was part of Captain Mape's Pioneers, supported by a ordered to join McClellan before Richmond, by section of Knapp's lattery. Although the Federals way of the Richmond and Fredericksburg Rail made a very brave resistance, they were before long road, and yet hold himself always in such a position as to cover Washington and against a sudden dash of any large body of the Confederate forces, the Confederates, who pursued relentlessly until General James Wadsworth was appointed

Military Governor of the District of Columbia, and placed at the head of the troops assigned to the defense of the capital.

Jackson had been ordered to watch Banks closely, and to hold him while General Lee would endeavor to cut off the Federal communication between Winehester and Alexandria. As soon, however, as he learned that part of Fremont's forces, under General Milroy, were approaching from Romney, he left Ewell to bold Banks, and moved rapidly toward Stannton, whence he sent E. S. Johnson, with five brigedes, to attack Milroy. The letter, finding his forces greatly outnumbered, retired to a place in the Bull Pasture Monntains called McDowell, where he was joined by one of Schenck's brigades at about the time Jackson had concluded to go to Johnson's assistance,

On the 8th of May Jackson appeared with a large force on a ridge overlooking the Federal encompment, and Milroy sont the Third Virginia and the Twenty-fifth, Thirty-second, Seventy-fifth and Eighty-second Ohio, with a 6-pounder of the Twelfth Ohio Battery, in charge of Lieutenant Bowen, to dislodge him. The engagement that followed, and which is called the battle of McDowell, or the battle of Bull Pasture, was fought with great gallantry on both sides. It lasted fully five hours, and did not actually terminate until darkness had set in. The losses were reported at 256 in killed and wounded on the Federal side, the Confederates having lost a still greater number, including General Edward S. Johnson, who was counted among

Milroy's position proving untenable, it was decided to shaudon it, and during the following night the Federals retired to Franklin, Jackson pursued them to the latter place, but when he learned that Banks was propering to fall back from Harrisenburg, be returned to McDowell, and crossed the mountains after him. By the time Jackson was ready to leave Lebanon Sulphur Springs, however.

Banks was well on his way toward Strasburg, Jackson onshed on to New Market, where he foined Ewell, who and already started in pur-suit, and the united forces proceeded thence at once into the Lurey Valley, in order to try and cut off, at Front Boyal, Banks's possible retreat in that direction. The Confederate forces which were thus consolidated represented about 20,000 men, and ombraced Ewell's brigades, led by Generals Elzey, Taylor and Trimble, as well as General E. S. Johnson's; the brigades of Generals Camp-Fulkeston and Winder, and Aslaby's cavdry; Colonel Flourney's Second and Sixth Virginia savalry, supported by the Brockenborough and First Maryland Batteries.

the wennded

This advance was so well managed, that the Confed crates fell upon Colonel Kenly'e emall garrison of sbout 1,400 men stationed

at Front Royal, almost before Banks had any intimations of their approach. At about noon of the 23d, Ashby's cavalry attacked Kenly's

MAY, 1502 little force, consisting altogether, at Front Royal proper and on the Road, of companies Indiana and Pennsylvania Regiments, as well as and to Colonel George II. Gordon was given the

driven across the river. Kenly tried to burn the bridge, but the flames were soon extinguished by



they had severely wounded Kenly and captured him, as well as about 700 of his men, his gans, and all of his supply-train,

The news of Kenly's defeat reached Banks at Strasburg, and to avoid the possibility of capture after Jackson would ent off his supplies and reinforecaments by taking possession of Winchester, Banks decided to avail of his only means of escape down the Valley. It was likely to prove an even race, for Winchester, the objective point and the centre. The rear had proceeded but a short distance beyond Cedar Creek, when reports reached them that the train had been attacked at Middle-This was soon followed by the train itself, which had been ordered to the rear. The troops were then moved rapidly to the front, where a small

Confederate force was encountered and heaten back to the Front Royal Road by Coelman's battery, the Twenty-eighth New York, and the Forty-sixth Pennsylvania Reziments, under Lientenant-colonels Brown and Knipe.

A reconnoissance made by Broadhead's eavalry showed the road clear to Winchester; but before Banks's main body had gone much beyond Middletown, it was regone man boyond attaquetown, it was re-ported that a large portion of Jackson's forces had already reached Winchester. Banks hurried on, and just as he had reached Newtown, was attacked by the advance guard of the Confederates; but the were compelled to retire after a spirited engagement, in which the Second Mussachusetts, Twenty-seventh Indiana, and Twenty-eighth New York, took a leading mirt.

By midnight Banks was in Winebester, where he soon posted his infantry and artillery, and prepared actively to meet the Confederate attack, which he justly thought

must needs soon follow.

Before daybreak of the 25th, Jackson

moved simultaneously against the Federal left, commanded by Colonel Donnelly, and against the right wing, which had been placed in charge of Colonel Gordon and was well posted upon a ridge toward the southern position of the

The Federals repulsed the Confederates, who suffered a heavy loss on the left; but they were not so successful on the right,

An attempt to turn the Federal flank from the Perryville Road, and a well-directed movement against the centre, where General Hatch had the cavalry, compelled the Federals to yield in turn, Reinforcements had been continually reaching Jackson, and after a desperate engagement of nearly five hours' duration, the Federals had fully given way along the entire line.

Banks first sent his trains toward the Potomac. and retreated through the City of Winchester under

a heavy fire, and with the Second Massachusetts and the Third Wisconsin Regiments acting as a rear guard. When the army had got beyond the city. Banks ordered it to be divided into three parallel columns, each of which was given as powerful a rear guard as could be spared; and after an almost continuous skirmishing with the pursuing Confederates, Banks's army reached Martinsburg, a distance of about twentythree miles, the same afternoon.

The Federals rested at Martinsburg two and balf hours, and then marched on toward Williamsport, twalve miles further, reaching the Potomae, opposite the city, at six o'clock in the evening. They bad thus covered fifty-three miles in fortyeight hours.

The cavalry waded across the river, but the infantry

real key to the Valley, was about equivistant from and artillery could not be successfully moved across until the laying of a ponton-train, which had for-tunately been brought along from Strasburg.

By noon of the 26th, all of Banks's army was ifely landed on the Maryland side in time to avoid a renewed conflict with the Confederates, who, after pursuing the Federals as far as Martinsburg, had just reached the opposite banks of the river.



PURSUIT OF GENERAL BANKS'S TROOPS THROUGH THE OFFY OF WINCHESTER, VA.

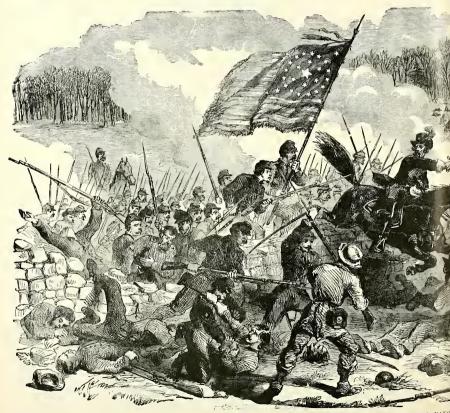
Front Royal and from Strasburg.

Banks set out from the latter place on the moraing of the 24th, with his train in the inunediate front, protected by detaclments of infantry and taken from the Fitth New York, Second Mussuchnessetts, Third Wisconsin, and the Twenty-seventh General John P. Hatch commanded the rear guard,



HARRY B. HIDDEN.

RECONNOISSANCE OF THE CONFEDERATE POSITION AT STRA



BATTLE OF WINCHESTER, VA., MARCH 23D, 1862 - DECISIVE BATCH



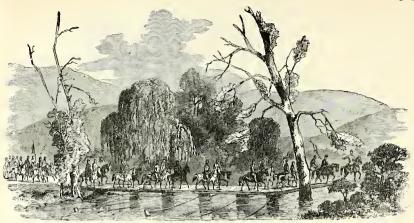




BATTLE OF WINCHESTER, VA., MARCH 23D, 1862 - DECISIVE BAYONE CLARGE OF THE FEDERAL TROOPS, LED BY GENERAL E. B. TYLER.
PROF. 5 ENTER PROF.



FRONT BOYAL, MANASSAS GAP RAILROAD BLUE RIDGE MOUNTAINS IN THE DISTANOB-THE FEDERAL ARMY ENTERING THE TOWN.



GENERAL FREMONT'S DIVISION CROSSING THE PONTON BRIDGE OVER THE SHENANDOAH RIVER, IN PURSUIT OF "STONEWALL" JACKSON. PROM A SERVICE BY SERVIN PORRE

The loss of the Federals was about 900 men. All the Federal guns, and all bot fifty-five of nearly five hundred wagons, were saved.

Jackson's advance had caused almost a panic in Washington, and under the belief that the capital was soon to be attacked, orders had been issued to the Governors of the different States to hurry forward all the volunteers and militia they could spare, while the transportation lines were directed to hold chemiselves in readiness to convey infantry, artiliery and cavalry, as well as ammunition and all kinds of army supplies, to the exclusion, if need be, of all other business.

The President countermanded the orders pre viously given McDowell to move with Shields's division upon Richmond, and ordered him to imme-

diately put 20,000 men into the Shouandoah Valley. vanced, but he sout, hesides, cavalry in different This was for the purpose of relieving Banks, and in order that he might there co-operate with the latter, as well as with Fremont, who had been ordered to move in the rear of Jackson's army, by way of Frankliu and Harrisonburg.

Perceiving the danger to which he was exposed, Jackson caused Ewell, on the 29th, to make a feigned attack upon Harper's Ferry, then held by General Rufus Saxton, in order to mask his intended retreat, and the following day his entire army was on its march from Winelester to Strasburg, reaching the latter place on the 1st of June,

and at once proceeding thence in the direction of Harrisonburg. Jackson destroyed not only all the bridges as he ad-

directions to destroy such as were likely to be used by McDowell's army.

Fremont crossed the mountains with as little delay as was practicable, and, through heavy roads, reached Strasburg just after Jackson had passed reached Strasonic has acted Sacason and Passer through it. There he was joined the following morning by General George D. Bayard, whe brought with him the vanguard of Shields's cavalry, and, without waiting oither for reinforcements or to afford the fatigued troops their much needed or to afford the latigued troops their incommendates, rest, they immediately started in pursuit of Jackson. They shortly after overtook his rear, with which they had a slight skirmsh, and followed close upon the retreating force until their advance was checked, on the 3d, by the burning of the



THOROCOGHFARE GAP, A PASS IN THE MOUNTAINS ON THE MANASSAS GAP RAILROAD, NEAR STRASBURG, VA.



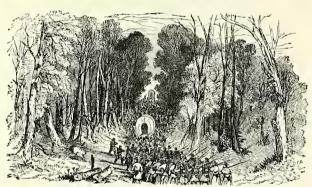
JACKSON. - BAND OF THE FORTY-SIXTH PENNSYLVANIA -ENFRAL BANKS'S DIVISION RECROSSING THE POTOMAC FROM WILLIAMSPORT, MD., TO ATTACK "STONEWALL" PLAYING MATIONAL ARES ON THE VIRGINIA SHORE.



GENERAL FREMONT'S HEADQUARTERS AT MOUNT JACKSON, VA

Mount Jackson bridge.

Dreuching rains and for several days swollen the streams to such an extent that they could not well be forder, and no further progress was teasible until the bridge was re-placed. It took a whole day to re-build it, and by the time the Federals could proceed, Jackson was well on his way to Harrisonburg, which he reached on the 5th. Leaving at the latter place a rearguard composed of infautry and of the Second and Sixth Virginia Cavalry,he moved toward Port Republic, on the



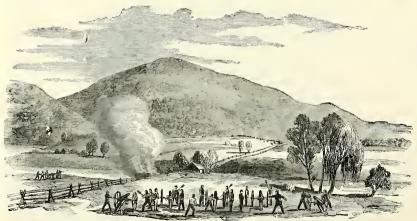
MARCH OF FREMONT'S ARMY THROUGH THE WOODS, IN PURSUIT OF THE CONFEDERATES.

FROM A SERFICILBY EQUIC PRODUCT.

north fork of the Shenandoah.

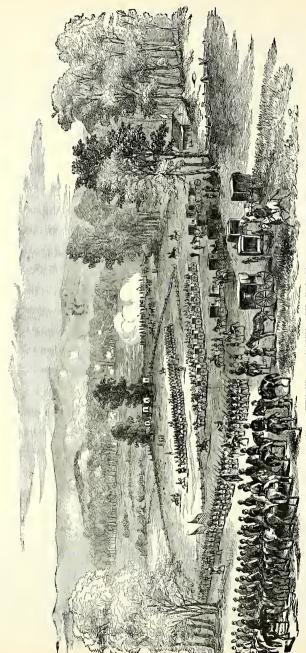
In the meantime, Fremont was making another forced march, and Shielda was also moving rapidly in an almost parallel line on the east side of the river.

On the fith, a reconnoistring party of the First New Jersey Cavalry, led by Colonel Percy Wyndham, engaged Jacks on 18 rearguard, close by Harrisonburg, Colonel Wyndham was adroitly led mito the woods by the apparently retreating Confecerates, and fallen into an ambuscade. His little buscades the little was a conbuscade. His little



COLONEL PILSON'S BATTERY SHELLING THE BEAR-GUARD OF THE CONFEDERATE ARMY AT THE CROSSING OF THE SHEWANDOAH RIVER, JUNE 50, 1890.

PRODA SARREY OF FORTH FORMS.



THE BATTLE OF CROSS KEYS, SHENANDOAH VALLEY, SUNDAY, JUNE 874, 1862—OPENING OF THE FIGHT. FROM A SKETCE BY EDWIN FORBER

The Polent Treeps, under General Premotel, Advancing to Attack the Confedence Army, Communicated by General Lackman, Found in the Wood, with the Front Extending for Two Miss. General R. H. Miles T. Canifornia, the Control School Scho Elighty second Oblo Volunteers, Colonel Canterell; Eighth Virginia, Sixticth Ohio, and Thirty-ainth New York Volunteers, under Colonels Cluseral and D'Utassy. band fought desperately to get out, but to no purpose, and he was smally made a Prisoner, with over sixty of his men. As the latter were being driven ahead, they were met by General Bayard and Colonel Gustave Paul Chiseret, who had fol-lowed close upon Wyndham with cavalry and infantry.

The Confederates were fleroely en gazed; and, although reinforced by General Stewart's brigade, were, after a sharp fight of several ocure, compelled to fall back into a neighboring pine forest, with the loss of a portion of their camp equipage.

Toward evening, General Bayard ordered Colonel Kane, of the Penn-sylvania Bucktail Rifles, numbering about 125 men. to explore the forest, and, if possible, dislodge the enemy, They entered a dense pine thicket on the left, but had not proceeded far when they found themselves almost completely surrounded by Confederates, which afterward proved to be detachments from four regiments of cavalry, with a strong support of artillery. The Bucktails flinched only temperarily in face of the almost overwhelming force suddenly opposed to them, Fire was opened apon the Confederates, who promptly returned it, wounding Colonel Kane, and rapidly thinning out the group of Federals opposing them. Such as remained of the Bucktails snecceded, however, in fighting their way out in the darkness, after a loss of 8 killed and 46 wounded and missing, the latter including Colonel Nane, who had been made a prisoner. General Ashby lost his life in this engagement, while gallantly directing the movements of his fine body of cavalry. Before Jackson's forces could cross

the north fork of the Shenandoah, Fremout was close upon them again, and on Sanday, the 7th of June, he JUNE, 1802 attacked the brigades under Generals Stewart,

Elzey and Trimble, which formed the rear of Jackson's army, and which were admirably posted upon a ridge communiting the road close by the Cross-Keys Church.

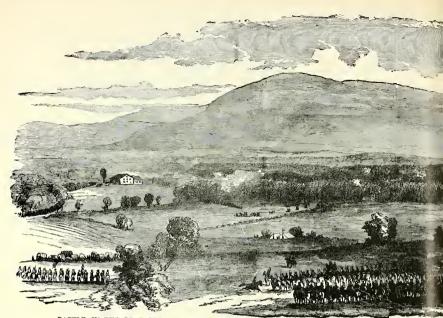
These were upposed by the Federals under Generals Stahl, Schenek and Milroy, who moved steadily up the alope, under a heavy fire of shot and shell, and gradually pressed back the Confederates until late in the afterloss of nearly 700 in killed and wonnded, the Federals were ordered to retire to their original position.

Jackson had, in the meantime, eccupied Port Republic, Shiolds's advance guard, led by General Carroll, reached its outskirts. There had been some skirmishing between the two forces, but nothing of moment occurred until the morning of the 9th, when Ewell, having been ordered to Jackson's assistance, attacked the Federal right, then commanded by General E. B. Tyler, The onslaught was borne bravely by the little Federal force of only 3,000 men opposed to more than twice that number, and the Confedentes were finally driven into the weeds.

Reinforcements were sent to the Cenfederates, who then made a combined front and flank mevement, and with well-served artillery depleted the Federal ranks to such an extent that Tyler was obliged to retreat, with the loss of all but one of his guns, which were abandoned in consequence of the horses being killed.

General Carroll's cavalry pretected





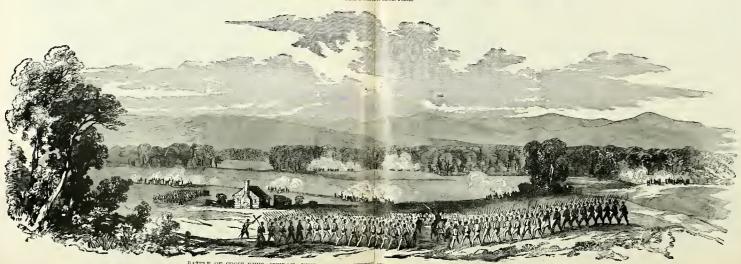
BATTLE ON THE ROAD FROM HARRISONBURG TO PORT REPUBLIC BETWEEN THE FORCES OF



BATTLE OF CROSS KEYS, SUNDAY, JUNE 8TH, 1862.—CENT

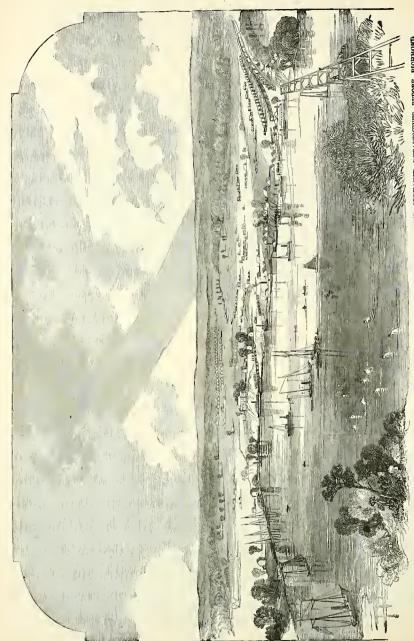


RATTLE ON THE ROAD FROM HARRISONBURG TO FORT REPUBLIC BETWEEN THE FORCES OF GENERAL REMONT AND THE CONFEDERATES UNDER CENERALS JACKSON AND EWELL, MAY 31ST TO JUNE 20, 1862.



BATTLE OF CROSS KEYS, SUNDAY, JUNE STE. 1802.—CENTEF AND FRONT OF THE FEDERAL ARMY IN THE ENGAGEMENT.

FROM A SERVE TO DEVEL FRANCE.



WHITE HOUSE LANDING, PANUXEEY RIVER, VA.-CHAND DEPOT OF THE PEDFRAL COMMISSARIAT AND OFDMANCE DEPARTMENTS BEFORE RICHMOND

instituted against it for a distance of nearly five miles. As soon as Tyler had crossed the river the bridge was set afire, and shortly after Fremont's Cavalry had been ordered to proceed to Burk's Station, and force came upon the scone, whither

it had been drawn by the sound of

The Federals lost at the battle of Port Republic 322 in killed, wounded and missing. Their army reached Harrisonburg on the evening of the 9th. Fremout thouse going to Mount Harrison and Shields to New Market.

Jackson encamped at Weyer's Cuve, where he remained until the 17th when he was called to assist Lee in the defense of Richmond, whilst a week later the forces under Banks, Fremont and McDowell were con solidated into a body designated the Army of Virginia, and given in command of General John Pope.

JAMES SHIELDS.

Bonn at Atmore, near Dungmanon, in the County of Tyrone, Ireland, December 12th, 1810, and emigrated to the United States about 1826; studled law, and was admitted to practice at Kaskaskin, Ill., at the early age of twenty-two. He afterward his attendon to politics, and was elected to the State Legislature in 1825 and made State Auditor three years later. In 1845 he became Jailor of the Supreme Court and in 1845 was appointed Commissioner of the United States Land Office. He served in the Mexican War, and was severely wounded both at the buttles of Certa Gordo and Chaunitenee, in which he as sudiantly coned himself, that he was given the com missions of brigadier general and of brevet major-general. He served under General Taylor on the Rio Grande, and under General Wool at Clobushua. He afterward resigned from the army, and was appointed, by the President, Governor of Oregon Territory

in 1848, and settled in California, after serv-ing as United States Senator from Illinois, 1849-55, and from Minnesota 1858-60. He again tendered his services upon the breaking out of the Civil War, was made a brigadoreral of volunteers on August 19th, 1861, took a leading part in the buttles of Winchester and of Port Republic, and resigned from the service in 1863. He then settled in Wisconsin, but soon removed to Carrollton, Mo., where he practiced law and served as a mitroad commissioner. In 1874 he was elected to the Missouri Legislature, which elected from in 1879 to serve out the unexpired time of the deceased U. S. Senator Bogg. He died at Ottomwa, lowa, June 1st, 1870.

HARRY B. HIDDEN.

Bons in New York City in 1839. He had just returned from a trap to Europe and entered business, when the war

the retreat during the pursuit which was afterward broke out, and he valuateered his services, becoming a lieutenant in the First New York (Lincoln) Cavalry, manded by Colonel Andrew T, McR-ynolds, On Satu On Saturday. the 8th of March, 1862, Companies A and H of the Lines



JOHN R. KENLY

guard a portion of the milroad and a bridge then being They were stationed there at the time Genera Kearney and his brigade advanced, the following morning, As several Confedente seouts had been seen in the neighborhood. Kenroev ordered Licutemant Hidden to proceed with a detachment of fourteen men of the Lincoln Carairy to a cer tain point of the road through which he intended advancing, and to feel and report the enemy's position. They soon came upon one of the Confederate supports, consisting of about 150 infantry, who formed quackly, and commenced firing into them. The temptation for a charge on the part of the cavalry now became irresistible. Quickly Lieutenant Hidden igto them told off his mes, and placing himself at their head, dashed upon the Confederates at full speed, ebeering and showing to the men as be advanced. Many of the Confederates fled, but others fought desperately, and Lieutenant Hidden was one of

the first to full from his horse, having received a hall in the left shoulder, which passed through his neck killing him instantiv.

The command then devolved upon Corporal Eugene Lewis, who continued the fight, both on horseback and afoot, until the enemy had been dispersed,

when the detechment returned with prisoners. General Kearney, who had witnessed the charge from an eminence, warmly complimented Lowis and his men, and took down their names for public commendation. Licutenant Hidden's remains were taken to New York City, and buried from the Fourteenth Street Preshyterian Church assested by several companies of the New York Twenty second Regiment and one company of the New York Seventy-first Regiment, with a troop of horse as a guard of honor, and Captoin Adams, Lieutenant Leavitt and a faw of the Lincoln Cavalry as mourners.

JOHN R. KENLY.

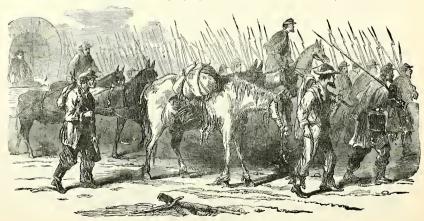
BORN at Baltimore Md. 1820 : after completing his education he devoted his time to the study o. Iau, and schieved great promi-nence at the Baltimore Bar, He served He served throughout the Mexican War as major of a Maryland regiment, and distinguished himself in several of the most prominent re-gagements of that eventful campaign At its termination be resumed the practice of law in his native State until the breaking out of the Civil War led him once more to tender his services to the Haited Status Gov. erament. He cotered the army, receiving the commission of colonel of the First Regiment of Maryland Volunteer Infantry, and gave so much attention to the urganization of command, that it soon obtained a name for proficiency second to none other in the de-partment. He was appointed by General Banks provest-mershal of the City of Bal-Banks provest-morelad of the City of Bal-timore, June 27th, 1861, in place of Colonel George P. Kane, who was confined in Fort McHenry on a churge of treason. August 22d, 1862, Colonel Kenly was op-

pointed brigadier-general, by President Lin-coln, for gallant conduct at the battle of Front Royal, and also appointed majorgeneral of volunteers, March 13th, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services during the

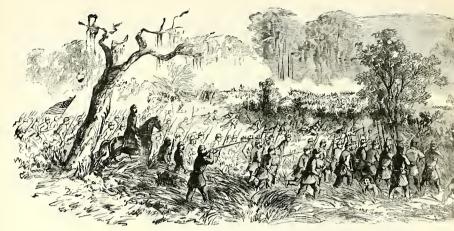
war he resumed the practice of his prowor. After the fession in his nutive city, where he is now (1884) residing.

BATTLE OF JAMES ISLAND, S. C.

THE Federal army stationed at Port Royal, S. C., being unoecupied by any demonstration of the Confederate troops, General H. W. Benham, in commund of the Federal land forces, determined, early in June, 1862, to dash across James Island, and there surprise Colonel J. G. Lamar, who commanded about 8,000 Confederate soldiers stationed at Fort Johnson so as to check any Federal advances on the City of Charleston. General Hunter.



COMMISSARY DEPARTMENT, WITH THREE DAYS' RATIONS AND KITCHEN, ON THE MARCIL

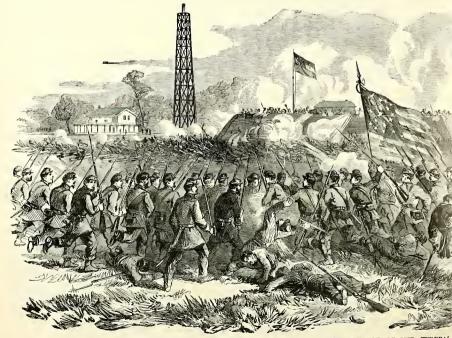


REPULSE OF THE CONFEDERATE TROOPS ON JAMES ISLAND, S. C., IN T

consulted, and fully agreed to the plan. The troops were transported from Fort Royal, up the Stope passession of a powerful earthwork about two miles of the Federal grabeats, from the Federal camps. The first collision to the Federals, in order to advance their picket lines and were tourned in two camps, on the shores of place of the Federal camps. The first collision were surprised capture as earthwards at Secsion ville, which was provided the federal camps.

in command of the Department of the South, was | ively commanded by Generals Stevens and Wright. the Federal troops captured a battery of four guns, drivi The Confederate force under Colonel Lamar held the Confederates from their position.

James Island, about two miles apart, and respect and twenty men captured. Later on the same day, troublesome, as shells were easily thrown into their can



BATTLE OF SECESSIONVILLE, JAMES ISLAND, S. C .- BAYONET-CHARGE OF THE FEDERAL

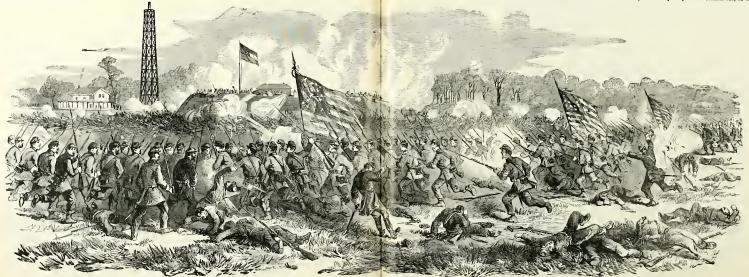


REPULSE OF THE CONFEDERATE TROOPS ON JAMES ISLAND, S. C., IN THE ATTEMPT TO CAPTURE THE PICKETS OF GENERAL WRIGHTS OIVISION. PROM A SERTER IT AN OFFICER.

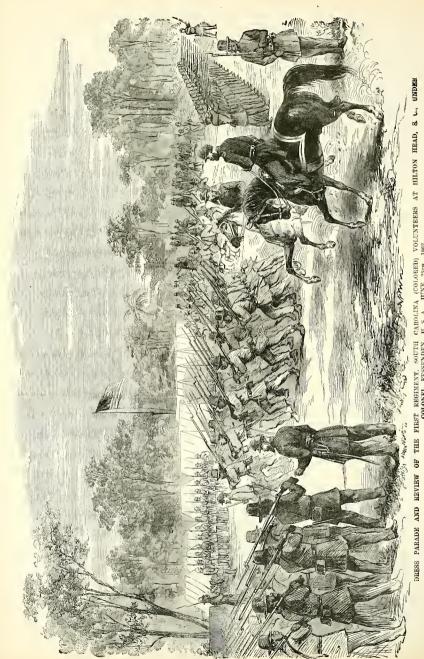
no constant of the Beautiness of the Beautiness and Wright.

The General Storens and Wright.

The Confedence force managed by Generals Storens and Wright. The Federal groups and an advance battery was creeked from Port 1997, up the Steepes are transported from Port 1997, up the Steepes and was a proposed and a powerful certainverk about two miles and was forced in the very captured a battery of four grants, driving and an advance battery was creeked and an advance ba



BATTLE OF SECESSIONVILLE JAMES ISLAND, S. C.—BAYONET-CHARGE OF THE PFORRAL TRUES, UNDER CENERAL STEVENS, UPOS THE CONFEDERATE BATTERIES, JUNE 1618, 1892.



DEESS PARADE AND REVIEW OF THE FIRST REGIMENT, SOUTH CAROLINA (COLORED) VOLUNTEERS AT HILTON HEAD, S. L., COLORED 257B, 1992.

18th ordered General Stevens, with about 4,000 men, to make the attack before daybreak, while General Wright and Colonel Williams, with 3,000 men, were to come up to the left, to protect and support.

By some misunderstond ing the movement was delayed, and the troops made a rush upon the fort in broad daylight, and were met by grape and canister, which scattered the assaulting party and drove off oll regiments except the Eighth Michigan and Seventy-ninth New York, who succeeded in reaching the front, and, mounting the purapet, drove the gunners from their consut the mint of the bayonet. Here Lieutenant-colonel Morrison, of the (Highlanders), parlicularly distinguished himself by leading his mon inside the fort; but, failing of support, was obliged to full back. An officer of his rogiment, speaking of his prowess on this occasion,

says, "It carried me back to the days of Agincourt."

Meanwhile Colonel Williams, who had been ordered by reinforce General Stevens, lost his way in the woods, and his incen were exposed to a severe orse-tire, in which they has severely. The Third New Hampshire and Third Bhode Island Regimente drove the Confederates at the point of the bayonet, and thus saved the entire force from eapture. The guns of the Tower fort were silenced by these bold assaults, and a prompt reinforcement of a few hundred men would lawe entired the earthways.

Before the acauthing party could reorganize, the carthworks were roinforced by two regiments of infantry from Fort Jackson. That fort also began shelling the besiegra, who could not be aided by the gunbats, owing to their too great distance from the field; and the Federals had finally to retire, after having sustained a loss of over 700 killed and wounded, as against but one-third that number lost on the side of the Confederates. It was wisely concluded to withdraw, as it was afterward shown it would have required a much larger force to successfully overcome the larger done to the side of the world have required a much larger force to successfully overcome the larger done to the side of the successfully overcome the larger force to

armed garrison then at the fort, protected as it was by heavy abatis behind a ditch filled with seven feet of water, and a parapet fully seven feet in height. For a time all further attempts to more upon Charles on worm abscined.

H. W. BENHAM

fious la Connecleut; subtend file United States Military Aceieur, at West Point, Juny 1st, 1883 and pradunted, first in latetiss, exactly four years, later. Entered the army as hereet—see and litutionant in the Corps of Engineers, and was promoted to be time breath on the Corps of Engineers, and was 1880 to 1814, he served as superintending empired to the Corps of Engineers of the repairs of Fort Marion and of the Corps of Engineers of the repairs of Fort Marion and of the seawall at St. August



HEROIC CONDUCT OF LIEUTENANT-OOLONEL MORRISON, SEVENTY-NINTH NEW YORK, (HIGHLANDERS), ON THE PARAPET OF THE TOWER BATTERY, JAMES ISLAND.
PROBA SECRET DE AS OFFICER

HENRY W BENHAM.



THE THIRD RHODE ISLAND VOLUNTEERS, COLONEL WILLIAMS, DRIVING, BY A BAYONET-CHARGE, THE CONFEDERATE SHARPSHOOTERS FROM THE WOODE ON JAMES 10 AND, JUNE 16th, 1862

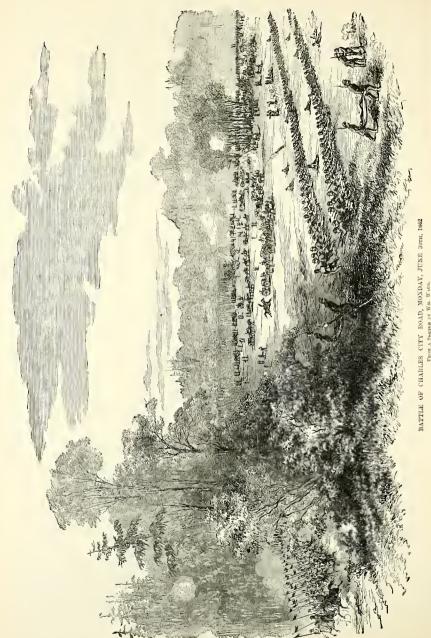
PROR A SERVICE ST AN OPPOSE.

size. As In 1844 and 1843 he was engaged to the organic action of the region of the organic action of the organic action of the organic action of the work on the seawall at 84. Augustine, where he prevailed till 1846. During a part of 1843, however, he was engaged in repairs at Fort engaged on repairs at Fort engaged on the part of 1843 and 1847, he worked on the region of 1843 and 1847 he worked on the region of 1843 and 1847 he worked on the region of 1843 and 1843 he fought in the work and 1848 he fought in the battle worked on the region of 1843 and 1843 he fought in the work of Boreas Vice, and 1848 he fought in the battle worked on the region of 1843 and 1843 he fought in the battle work of the was coppered in the battle work of the was copped to the battle work of the same year and par of 1833, superintended the construction of the work of the work of the construction of the work of

Yord of Washington
In 1853 Capitali Bealum was assistant in charge
of the United States Coast Survey Office on WeshJugion, and was in Europe on duty connected therestile frea Murch 20th to November Int. He was
premated to the rank of major in the Minth Leatery, March 3d, 1853, but deellned. In 1854 nor
1823 for was surprintending engineer of the building
of Forts Wanthrop and Independence, Broton Harbox, In 1858 in superfaminding the survey of the
state for a fort at Chark's Polist, New Bedford, and
the repairs of Fort Athens, Newport, H. L., In 1874
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now served throughout the Civil Warr, and on a most served throughout the Civil Warr, and on a most served of Prigniller general T. A. Morris, was prevented the conduct of public conduct at the battle of Corrick's Frant, Van, July 20th, 1801, and was in consumed of the cangues from the conduct at the battle of Corrick's Frant, Van, July 20th, 1802, and was in commond of the cangues from the conduct of the Corpie of Englacer, and is examined as the Conference and the August 1804 was made a brigother-general in the Veloniteers. He commanded this brighed M. Nive Veloniteers are commanded this brighed of Nive Veloniteers. He commanded this brighed to the conduction of the Commanded this brighed to the Conference for Conf

intending engineer the fortifications in Boston Harlor, and as commander of the Northern District of the Department of the South, being present at Tybee Island, Gin, during the horsbardment and capture of Fort Pulaski, and at the attack on Secesionville, James Island, S. C. Hy was severely seen. sured for the result of the last-named attack, and was even for a time denrived of his commission as a genrestigation, however exonerated him from however, all blame, and he was restored to his rook and position as a go Volunteers, He was throplaced in command of the Engineer Brigado of the Army of the Potomac, that com-mand becoming vacant by the death of Brigodier-general Woodbury. On the 3d of March, 1508, on the cor asolida on of the Engine



Corps of the Regular Army of the United States, Major Benham was presented to the rank of lieutenant-colonal of Engineers, which position he subsequently held in the Regular Army.

error April 20th to May 5th, 1963, be was engaged to reperinstrating the blowding of pustub-fidings across the Baççahannock for the pawage and retreat of the army at Baççahannock for the pawage and retreat of the army at Baççahannock of the Corps of Englancers. He was engaged to build not pustually a Pranchila Crowding in the face of the energy, long postons at Pranchila Crowding in the face of the energy, and the pustual properties of the energy and the pustual pustual properties of the energy and the pustual pu

vices in the exampling terminating with the surresider of Lee.

On the same date he was promoted to the rank of major,
general of the United States Army. He was mustered out
of the Voluntees service on January 19th, 1969,
of the Voluntees service on January 19th, 1969,
of Engineers, and was argued on works at Plymouth,
Sellem, Murbliddand, Gluncester, and Boston. Pron October
20th, 1968, 401 July 20th, 1977, he was engaged on works on
Long Island Houd. Subsequent to 1977, he was for several
years in charge of some of the oldenses of New York
Harbor. In Ortober, 1977, he became a member of the
bestel for the evanimation of Engineers for promotion. He
bestel for the evanimation of Engineers for promotion.

City on the 1st of January 1984, General Brethum with the
vestor of a method of laping ponton-bridges by standarance
along, and of a picket-shovel for finantizy on houstle marches.

THE FIRST BATTLES BEFORE RICHMOND.

WHILE the opposing armies stood confronting one another along the Chickshominy River, there occurred a number of skirmishes, but none that proved of moment except when reconnoissances were ordered on the 23d and 24th of May, 1862.

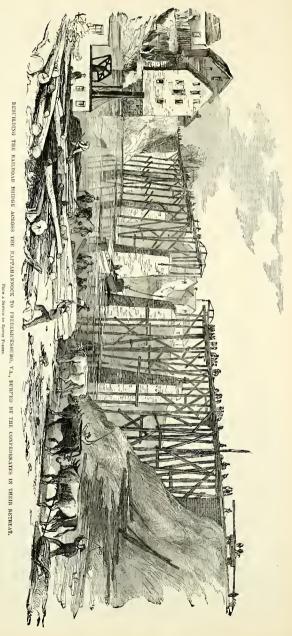
On the first date, McCfellan ordered the troops to proceed about three miles up the atream to ascertain whether the right wing could cross in safety. As the Sixth Pennsylvania Regiment, which was in the udvance, came near Ellison's Mill, they saw the now bridge, which had just been constructed, and which some Confederate pickets attempted to hurn on their app. cach. This was provented, however, by a hold darb made by the Pennsylvanians, who took passession of the bridge, and crossed it with Wheeler's Titball's and Robinson's batteries.

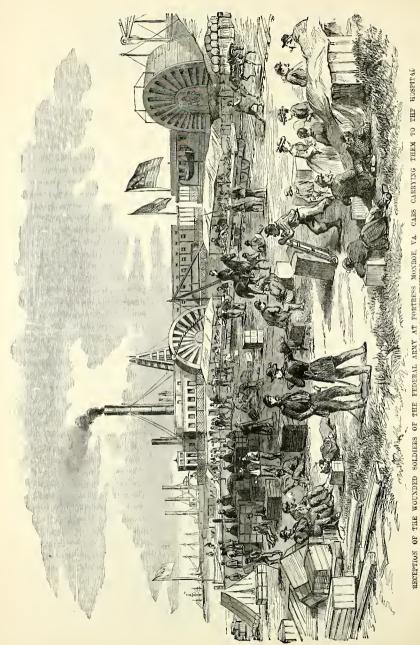
The Federals pushed their reconnoiseance up a bill on the other side, without meeting any opposition, until they reached its summit, when they were fired upon with artillery by Confederates bidden in the wood. The Federal batteries responded promptly, and an exchange of artillery fire confirmed for some time without apparent advastage on either side, until the Confederates made in attempt to outflank the Federals. In this they were defeated, however, and the Federals oncamped on the field for the night.

The Confederates renewed the attempt on the tollowing morning, when they opened upon the Federals from a four-gun battery. Davidaon's brigade of Franklin's corps, supported by Wheeler's guns, went forward, and opened upon their assailants, whose line was seen broken, especially when a bayonet-charge was ordered. The Confederates abandoned their ground, and were pursued a short distance, when the Federals were ordered to fall back to their former position.

On the same day, (24th), a recommessance affectMar, we ing the left wing of the army was made
of the trops and the direction of the Seven Pines.
General Houry M. Naglec was placed in command
of the trops selected for the purpose, and soon
came upon a body of Ct rafederate infantry and
cavally, supported by two batteries of eight guns,
which opened fire on the advance. The engagement that followed was a Bivly one, and gave the
Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry an opportunity to
engage the Confederate horse, which they succeeded
in routing completely. The infantry, likewise, did
same active work, but the largest share felt to the
artillery, which was made to eccupy many different
positions during the two hours fight that followed,
and which finally secured a Federal victory.

The Confederates were compelled to retire far into a dense forest, where they remained concealed for a while, and thence retreated toward Richmond. They were pursued unavailingly several miles in the direction of the railroad, where it was learned that





SURGEONS DRESSING THE WOUNDS

a targe Confederate force was stationed, after which the Federals returned to their camo

Early on the morning of the 27th, the Fifth Corps, under Fitz John Forter, was ordered to Hanover Court House, with the view of clearing the country in that direction of Confederate troops, thus to aid the rapid advance of McDowell, with 40,000 troops, then st Fredericksburg, and ordered to join General McCiellan and to form on his right.

On Porter was also conjoined the duty of destroying the milroud bridges across the Pamunkey and other streams—occasionally attempted by exvalry nuder Genorel Stonemau—for the purpose of preventing a rapid reinforcement of Richard

mond by Juckson, then in Northern Virefinia. The suddee and rapid advance of Jackson upon Banks in the Valley of Virginia, admirably plasmed for the perspess of alarming the Admirativation for 'be safety of Washington, causaed the countermarching of the order to McDowell, the sensing him on a futile pursuit of Jackson, and the destruction of McClellan's plans, besed on the hope of this reinforcement, deemed by him so essential to maintain his then position along the Ohicksaminy, and for a successful attack on Richemod.

The recall of McDowell (whose pickets and Per-



PLAN OF THE BATTLE OF HANOVER COURT HOUSE, VA , MAY 27TH, 1802.

ter's connected) was made during Forter's expedition, and Forter was ordered to destroy, as far as practicable, all bridges over the streams along the wagon and rail roads between Richmond and Fredoricksburg. This was largely accomplished.

Correll William II. Energy was in the advance, with two regiments of regular cavalry and Bonson's thores battery, and these were cleasy followed by the brigades of Gonerals Daniel Butterfield, sohn II. Martindale, and Colonel McQuade, who had with them Berdau's Sharpshootons and Captain Griffin's three batteries.

They proceeder, storm, along the New Bridge Road, and over the Hanever Turnpike, and encountered the Confederate pickets at McKinsey's Cross Roads, six miles fram Hanover Court House. The pickets fell back, and at noon Emery was brought to a halt within two railes of the last-named place by a line of Confederates drawn up across the road.

Active skirmishing, in which Berdan's Sharpshooters took a leading part, began, and was continued outil General Butterfield could bring ap his Twelfth and Swonk, continued to the state of the state of

federates were driven back, after a centest of ever an horr's duration, during the pursuit following which the Sconteenth New Yeek captured one of the Confederate guns. General Martindale had come up in the meentime, and pushed on Peake's Station, a point on the Virginia Central Railway, then held by a Confederate force, which he had soon driven toward Askland.

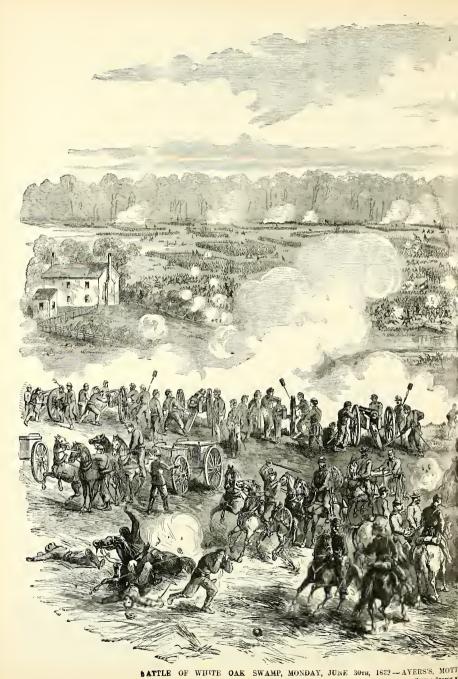
ne mad soon driven toward Astinaid.

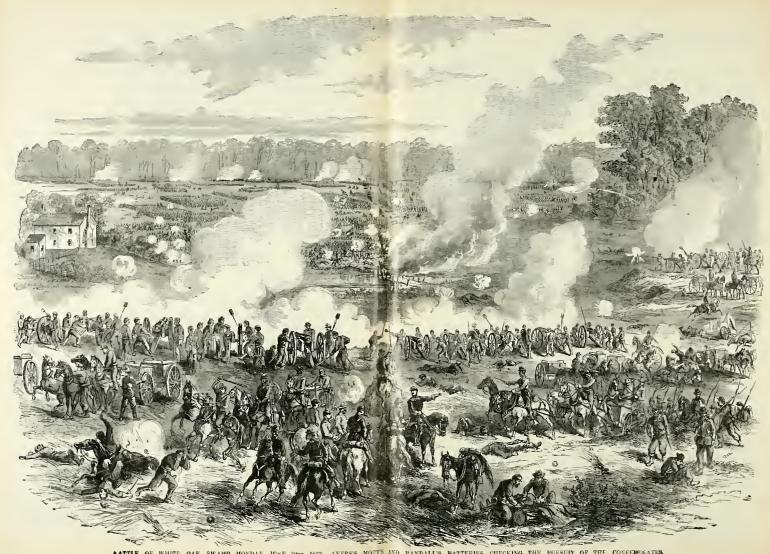
Upon turning in the direction of the Coart
House, Martindale was attacked by fresh troops.

These fell upon him in such great numbers that his
centre was finally broken, and his slanks were boing



GALLANT PHANCE OF THE SIXTH UNITED STATES REGULAR CAVALRY UPON THE CONFEDERATE CAVALRY UNDER GENERAL J Z. B. STUART
MAY 970, 1502.



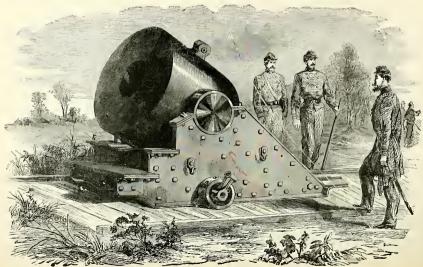


SATTLE OF WHITE OAK SWAMP, MONDAY, JONE 3016, 1882 -- AYERS S. MOTTS AND RANDALL'S BATTERIES CHECKING THE PURSUIT OF THE CONFEDERATES.

FROM A SERVICE IN THE ROLLINGS.



BEORUITING IN PHILADELPHIA POR THE PAMOUS BUCKTAIL REGIMENT.



THIRTLE-S-10-11 SHEEL, MURICA AS USED BY THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.-WEIGHT OF MORTAR, SEVENTEEN TROUSAND POUNDS



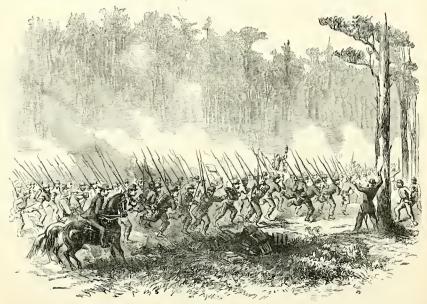
UNITED STATES MAIL BOAT, PROTECTED BY A GUNBOAT, PASSING THE CONFEDERATE SATTERY OFF FORT POWHATAN, JAMES RIVER ON ITS WAY TO PORTIESS MONROE. From a Sacting By Lil Scool.

seriously threatened by Confederales issuing from both sides of the woods, just as Porter sont Captain Grillin's battery and the Thirteenth and Fourteenth New York Regiments to his assistance. Martinidale had ministriced his ground negarist amperior numbers for nearly an hour. At the same time, Goneral Butterfield was sent with his Sxteenth Michigan and Eighty-third Pennsylvania Regiments to the support of the Ninth Massithusetts and the Sixty-second Pennsylvania Regiments on the Confederate left. A general engagement followed, and continued until evening, when the Confederates under General Lawrence O'B. Brunch took to the woods, and left their camp in pessession of the Federals, who captured, besides any small arms, on 12-pound howitzer, two rail-

way trains, and 730 prisoners. The Federale had during the day lost in all 53 killed and 326 wounded and missing.

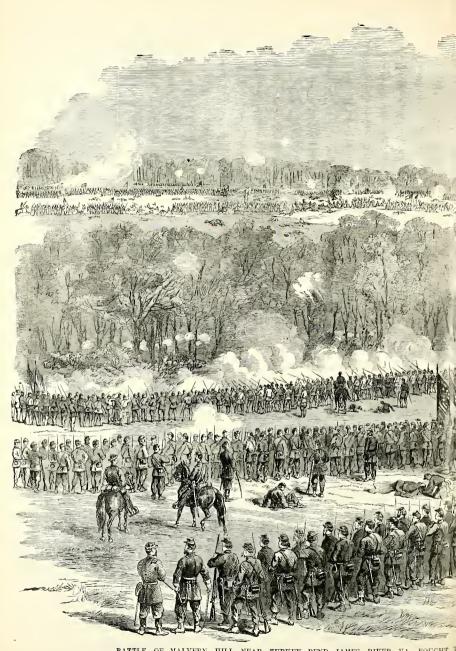
On the 28th and 28th of May, Federal reconsistances were centinued in all directions. Captain William P. Chambliss, at the head of a detacliment of cavalry, drove the Confederates from Ashhand, and destroyed a rilway hridge, as well as the telegraph and road in the vicinity, while Major Williams tore up the Richmond and Fredericksburg Rollroad, and destroyed the rullway bridge crossing the South Anna. On the 30th, the Confederates advanced a strong reconnoitring party to accretain the position of the Pederals, especially in the direction of General Casey's encampment, but did not bring about any engagement.

General Casey's division was at that the stationed in the salvance on both sides of the Williamsburg Road, and just beyond the Soven Pines, at a point about fix miles from Richmond. Its right consisted of Naglov's brigade, with the Eleventh Maine, Lioutenant-colonel Balmateaul, and the Fifty-second and One Hundred und Fourth Pennsylvania, as well as the Fifty-sixth and One Hundred und Kow York Regiments, under Colonels T. C. Dodge, W. W. H. Davis, C. H. Van Wyck, and J. M. Brown. The left was held by General J. B. Palmer, with the Fifty-fifth, Eighty-first, Ninety-second and Ninety-olighth Now York Regiments, under Colonel T. S. Belkung, and Lieutenaut-colonels De Forest, Andorson and Durkee. General Henry W. Wessels's brigade badd the centre, General Henry W. Wessels's brigade badd the centre.

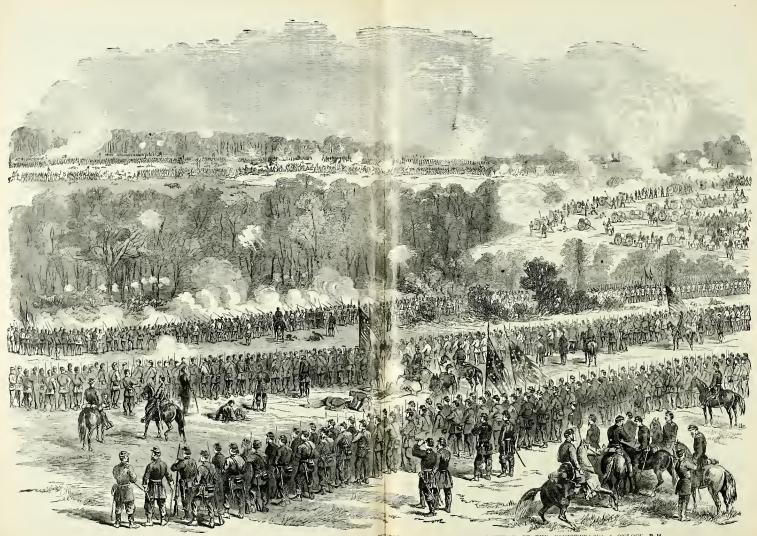


The First New Jersey Bedgade, general Tatlor, detaching itself from general slocums division, and buseing to the support of krarney, who had been driven back at charles city road. Howesome 1882

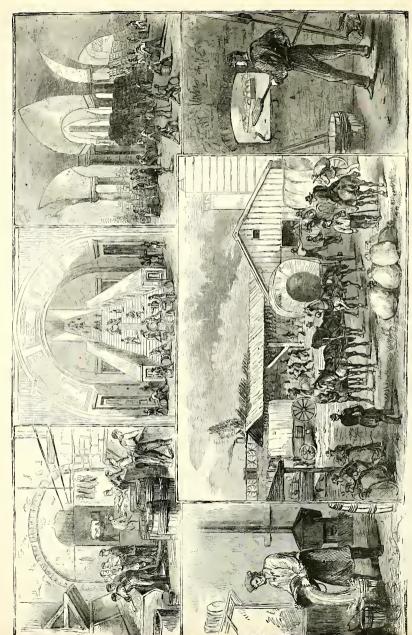
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BATTLE OF MALVERN HILL, NEAR TURKEY BEND, JAMES RIVER, VA., FOUGHT 1
PROX A SERVE



BATTLE OF MALVERN HILL, NEAR TURKEY BEND, JAMES RIVER VA., FOUGHT IT SDAY, JULY 187, 1882-FINAL REPULSE OF THE CONFEDERATES, 5 O'CLOCK P. M. PROM A SECTION TO WARD.



GREAT NATIONAL BAKERY FOR THE FEDERAL ARMY, IN THE BASEMENT OF THE CAPITOL, FASHINGTON, D.C.



FORT BUILT TO PROTECT THE OFFICERS' QUARTERS OF THE FIRST MINIPROTA REGIMENT, COLONEL SULLY, NEAR FAIR OAKS, FROM A SKETCH BY AN OFFICER OF THE RESIDENT

and guarded the turnpike with the Ninety-sixth York and the Eighty-fifth, the One Hundred and First and the One Hundred and Third Pennsylvania Regiments, led by Colonels J. Fairman, T. B. H Howell, S. H. Wilson, and M. H. Lehman. Palmer's brigade was just in advance of General Couch's division, belonging also to Keyes's corps, which latter stood at the Seven Pines, with its extreme right at Fair Oaks Station, and Heintzelman's corps was likewise stationed on the left. covering the approaches to the White Oak Swamp.

Johnston decided to heavily attack Keyes's corps in its advenced position before reinforcements con reach it, and for that purpose he sent out, on Saturday, the 31st of May, the entire divisions of Generals James Longstreet, Benjamin Huger, D. H. Hill, and G. W. Smith. They were to move at daybreak, but an unusually heavy rainstorm having set in during the night, Longstreet was not in position until about eight o'clock. He was not, however, willing to endanger the possible success of a combined attack before Huger could join him, and for that reason he moved down the Williamsburg Road, only at a little after twelve o'clock in the afternoon, with Hill's division in the advance.

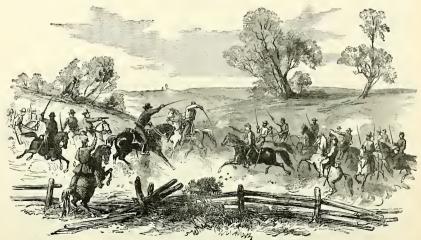
Concrul Keyes had ordered his troops order retira to Fair Oaks Farm with the loss of one of his arms as eleven e'clock, having become satisfied that an attack was contemplated, as one of Joanston's aids had been captured near the Federal lines, and the cars were heard running in and out of Richmend during almost all of the previous night.

As soon as the Confederates were seen advancing along the Williamsburg Road, Casey ordered forward the One Hundred and Third Pennsylvania Regiment to support the pickets, and called for reinforcements. He then posted Spratt's and Regan's batteries on the right, with the Eleventh Maine, the Ninety-second and One Hundredth New York, and the One Handredth and Fourth Pennsylvania Regiments, who met the Confederates when the latter had succeeded in forcing back the pickets and the Pennsylvania force sent to their assistance.

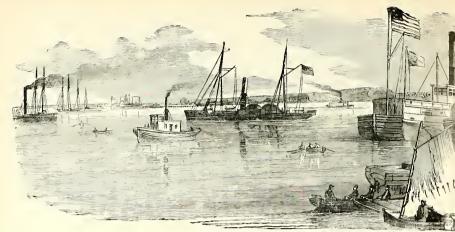
At three o'clock the ongagement became general. A furious onslaught was being made by General Hill's forces upon the Federal vatteries, which were well in the front, and at one time the guns were in serious danger. Naglee's men made a bayonet-charge to relieve the pressure, and drove back the Confederates to the woods; but he was not there by such a furious fire upon his flank, that he had to gans. He was followed here by a force fully three times greater than his own, but he nevertheless maintained his ground until almost completely ourrounded by the fresh Confederate trueps, which were continually arriving, when he was ordered to retire in front of Couch's division.

The reinfercements which the Federals had asked from Heintzelman, early in the action, not having by this time come up, Keyes ordered forward to Cusey's assistance the Seventh Massachusetts, the Fifty-fifth and Sixty-second New York, and the Twenty-third, Sixty-first, and Ninety-third Ponnsylvania Regiments. All of these were, however, forced back, by the superior numbers against them, to the position occupied at Fair Oaks Station by General John Cochrano's First United States Class scurs and the Thirty-first Pennsylvania Regiment. by the Federals, afforded relief to the latter, and from them they were for a while enabled to hold the Confederates at bay.

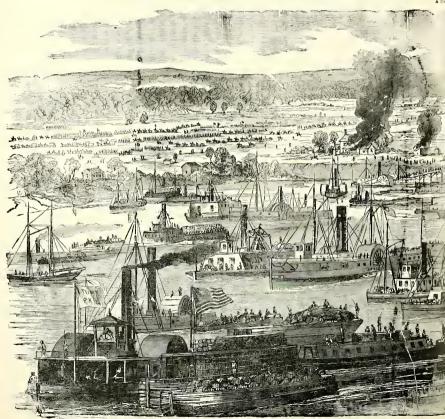
The Confederate batteries were, however, so well served and so strongly supported, that the struggle proved useless, and the Federals had once mora to



DESPERATE SEIRMISH, VEAR 10 NSALL'S STATION, VA., IN UNITED STATES CAVILLED AND STUART'S CONFEDERATE CAVALRY, JUNE 1878, 1869 FROM A SERTOR BY WM. WATER



HARRISON'S LANDING, JAMES RIVER, VA., THE NEW COMMISSARIAT DEPOT AND BASE OF



BURAING OF THE WHITE HOUSE, VA.-FEDERAL IMOUSE, COMMANDER BY MCCLELLAN, ABANDONING



HARRISON'S LANDING, JAMES RIVER, VA., THE NEW COMMISSARIAT DEPOT AND BASE OF OPERATIONS OF GENERAL MCCLELLAN, OCCUPIED BY THE FEDERAL ARMY, TUESDAY, JULY 187, 1882.



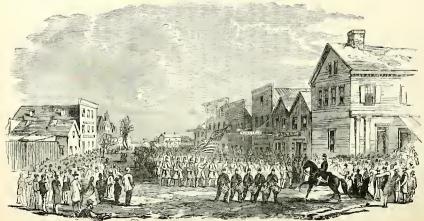
BURNING OF THE ATTITE HOUSE, VA.—FELSKAL INCOMES, COMMANDED BY MCCIELLAN, ABANDONING THEM POSITION ON THE PARTUREY RIVER—DEPARTURE OF THE FEDERAL FLOTILLA FOR THE JAMES RIVER.



HEADQUARTERS OF GENERAL BUTTERFIELD, FEAR HARRISON'S CANDENG, JAVES RIVER, VA.



FEDERAL PICKET BOAT, NEAR FERNANDINA, FLA., ATTACKED BY CONFEDERATE SHARPSHOOTERS STATIONED IN THE TREES ON THE BANKS



FEDERAL TROOPS MARCHING THROUGH THE STREETS OF FRENANDINA. FLA



CALIFORNIA JOE, THE CELEBRATED SHARPSHOOTER OF BERDAN'S REGIMENT PROM a SECTOR BY J. H. SCHELL

abandon their position and retreat toward the Chickahommy River.

Couch, and by the time General Kearney had come up, leading Berry's and Jameson's brigades, Longstreet's force had reached the front, and was pressing its way against the Federal left and centre, where the fight was renewed and continued for over an hone. Longstreet's division was closely followed by that of General G. W. Smith, which foll upon the Federals at Pair Oaks Station, where a fierce conflict riged until five o'clock. Thes Kearney was forced back toward the White Oak Swamp, and the Confederates established themselves between Conch and Hemtzelman, threatening to engulf the eutire Federal advance.

Just then, however, General Samner, who had meanwhile completed two bridges across the heavily swollen river, and Imerical forward at the sound of battle, appeared with Sedgwick's troops in

the advance. Assuming the command, he formed a line along the edge of a wood ucar Fair Station, and awaiting the Confederates, he harled upon them the concentrated the of all his guns. following it with an advance along the whole line. He soon recovered almost all the ground Couch had lost, and was still forging ahead, when a large Confederate force up peared at the front, and began a fierce attack with the view of capturing the batteries Summer had posted there.

The Federal line wavered, but for a few moments only. Summer quickly brought up the Seventh Michigan, the F-fteenth and Michigan, the Fifteenth and Twentieth Massichusetts, and the Thirty-Fourth and Eighty-second York Regiments, and ordered a unyonet charge, which was so admirably executed, that the Confederates were broken up and forced back into the woods, At eight o'clock all liring ceased.

Richardson's brigade cams up in the evening, part of it only having

been able to cross the Chicksheminy by the lower bridge. It had availed of the apper one, which Another line was harriedly formed by Goneral Sedgwick had already used, and had lost no time in reaching the battle ground, too late, however, to he of any good. It was then posted on Sedg-

> Provious to the final repulse of the Confederates, their commander, General Joseph E. Johnston, had been so soverely wounded by the fragments of a shell, that he had to be taken from the field, and the command of the left was for the nonce taken by General G. W. Smith,

> On Sunday, the 1st of June, the conflict was JEER, 1822. renewed at seven o'clock by the Confederates, who fell upon Richardson's division, occupying the centre. The latter was assailed successively at different points; but Heintzelman, who had been given chief command, had so well disposed the artiflery, that the Confederates were everywhere repulsed.

The extreme advance line was given the brigade of General William H French, who had also with him one of General O. O. Howard's regiments, the remainder of Howard's brigade forming a second line, and General Thomas F. Meagher's brigade completing a third. The Confederates, under Generals George E. Pickett and Roger A. Pryor, with some of Huger's troops, fell upon French's brigade, tain Hazard's 10-pounders; but this did not deter them, and they were moving forward, when Howard went to French's assistance, in which he was afterward aided by Meagher and a part of Hooker's force.

The Confederates, who had been reinforced by Mahone's troops, fought desperately, and subjected the Federals to a very severe fire, in which Goneral Howard lost two horses, and was seriously wounded in the arm.

Part of the Excelsior Brigade, ander General Daniel E. Sickles, was sent to Richardson's assistance, and with this reinforcement on the right, the Federals assumed the offensive, and soon compelled the Confederates to full back. At about the same time Hooker came up from the left, and moved rapidly upon the Confederate rear, following ap the advance with a bayonet-charge along the whole line, which ended the battle, as the Confederates were immediately after in retreat toward Richmoud. They had failed in their attempt, and, besides temperarily losing the valuable services of their ablest general, had lost altogether 4,233 mon, as against 5,739 lost on the sale of the Federals.

The Confederate wounded included Generals G. W. Smith and Pettigrew, those on the Federal side being Generals Nagleo, Howard, Devens and Wassala

Heietzelman had given orders to pursue the retreating Confederates; but Kearney had dissunded him from carrying out his plans, in tho anticipation that McClellan would soon order a general advance. Hooker had afterward pushed a reconnoissance up to within four miles of Richmond, but without achieving any important results, the maddy condition of the country and permitting artillery to follow.

Nor did anything of moment occur in the imme-diate vicinity until the 13th of June, when, with detachments of the First, Funrth and Ninth Virginia Cavalry, the squadron of the Jeff. Davis Legion, and four pieces of horse artillery, the Confederate General James E. B. Stuart commenced a raid which covered most of the territory around the Army of the Peternac,

During the progress of this during expedition, Stuart encountered and successfully engaged two sunadrous of the Fifth United States Cavalry at Hanover Gld Church; berned fourteen wagons and two scheoners, loaded with forage, at Garlick's Landing, on the Panninkey River; and captured 165 prisoners, as well as 260 horses and mules, which ho brought into Richmond. All this was effected with



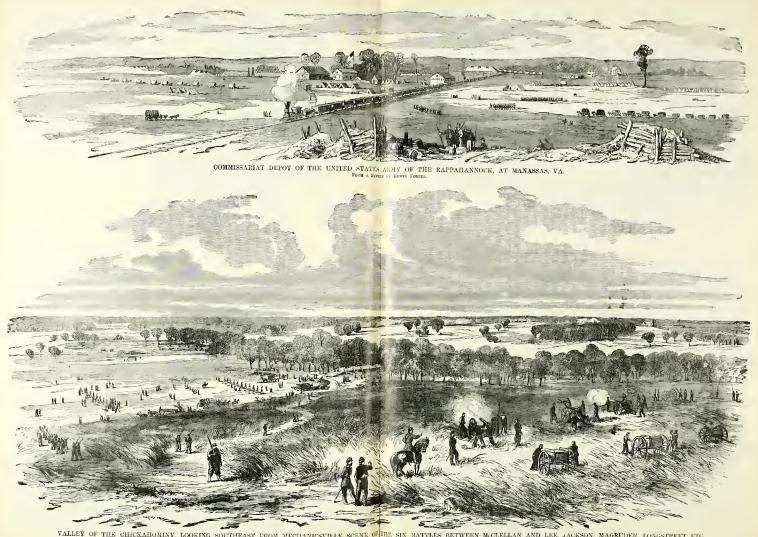
EXPLOSION OF A CONFEDERATE MAGAZINE NEAR FREDERICKSBURG, VA. CAUSED BY A TORPEDO MAY 25TH, 1863.



COMMISSARIAT DEPOT OF THE UNITED ST

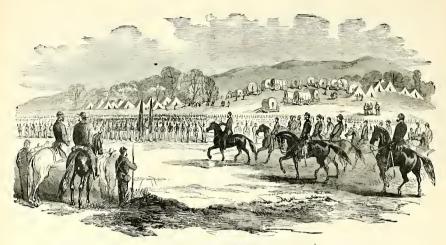


VALLEY OF THE CHICKAHOMINY, LOOKING SOUTHEAST FROM MECHANICSVILLE, SCENE

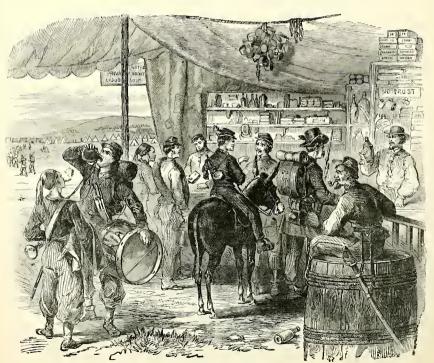


VALLEY OF THE CHICKAHOMINY, LOOKING SOUTHEAST FROM MECHANICSVILLE, SCENE OF THE SIX BATTLES BETWEEN McCLELLAN AND LEE, JACKSON, MAGRUDER, LONGSTREET, ETC.

FROM A SOFT IN WA WAGE.



PRESIDENT LINCOLN, WITH GENERAL MCCLELLAN, REVIEWING THE TROOPS AT MARRISON'S LANDING, JULY STR. 1863



SOLDIERS IN CAMP VISITING THE SUTLER'S STORE.

On the 25th of June, "Stonewall" Jackson pulsed, and at nine o'clock in brought from the Shenandeali Valley into Ashland his army of about 35,000 men; and on the same day McClellan ordered General Heintzelman's corns to proceed, with part of Keyes's and Samaer's troops, on a recommissance along the Williamsburg Road. They encountered the enemy at Oak Grove, or King's Schoolhouse; and after a desaltory fight, in which there were many casualties on both sides, but mainly in Hooker's and Kearney's ranks, they returned to their former position.

The approach of Jackson, and an intended attack by General Lee upon Porter' troops north of the Chickshominy, were known to Porter who made, as early as the 24th, the necessary preparations to receive him warmly by placing, intrenched and concealed on the high ground just east of Beaver Dam Creek, Reynold's and Seymour's brigades, of McCall's Pennsylvania Reserves, of the Fifth Corps, with ample artillery, under the immediate command of General Reynolds, and withdrew from Mechanicsville all but a few pickets and supmorts, who were to give warning of Lee's amprough, and to retire at once behind Reynolds at Beaver Dane. He also arranged with Generals McCall and Morell to promptly move their divisions to specified positions to the right and rear of Reynolds on the first sound of battle.

On Thursday, the 26th, the Confederates began Jose, 1802 un advance against the Federal lines. The attack, which was to have taken place early in the morning, did not occur until three e'clock, when General Ambrese P. Hill crossed the Chickshommy, at Meadow Bridge, just above Mechanicsville, Meeting but little opposition from the few forces retiring from Mechanics ville, Hill pushed on to Beaver Dam Creek, even to descending into the valley with large forces, unsuspicious that some 5,000 men and latteries were on the heights overlooking the creek, anxiously waiting his coming within easy range of musketry to give him a warm welcome. Suddenly, when monels exposed to the Federal fire, infantry and artillery opened upon his closed and unprepared ranks, mowing the troops town by hundreds. The Confederates, however, pushed on to the creck,

The Confederates then directed their attention to the right and left of the line, but they were by as warm a reception by Griffin's brigade of Morell's division, posted on the right, and some of McCall's, on the left. They were badly re-

over which very few effected a crossing, and from

which those who were able quickly retired in con-

the evening what has been called the battle of Mechanics ville, or Beaver Dam, came to an end The Confederates' loss in killed and wounded, was near 1,000; that of the Federals, 52, General Fitz John Porter, who was in chief command of the Federals, was present during the entire engagement, giving his attention to all parts of the field, while McCall and Morell specially managed their respective divisions.

After the battle, McClellan learned that Jackson had passed Beaver Dam Creek, and saw that Lee, who was in chief commund, and directing the oper ations of the Confederates since June 3d, intended to cut off the Federals from their base at the White House, He concluded best to be mepared to retreat with his supplies toward the James River, depending on that duy's contest.

Colonel Rufus Inguils, the assistant quartermaster-general. was ordered to move the store and ammunition to Savage's Station, where he also sent all the wounded, and, by daylight of the 27th, the troops, and nearly all of the beavy gons and wagons, had crossed the New Bridge, and were just east of Gaines's Mills, between New Cool Arbor (or Cold Harbor) and the Chicka-

The Federals were drawn up in a semicircular line, covering the approach to the bridges by which the troops were to cross the Chickshommy. left was occupied by Moroll's division, extreme which stood in advance of McCall's traops, while on the right, along a deep raving, stood Sykes's division of Regulars and Duryce's Zonaves. Robertson's battery was stationed on Morell's left. Grillin's battery on his right, and Tidball's battery, not far from Seymour's brigade, in the rear.

The detachments of the First and Fifth Regular and of the Sixth Pennsylvania Cavalry, amder Genaral Philip St George Cracke, were

stationed on the low lands of the valley of the Chickshominy, a little ahead of Alexander's Bridge.

At about two o'clock in the afternoon, the Confederate vance, under Ambrese P. Hill, opened upon Sykes's division with heavy artillery, but in a little over an hour the guns had to be withdrawn, so sharply did the Regular troops respond. As Juckson had not arrived, Longstreet was ordered up to Hill's support, and made a feint upon the Federal left; but this availed of nothing, and he soon found that the heights must be carried by assault. As he had about completed preparations for the intended attack. Jackson reached the scene, and his right division, commanded by General William H. C. Whiting, was place ! upon Longstreet's left, while D. H Hill's division occupied the extreme Confederate left.

The line then moved ahead, D. II. Hill's troops forcing their way with heavy loss through the swamp, and driving back the Federals to the woods. This done. Ewell's division advanced upon Jackson's right, and the remain-ing brigades of Jackson's corps joined the forces under A. P. Hill.

In front of a scathing infantry fire from the heights, and a still



DANIEL E. SICKELS

hominy River. There the Fifth Corps awaited on either side, the Confederates made their way successfully up the heights, where a terrible handto-hand encounter took place.

Parter called for reinforcements, but these did not reach him until after he had stood the ground for a long time, and at great sperifice of life, against superior numbers When Sloeum's division did reach him, it had to be so divided along the line as to add out little comparative strength at any given point in face of the heavy forces thrown on all sides against the Federals.

More reinforcements were prepartly called for but by the time that two of Richardson's brigades, Mengher's and French's, had reached the river, the entire Confederate force, with the exception of Kemper's small reserve brigade, had just been brought into action. The Federal left was attacked by Longstreet's and Whiting's divisions, which Butterlield's men of Morell's division met bravely for a while, but in front of which they could make no snecessful stand. They were finally driven back so fiercely as to compel the abandonment of several of their gans. A part of the right and centre of the division also gave way at the same time, and re reated toward Alexander's Bridge. There, Richardson's two brigades had just crossed, and served, with Sykes's division, to check the Confederate pursuit by rapidly marching through the lines and making a bold stand while the Federals were being re-formed. The remaining batteries were soon again directed upon the pursuers, and by nightfall the Confederates had retired, and firing ceased.

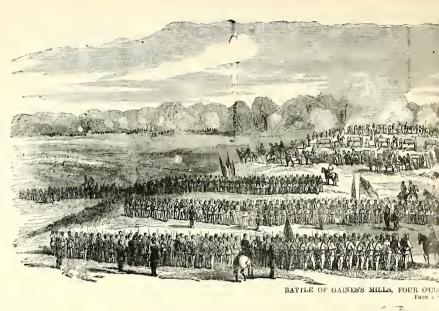
This day's engagement is variously called the buttle of Gaines's Mills, of Gaines's Farm, of the Chickaliominy, and of New Cool Arbor (or Cold Harbor).

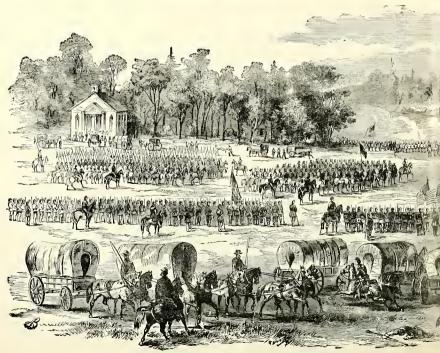
The Federals lost in all about 6,000 in killed and wounded, besides nearly 2,000 prisoners, including placed at 9,000 in killed and wounded.

During the ensuing night the Federals crossed the Chickshominy, destroying all the bridges after them, McClellan's beadquarters being removed to the vicinity of Savage's Station. On Saturday, the 28th, Ewell's division and the Ninth Confederate Pavalry crossed the river, and opened their artitlery upon Smith's division of Fmnklin's corps, compelling the latter to retire from Golding's Farm, situated close by Woodbury's Bridge.

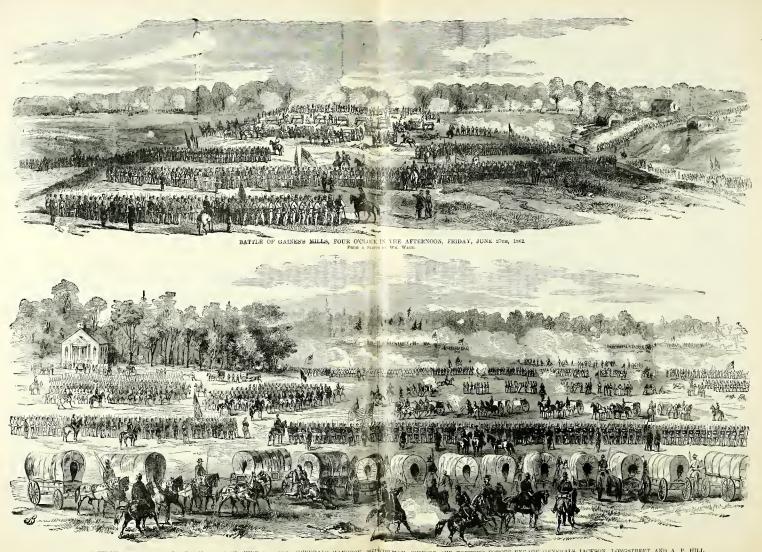
At three o'clock Sanday morning, McClellan left Savage's Station, after ordering the abandonment more formidable one from cannon of all the Federal works and a retreat toward his



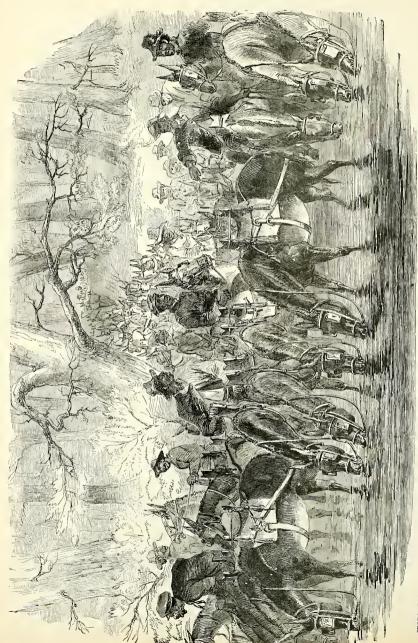




BATTLE OF VILLIS CHURCH, 10 O'CLOCK A.M., MONDAY, JUNE 30TH, 1862.—GENERALS HANCOCK. H



BATTLE OF VILLIS CHURCH, 10 O'CLOCK A.M., MONDAY, JUNE 20TH, 1862.—GENERALS HANCOCK, HEINTELMAN, SUMNER AND PORTER'S FORCES ENGAGE GENERALS JACKSON, LONGSTREET AND A P. HILL FROM A SKETCH OF AN OBSIZE ON HEISTELMAN'S STAFF.



AULES IN THE RAPPAHANNOUN RIVER -ARORD DRIVERS OF THE ELGGAGE-TRAIN ATTACHED TO GENERAL PLEASANTON'S CAVALRY BRIGADE WATERING THPER

new base along the James River. General Smith's ing efforts of the Contederates. They division first got under way, and was closely fol- gradually retired, after suffering a lowed by the forces of Heintzelman, Keyes, Frank- total loss of about 400, which proved lin, and Porter, the divisions of Hooker and Kearney bringing up the rear.

As soon as it was ascertained that the Federals were in actual retreat toward the James, Generals Longstreet and A. P. Hill were ordered to cross the Chickahominy at the New Bridge, which Magcader had rebuilt, and to push along the Darbytown and Long Bridge Roads, while Jackson would cross the Grapevine Bridge, and move along the south side of the Chickshominy to attack the Federal rear. Magrador and Huger were to move respectively by Charles City and by the Williamsburg Roads, which would allow of an attack on the flank, as woil as upon the rear, of the retreating army.

Although McClellan's forces had much the start of the Confederates, Magruder reached the vicinity of Savage's Station at about nine o'clock, and at once engaged the right of Sedgwick's division, which Sumner, then in chief command at that point, had ordered deployed across the railway. From the line of battle which Sumner had hastily drawn up, Magrader believed the Federals to be advancing, and he therefore halted, after the engagement had proceeded but a short while, and sont for reinforcements.

By the time two brigades of linger's division had reached him, Magrader learned that the opposing force was only covering the retreat of the main body. Lie therefore made preparations for an attack with but one of his divisions and two regiments belonging to another, and at about four o'clock in the afternoon once more engaged Samnor's corps, part of which had, by the misinterpretation of an order, become separated from the main body.

The attack, though a floree one, was gallantly met, especially by General Burns's brigado and those of Generals Hancock and Brooke. The Confederates had approached through a dense wood, and had planted their cannon in positions from which they did good execution, although the fire from Pettit's, Brunhall's and Osborn's batteries appeared equally well served; but the grape and mistor which Captain Pottit was directing on tho right, and the repeated charges made by the Irish brigade, were such as to render futile the flank-

to be but half that sustained by the Federals.

Not long after the termination of the battle of Savage's Station, the Federals continued on their retreat, and by eight o'clock on the morning of the 30th they bad crossed White

June 1002 Oak Swamp and Cleck, bridge over the latter and warding off the repeated attacks to which they were subjected throughout the night.

Jackson, who had, on the previous day, been delayed by the necessary rebuilding of the Grapevine Bridge, reached Savage's Station early on the Buth, and there found a large amount of property which the Federals had had no time to destroy, as well as fully 2,500 Federal sick and wounded, which they had likewise been unable to removo.

Jackson had orders to pursue the l'ederals, which he did, in company with the forces of Longstreet A. P. Hill, following directly in their track, while a second column, under Generals Magruder and Huger, procecded to the right, along the Charles City Road, for the purpose of falling upon the flank of the rotreating army.

After crossing White Oak Creek, the Federals had quickly formed a now line of battle, at Willis Church, Genom? Hancock's forces being en the extreme right, while Portor's occupied the loft, and Heintzelman's and

Summer's the intervening space. Jackson's advance was checked by the destruction of the bridge, and whon he reached the creek, at about noon, he found the approaches well defended by artillery, under the espervision of Captain Romeyn B. Ayres.

Jackson opened apon Hancock's troops, and made repeated efforts to rebuild the bridge under

cover of his heavy artillery; but he was every time repulsed. At longth he made a bold effort to cross the stream, but in this he failed likewise, for the brisk fire directed upon him, notably by Smith's infantry and the Federal batteries, almost totally prevented the crossing, as well as any permanent landing on the opposite gide.

While this was going on, Longstreet and A. P. Hill had come upon a Federal force posted some two miles away at a place variously called Frazier's Glendale's or Nelson's Farm. Here stood Summer and Hooker on the extreme right, McCall somewhat in advance toward the centre, and Kearney on the extreme left. When Longstreet (who wes accompanied by President Davis and General Lec) found this force arrayed against him, he waited for reinforcements to como up, and it was close upen four o'clock when he commenced the attack.

McCall's left wes first assailed by Kemper's brigade, which was met by the Pennsylvania Reserves under Colonel S. G. Simmons, who, after a bitter



WILLIAM B FRANKLIN

federates into the woods, with a loss of some 250 killed and wounded, and about 200 prisoners. Fresh troops then combled the Confederates to drive back the Federals, who in turn lost heavily, and could not effect a stand until met by Hooker's

Longstreet and Hill now pressed on, and the conflict became a severe one along the entire front. One point, then another, was vainly tried in the determined offert to break the Federal line. At longth Wilcox's Alabama brigado rushed acros: an open field agen McCall's loft, directly against Randall's bettery, which centred upon the Confederates a most galling fire. Nothing daunted, they moved on, and, finally engaging in a desperate hand-to-hand fight, first captured Cooper's battery and afterward Randall's battery, which had been doing such torrible execution.

A charge wes then ordered for the recapture of the guns. made little progress until the forces under Heintzelman, Meado and McCall, followed later on by those of Hooker and Kearney, had been brought up for a final onslaught.

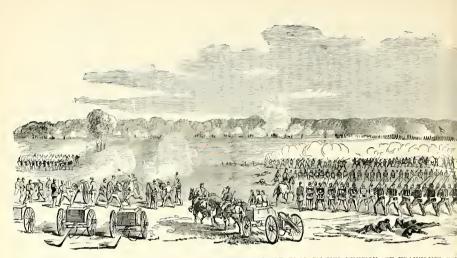
The Confederates bravely mot the severe attacks that followed. A still more severa hand-to-hand struggle took place for the possession of the lost batteries, which were finally recaptured, but not without severe losses on both sides. By dark, the Confederates had retired into the woods, and the Federals remained on that portion of the field which they had lost earlier in the ection.

In this engagement, which, in addition to the names already given, is often termed the battle of New Murket Cross Roads, of Charles City Cross Roads, or of Wite Cak Swamp, the Federal loss was about 1,800 killed and wounded, whilet that of the Confederates was somewhat over 2,000. Colonel Simmons and Coneral Meade were both severely wounded, while General C. A. McCall was made o prisoner, and retained as such until exchanged the following Angust.

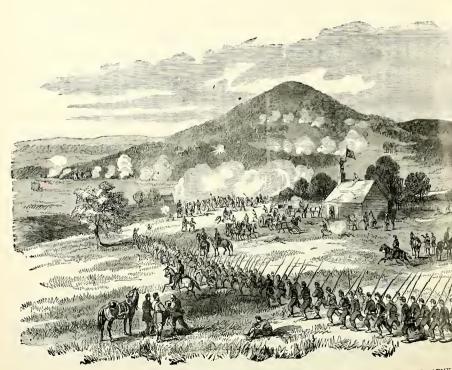
During the ensuing night, the federals moved on to Malvern Hill, where they formed in battle order apon the crest of an elevated plateau, edmirably located to resist the attack which could not but follow on the part of the Confederates. Syker's and Morall's troops occupied the extreme left: Kearney, Hooker, Sedgwick, Richardson, Smith, Slocum and Casey, in the order named. The whole formed almost a semicircle, and both flanks, resting upon the James River, were proconflict, drove the Con- tected by the gunboats. There were eight niege



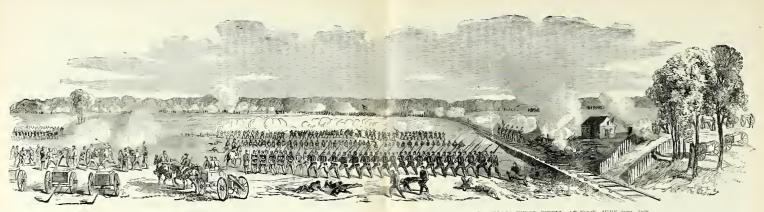
DARIUS N. COUCH



BATTLE OF SAVAGE'S STATION.—GENERAL SMITH'S DIVISION, OF FRANKLIN'S COL

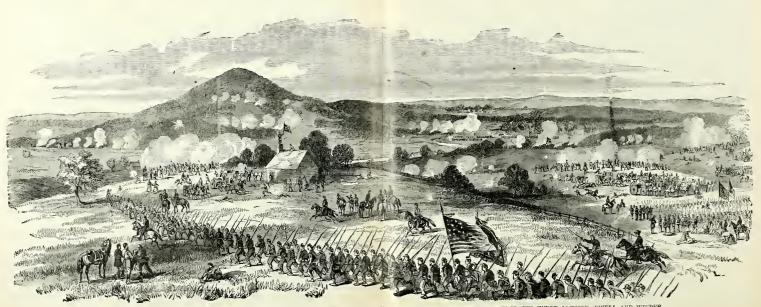


BATTLE OF SLAUGHTER'S MOUNTAIN, SATURDAY, AUGUST 9TH, 1882.—FEDERAL ARMY FROM A SECTION OF STREET STREET, 1882.

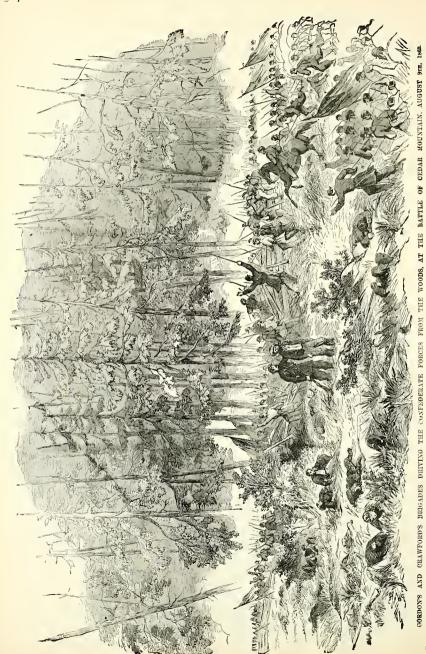


EATTLE OF SAVAGE'S STATION.—GENERAL SMITH'S DIVISION, OF FRANKLINS CORPS, ENGAJING THE CONFEDERATE FORCES UNDER EWELL, AT NOUN, JUNE 2-VIII, 1862.

FROM A SECTION WW. WASD.



BATTLE OF SLAUGHTERS MOUNTAIN, SATURDAY, AUGUST 9TH, 1862.—FEDERAL ARMY COMMANDED BY GENERAL BANKS, CONFEDERATES UNDER JACKSON, EWELL AND WINDER.
FROM A SECTION OF DAMES.



guns r position upon the plateau, and the rest of the artillery was so posted along the hill that a concentrated fire of some sixty cannon could be directed either in the immediate front or npon the left.

At nine o'clock on the morning of July 1st the

July 2. Confederate bad formed a line of

battle n Conch's immediate front.

The divisions of Magrader and Huger occupied the

extreme right, while those of Jackson, D. H. Hi, and Whiting, as well as part of Ewell's, extended

oward the right. The remainder of Ewell's divi
cion, and the divisions of Longstruct and A. P.

Gall, were held in reserve.

After some desultory firing, Lee concluded that
the Federal position could be carried only by assuit. He therefore ordered a simultaneous attack
to take place along the whole line as soon as the
concentrated fire from his artillery had socceeded
in silicaring mest. If not all, of the Federal batteries. When this was lone, part of Huger's divtions was to advance with a short, which was to be

the signal for a general movement "to drive the invaders into the James."

The artillery was in position, and began its fire at about three o'clock, and at a little after six the divisions of Conch and Porter were assailed by D. H. Hill's forces, who had misinterpreted a loud shout for the intended signal. The Fedorals were bitterly assailed, and the Confederates held their ground well, but net having any support, they were seen driven back in confusion near the woods. Thence, brigade alter brigade was made to charge anyon tae Federal batteries, Magruder and Hogar advancing beldly upon the Federal lott, while Barksdale, Anderson, Mahone and Wright were making a simultaneous attack toward its right and centre.

The dash displayed by the assailants was hereic, but it availed little in face of the artillary and in fantry fire, that was studiously reserved until the Confederates wore within a short distance of the arest, and then poured destructively into them. A bayonet-charge would then generally follow, and the Confederates would fall back to rense the attack sloswhere and with fresh troops, nutri family all were repulsed.

After a short interval the Confederates re-formed their line in the enghboring forest, and renewed the assault more forcely than ever. They advanced boldly, and, apparently undismayed by the scathing fire, both of artillory and infantry, to which they were exposed, charged with increased vigor, and in successive lines, upon the main Federal batteries. But, despite their determined energy, they were obecked and repulsed with terrible alsughter, and crossply pursued by the brigado: of Meagher



RUPUS HENG.

and Sickles, which had opportunely arrived from Summer and Heintzelman on Perter's call for help, and were at once led by him into action.

The guahoats had, besides, in the meantime, opened fire from the James River, and wore sending into the woods from their heavy gons unest destructive velloys of shot and shell, which soon told so heavily upon the Confederates that they had to take shelter some distance beyond.

At a little after nine o'clock all firing ceased, and with it ended the series of Six (though improprly called Saven) Days' Buttles which closed the Peninsula campaign in Virginia. In these various ouggaments, the official reports show the losses in killed, wended and missing on both sides to have been as follows:

Fidorals-Porter, 4,278; McCall, 3,024 (McCall

was part of Porter's Fifth Corps); Franklin, 2,737; Sumner, 2,111; Heintselman, 2,073; Keyes, 777; cavaler, etc. 249....Total, 15,249.

777; eavalry, etc., 249—Total, 15,249.
Confederates—Magrader and Huger, 4,585;
Longstreet, 4,429; A. P. Hill, 3,970; D. H. Hill,
3,954; Jackson, 2,282; Cavalry, etc., 150—Total,
19,370.

Immediately after the battle of Malvern Hül, McClollan issued orders to fall back upon Harrison's Lauding, a few miles belew, en the James River, where all that remained of the Army of the Potomac was encamped on the evening of July 3d.

On the following day General McClollan issued an address to the soldiers, in which he recounted their exploits of the preceding week.

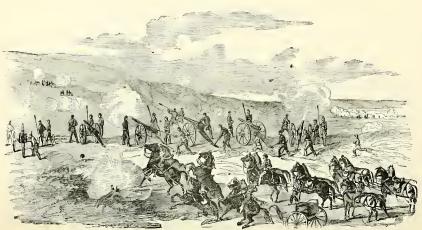
The Contolerate army remained in the neighborbood of Malvern Hill, and instituted a series of tearly pursuits against the retreating Fedorals, until the fire from the gambeats readered further effective openations impreciable. Lee then or dered his troops withdrawn, and the Army of Northern Virginia reached the defenses of Richmond on the 8th et July.

GRORGE STONEMAN.

Benrs at Buell, N. Y., August 8th, 1822; entered the Chald States Miltery Academy at West Point in 1846, and noon graduating therefrom, enter of the First Dengoons, with which explaned the new stathored at Fort Leavenworth, and went to New Mexico. From 1957 to 1855 the remained on the Puellic Cond., being premoted in the last named year to a captalogy in the Second Regular Cavalty. He was then a containing the containing t

⁶ Headquarters of the Asset of the Potomas, Camp near Harrison's Landing, July 4th.

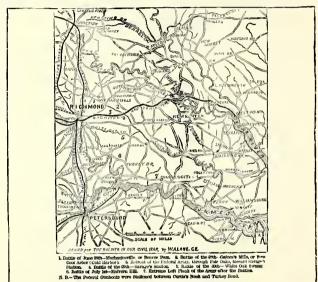
Securities or two Asser Land Body Children of London, July 6th. Date title of the Park Uniterated the value and endurance of the American collect. Attacked by superior forces, and without hepe of relacion collect. Attacked by superior forces, and without hepe of relacions are all the particular to t



CAPTAIN ENAPPS BATTERT ENGAGING THE CONFEDERATES AT THE BATTLE OF CEDAR MOUNTAIN, ACCOUNT OF R. 1882



CONFEDERATE CAVALRY BETURNING FROM A SUCCESSFUL BAID IN PURSUIT OF FRESH HORSES AND PROVISIONS.



MAP OF THE STRATEGICAL MOVEMENTS OF GENERAL M'CLELLAN'S ARMY REPORT RICHARDS.

SHOWING THE PLACES WHERE THE SIX BATTLES WERE FOCULT,
FROM THE 20TH OF JUNE TO THE LET OF JULY, 1802.



COMPANY A OF THE FIRST SOUTH CAROLINA FEDERAL VOLUNTEERS (COLORED), TAKING THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE BEFORE GENERAL SAXTON AT BEAUFORT. S. C

succession until the for . Ar , August, when he was made a brigadier-general, and placed of the head of the Cavalry of the Army of the Potomae, which he organized, and with which he distinguished himself during the Virginia Feninrula compaign,

After the battle of Chantilly, he took the place of much-mented General Keurssy at the head of the First Division the Third Corps, communding the corps itself in the math of November, 1862, when he was made a major-genend or Volunteers. He took a bealing part at the bottle of Probefeldering commissed the motable eavily mile of April-May, 1863; was made chief or the Covalry blown in June 1863; was made chief or the Covalry Blorcan in July, 1862; passed in command of the Tweety-Chief Corps, January, 1863, and of the Department of the Westley Blown in July, 1864; participated in the Allunia compalge in Nay-July, 1863; and conducted a raid unifest Monta and And-no-modifier for the liberation of Federal principates, by was ilmost made up risoners, and held till the latter part of October, 1861. In the following month be was made temporary communder of the Department of the was made temporary communder of the Department of the part of the participates of the Covalry Revenue of the Section Hellian table, and was placed in commune of different department, until mustered to the Section 1861. eral of Volunteers. He took a leading part at the buttle of in each in communic of surveys repartments, and mistered out of service on the end of July, 1866. He was retired from sellor service early in August, 1871, after having received the romanisolon of colonel of the Twenty-first Regular Infantry, and the brevits of brigodier-general and of majorgeneral for gallant conduct.

DANIEL E SICKLES

Bour 1 New York City on the 20th of October, 1822; entered o University of New York, and, mon heaving 0, studied law, and was admitted to the Har in 1843. Four years later he was elected to the New York State Legislature, and In 1853 was made Curporation Attorney of his native city, From the latter part of 1853 until the year 1855, he acted as From the nature part in 1853 and the year 1855, he netted as Secretary of Legation to James Buchana, when Minister to England, becoming a State Seantor upon his return to New York. This was followed in 1858 by his chedion to a scat in the United States House of Representatives, which atter he was called upon to occupy from 1860 to 1863.
At the breaking out of the Civil War, he raised what was

called the Excelsion Brigade, and was soon appointed colonel of the Seventleth New York. This was soon followed by in the Seventieth New York. This was soon followed by promotions in a brigainly-granually in September, 1841, promotions in a brigainly-granually in September, 1841, throughout the Peelevalla Comparign, and in April, 1883, was given command of the Third Corps, greatly distinguishing idinself actably at the battle of Chancellorsville, and in the sevend day's defit at Getylsnirg, where he but a log while guilloutly leading this men. Between 1840 and 1847 he while guilloutly leading this men. Between 1840 and 1847 he commanded the utility a plarks compelsing North and South commanda, twin utilities ubstitute comprising North and Sound commanda, twin the insufficience been appeliated coloned of the Porty sevent Regiment Regular Infantry, and re-tivoid the brevent Regiment and for adoptogeneral civiled the brevent Regiment and for adoptogeneral twin the United States Array for guilburty. He retired in 1999 from active the many for guilburty. He retired in 1999 from active the result of the proposed of the proposed and in the same of the proposed of the proposed of the proposed of 1990 trip of the proposed of the proposed of the proposed of 1990 trip of the proposed of the proposed of the proposed of 1990 trip of the proposed of the proposed of the proposed of the proposed of 1990 trip of the proposed of the pro



Bosos in Patram County N Y July 234, 1822; entered the United States Milliary Academy at West Point, from which he grandoned in 1800; served through the Mixtean War, and was commissioned a brevet first Heutenant for distinguished services at the battle of Buena Victa; took services at the battle of Buena Vitra; took part in the Florida War, and was on from-tire duty from 1818 to 1835, when he re-signed from the army to follow mercantilo pursulta. He bendered his services to the United States Government at the time of the breaking out of the Civil War; was made colonel of the Seventh Massachusetts Volunteers, and served in the defenses of Washington, as well as throughout the Pr ninsula, Maryland and Rappahanaoek cam-palgas. He was mode a major-general at Volunteers on the 4th of July, 1862. From 1863 to 1864 he was in command of the Department of the Susquellanna, and after-ward figured in a great many engagements both in Tennessee and in North Carolina. He resigned from the service on the 26th of May, 1865, soon after accepting the nomina-Massachusetts. He was not, however, sireted to the latter post, but became Collector of the Port of Boston, 1866 ", and has, since the latter year, been present of the Virginia Mining and Manufacturing Company.

WILLIAM BUEL FRANKLIN

Bonn at York, Pa., February 27th, 1823; entered the United States Military Academy at West Point in June, 1839, whence he graduoted four years later. He was as-signed to the Corps of Topographical En giacers, and took part in the Mexican War on the staffs of Generals Wool and Taylor, being breveted first lieutenant for gulfantry at the battle of Buena Vista. He served as

acting assistant professor of natural and experimental philosophy at the West I out Military Aca-demy from 1848 to 1852; became professor of engineering of natural and experimental philosophy at the New York Free Academy, and was assigned to lighthouse duty as haspector and engineer from 1853 to 1857, becoming angineer-secretary of the Lighthouse Board from 1857 to 1859. He secretary of the Eighthouse Board from 1837 to 1839. He was the engineer in charge of the Capitol at Wushington from November, 1859, to March, 1801, and from the latter date until the mon'h of May following remained in charge of the Bureau of Construction and Repairs,

On the Bureau of Construction and Repairs.
On the 14th of May, 1861, he was made coloned of the Twelfitt United States Infantry, and, three days later, promoted to be a brigadler-general of Volunteers. In July, 1861, the commanded h brigade

at the battle of Bull Run, and afterward had charge of a division until March, 1862, when he was assigned to the orps of General McDow He took part in the Pct.inrula Campuign, and organ and commanded the Sixth Corps, which served notably to the engagements at West Point, Golding's Farm, and White Oak Swamp. He was appointed a major-general, July 4th, 1863, and figured more particularly in the battles of South Mountain and Antleton, fought during the subsequent month of Sentember.

In November, 1803, he was assigned to the command of the Left Grand Division of the Army of the Potomae; com-manded the left wing at the battle of Fredericksburg; was relieved from they in the Army of the Pritomac January 25th, 1863; assigned to the Department of the Gulf in July, 1863; then suc-In July, 1863; then suc-ressively placed in commond of the expedition against the Sabine Pass, in September, 1863; of the troops occupying Northern Louisbans, from 1863 to 1861, of the Nicekenth Carps, and of troops of the Department of the Gulf, forming the Red River expedition, in March and April, 1864. He took part io the buttles of Sabine Cross Roads and Pleasant Hill. where he was a pded, and conducted the retreat to Alexandria was absent on ick leave from June to No-

ember, 1864, being then



PHILIP KEARNEY.

made President of a Board for Retiring Disabled Offleers, which position he retniced until November, 1865, when he gave up his commission in the Volunteer service, resigning gave up as commission in the volunter service, resigning from the army in the mouth of March following. He has slice been vice-president and general agent of Colté Pire-arms Macundactoring Company at Harlford, president of the Commission for laying out Long Island City, N. Y., and president and nasting engineer of the Board of Con-tractions of the Coltes of the Contract of the Con-traction of the Contract of the Contract of the Con-traction of the Contract of the Contract of the Con-traction of the Contract of the Contract of the Con-traction of the Contract of the Contract of the Con-traction of the Contract of the Contract of the Con-traction of the Contract of the Contract of the Con-traction of the Contract of the Contract of the Con-traction of the Contract of the Contract of the Con-traction of the Contract of the Contract of the Con-traction of the Contract of the Contract of the Con-traction of the Contract of the Contract of the Con-traction of the Contract of the Contract of the Contract of the Con-traction of the Contract of the named locality.

RUFUS KING.

RUFUS RING.

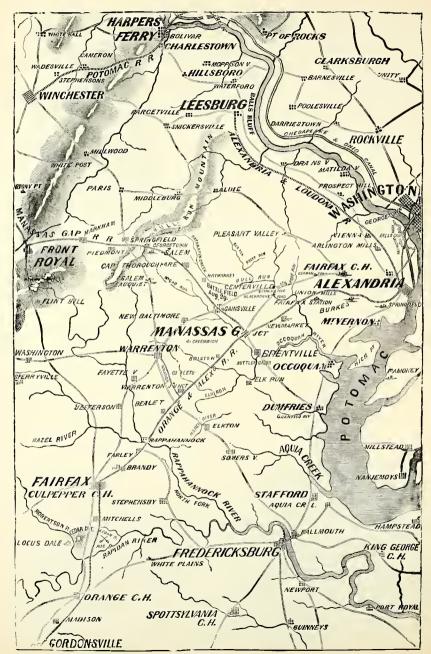
Bours in New York City, January 20th, 1814; was the soo of Charles king, of Columbia College, i.ew York City, and grandsow of Butus King, the American statemann. Graduated at the United States Military Academy at West Point in 1833, and was appointed licetenant of Engineers. He raised from the Engineers of the Engineers of the Engineers and the State College, and the 180 to 1845 was the adjustment of the College, and from 180 to 1845 was the district of the College, and the State College

PHILIP ETARNEY

Bonn in New York City, June 2d, 1815; graduated st Columbia College, and studied law, but in 1837 accepted a Administration of the Company of the the army and went to Europe, where he continued his military studies. He once more entered the French army on the tary studies. He once more extend the Franch army on the heaking not of the Italian War in 1859, and as volunteer old to General Maurier took part in the batt's sof Magenta and Solfreion. Upon the breaking ont of the Civil War he returned to the United States and tembered his services to the Government, soon reciving the commission of brigodier-general of Volunteers. During the Peniculus campaign, is



AMBROSE P. HILL



MAP OF POPE'S MILITARY OPERATIONS IN VIRGINIA, AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER, 1862.

commanded the Third (after art First) Division, Thirds. Corps, of lab Army or the Potronac, and greatly distinguished himself, especially at Yorktown, Williamsburg, Fair Ook, Wille Cos Rwamp, O Hendle, and Malvers Hill, being in return promoted to a major-generalisity. He likewise took a leading part in the second buttle of Bull Run, as well as at Chardilly, and was killed at the last named piace on the lat to Spetember, 1903, while recommending in advance of his trouge, and in the set of wheeling his horse around to cheer Churchyard, New York City, and his fellow towneous afterward revted it monument to his memory in the public square of Newards, N. J.

AMBROSE POWELL HILL

Bonn in Chippeper County, Yu., in 1873; graduated at the Millitary Academy at West Paint, July 14t, 1817, and the Linder of the Chipper County, 1817, and the Linder part in Several of the remaining engagements of the Mexican Wer, after which he did some frontier duty, and evend in the war neglast the Seminale Indians, having in the nuratime Is-co-commissioned in second and first llutients. Term 1855 to 1809 be slid duty at the

increment. From its in 9860 in our only at the Count Mercey of their in Washington, and was no year and March, 1841, when he redigned his compared to the series of the control of the Christian Army. Upon the sevesion of this native State, he accepted the commission as the sevesion of this native State, he accepted the commission of the Thirteenth Virginal Volunters, and was stalland at Harree's Ferry small ordered to join the Confederate, may that Harn. Here he grantly and the Confederate, may that Harn. Here he grantly are supplied to the confederate of the color of the Christian Pennished, and will sharing soon after read electronate, except. He desired the commission of the civil confederate of the civil confederate of the civil confederate of the civil confederate of the 300 countered for the 300 conference of the 300 conference of the civil confederate of the 300 conference of the 200 conference of the 300 conference of the 300 conference of the 200 conference of the 300 conference of the civil conference of the 300 conference of the 200 conference of the 300 conference of the 400 conference of the 300 conference of the 400 conference of the 400 conference of the 300 conferen

WILLIS ARNOLD GORMAN

Bons at Flemingsburg, Ky., January 12th, 1810;
studish law in Bloomington, Iud.; member of the
Studies have in Bloomington, Iud.; member of the
Studies Legislatine for sevent years; major in Green
Studies Legislatine for sevent years; major in Green
the Musica Way. At Buren Visit he tomonomiel
a fillis battalon, and was severely wounded. He
was afferward mode colomel of the Fourith Indiana
Volunterex, and particularly itsilispation-bit binned at
the tattle of Humantila. Appointed Milliary and
Citif Governor of Pethin in 1848. Elected to the
United States House of Representatives, 1849-33.
Esteted the Citif Warn secolomel of the First Minamola Volunteres. For service at Bull Hum he was
upparted brigadies: general of Volunteres in September, 1941. Instinguished diment throughout
in 1849, Resumed practics of her at S. Poni, Mina,
where he was elected City Altorney in 1840, and
servel mill bis doubt, May 2019, 1376.

MICHAEL CORCORAN.

Bons: At Carrowskeel, County Sligo, Ireland, September 244, 1827; doer receiving a through English education, he cultered the Irish Constabulary Establement, where he remained through carrows a statement of the Constabulary Establement, where he remained through a statement and and and a Creedough, County Dougest. He realgood in 1850, and onligated to the United States, settling in Now York (Vig. Ilin military currer began with his colistment as private in Company I), Sixty-ainth Regiment of X.Y.S. M., and preastly distinguished Heel in extending and maletaining protection to the Government buildings staring, the Quantumber to-toline in New York Harbor. Corrowns advanced rapidly in rank until, on the 25th of August, 1850, however and one commel of the regiment. As such he entered the Civil War, and with his regiment to-ke he selfing part in the first battle of Bull Run, where he was taken prisoner while gallandly marked the content of the Civil War. And the Company of the Company o

CAPTURE OF FORT PILLOW AND OF MEMPHIS.

WITHIN a week after the capture of Island No. 10 Commodorn Footo had completed preparations for a further advance along the Mississipph, having the City of Memphis for its objectiva. Above the latter place were two forts (Fort Fillow, and Randolph), the more important of which, Fort Fillow, must needs first be reduced before progress could

On the 14th of April, 1862, Foste had his mortara in position at Craighead Point, less than a mile from Fort Pillow. He soon commenced apon the latter a bomburdment which was continued almost without intermission, in hopes that an early fall in the much-sweller river would soon admit of the co-operation of Pope's land force, then stationed on the Arkansas shore. Pope's troops, with the ex-



WILLIS ARNOLD GORMAN,

coption of two regiments, under Colonel Fitch, were, however, withdrawn to Pittsburg Landing, and Fnoto was left to work alone. The hombardment soon compelled the retirement helow Fort Pillow of a flatilla of eight guaboats and four steam-rams, with which Hollius had threatened the Federal advance, and it was not until the 10th of May that they were again brought forward for an aggressive movement.

At that time, the command of the Federal operations had just devolved upon Captain Charles Davis, as Footo had been compelled, by the aggraration of the wound he had received at Fort Donelson, to abundon all further active daty.

At a little ofter five o'clock on the morning of the 10th, the largest of Hollins's vessles—the ram Mar, 1822 Mellor and attacked Acting-master truggery's mortar-hear, with which it had a fierce encounter. Seeing this, the two Federal ganbacts, Mound City and Cincinnati, hurried forward and engaged the ram, which soon turned upon the larnanced, and, in face of terrible broadsides, repeatedly struck the gumboat with her sharp iron prow, inflicting ugly wounds in her side. Before the Mound City could effectively engage the McRea, another Confederate ram, the Van Dorn, had sme

ceeded in coverely striking the stem of the Cincinnati, and had been joined by a third ram, the Sumter, with which she assilled the Mound City, just after the latter had silenced the McRae's beary bow-gan. Broadside after broadside was hurled against the three rams, until the Sumter struck the Mound City with such force as to cause a formidable breach in the bow.

The latter would soon have been totally disabled but for the Federal gamboat Beaton coming ap and engaging the rams with her 50-pound Parrett gams. With these she ruled the runs in turf A cound aft, and in a short time had caused the retirement of the Van Dora and Suntier, as well as the hauling down of the flag from the Me-Ros. A shell had exploded the latter's beiler, killing and exactling many on beard, before she floated in a thoroughly disabled condition down the stream. The piles of the MeRos, and Captain Stembel, of

the Cincinnati, were both very severe!

The Federal and Confederate vessels remained in close proximity to one another, and without bringing about any serious engagement, until the 6th of the following menth. Captain Davis had learned on the 4th that Memphis, and the forts defeuding

to approach, bad just been even to the nhandomment of Cerimin. He had immediately eccapied Fort Pillow and Fort Randolph, foreing the Confederate flottlid to full back along the Arkunsas shore in front of the City of Memphis, and had then stationed himself within a mile and a half of the latter city.

Early on the 6th, Captain Davis, whose fleet had been strengthened by several sternwheel rams, built by and under the command of Colonel Charles Ellett, Jr., moved toward the Confederate vessels. The Chiro took the lead, and was first fired upon only by the Confederate gumbent Little Rebel; but during the one-and-a-half hours' engugement that followed, the entire fleet on both sides took an active part. The Federals had four rams, the Monarch, Lancaster, Switzerland und Queen of the West, besides five gunbouts, the Benton (flagship), Cairo, St. Louis, Carondelet and the Louisville, to which were opposed the Confederate rams Van Dorn and Sumter, and the gunbeats General Bragy, General Lovell, Jeff. Thompson, Beauregard, General Price, and the Little Rebel.

The result was most disastrous to the Confederates. The General Levell and Beauryard were sunk; the General Fries and Little Rebel were run ashore and ubandoned; the Jeff-Thompson was burned, and the Sunder and General Brayg were captured, the Van Dorn alone escaping down the river.

Immediately after the engagement was over, the Federal fleet anchored off Memphis, which city was promptly occupied by two regiments under Colonel Fitch, who was appointed its provost-marshal.

MORGAN'S OPERATIONS IN KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE,

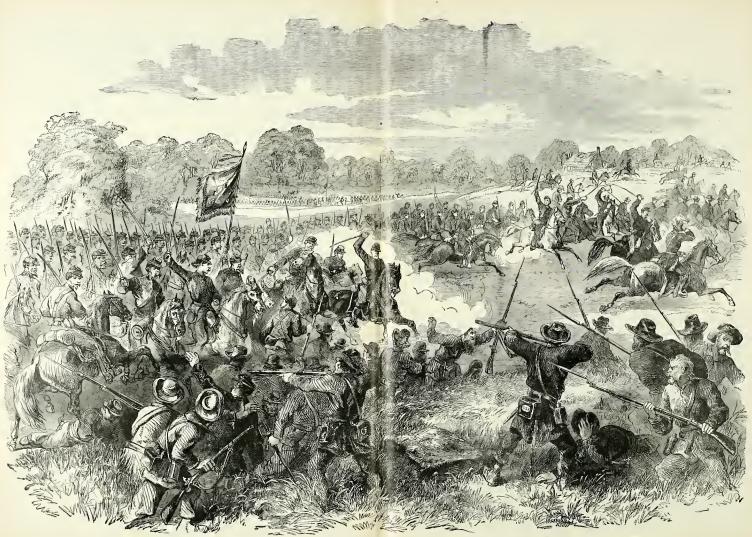
THE Confederate cavalry leader, John H. Morgun, under the atimaling given by reason of the successful repulse of the Army of the Potomae before Kichmond, planned a mid, from his mountain camp in Tennessee, through Kentucky, with the bope of possibly crossing the Ohio River and striking a blow in the ecumparatively unprotected territory of Ohio and Indiana.

The daring leader issued a ringing proclamation announcing the defeats met by the Federal troops, the advonce northward of the army of Lee, and calling on all "te raily to their country's call, and drive from their midst the monster or oppression."

Morgan and his band captured Paris and Cynthiana, lovying heavy contributions on the inhabitants, which exploits aroused the citizens of Covington, who met and at once determ ned to drive the raiding party back into Tennessee Men



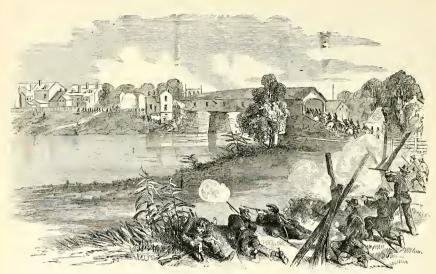
FEDERAL ARMY BEFORE RICHMOND RECONNOITERING IN FORCE TO PREVENT THE I GENERAL HOOKER ENGAGE THE CONFE



FEDERAL ARMY BEFORE RICHMOND RECONNOITERING IN FORCE TO PREVENT THE DISPATCHING OF REINFORCEMENTS TO OPERATE AGAINST POPE ON THE RAFPAHANNOCK.

GENERAL HOOKER ENGAGE THE CONFEDERATES AT MAJUREN HILL, AUGUST WILL, 1663.

FROM A SECRET OF A POPTER OF HOUSE, SELFC.



THE FIGET AT LICKING BRIDGE, CYNTHIANA, KY., BETWEEN THE FEDERAL TROOPS AND THE CONFEDERATE RAIDERS UNDER MOPGAN. FROM A SKETCH BY IL LOVIE.

of all ages soized their muskets, and announced to unite their fortunes with the Federal States; and Confederate raiders. On the 20th of July General themselves as ready for buttle. The only effect from this time forward the Northern army result armived at Somerset in pursuit of Morgan, of this raid was to show the Confederate Government in the people of Kentucky were determined men of Kontucky, auxious to meet and punish the through the Cumberland Gap, into Tennessee.



MORGAN'S RAIDERS BIVOUACEARNO IN COURT SQUARE, PARIS, KY., AFTER LEVYING CONTRIBUTIONS ON THE INHABITANTS

NAVAL COMBAT ON THE YAZOO RIVER.

Second only to the memorable combat between the Merrimuck and the Monitor in Hampton Roads was the duel between the United States gunboat Carondelet and the Coafederate ram .1rkansus, fought July 15th, 1862, at the confluence of the Yazoo and Mississippi Rivers.

The Federal gunboat Curoudelet, accompanied by the Tyler, had been sout by Commodoro Farragut to survey the Yazoo River, and ascertain the exact position and condition of the Confederate iron-plated rain Arkansas, which reports had presented as a monster of tremendous power. The two gunbouts anchored for the night of the 14th at the mouth of the Yazoo, fifteen miles above Vicksburg, and, on the morning of the 15th, steamed up that river, the Ty'er considerably in the advance. Proceeding about ten miles, the Tyler sublenty came upon the Arkanyas, stemming down and foward The first sainte was a huge hier. round shot, which bowled over the deck of the Tyler, followed by another and mother. The Tyler turning, gave the monster a broadside, but found the shot to glance off her armored decks, doing no harm, Meanwhile, the heavy shot from the Arkansus had pierced the armored sides of the Tyber, and Captain Gwin soon turned her bow down-stream, closely pursued by the Arkansas, which showed great speed. The shot

and already killed or wounded 25 of her crow. danger, while he engaged the Arkansas. The bour-guage plant captain, putting on all peed-pepties gains of the Carandelet, admirably worked, struck-as lest he could with the Sora gan. Captain her opponent with rapidity and precision, but the Walke of the Carondelet new ordered the Tyler enormous strength of the iron-p'ating prevented pletely through her. The ram Lancaster No. 6

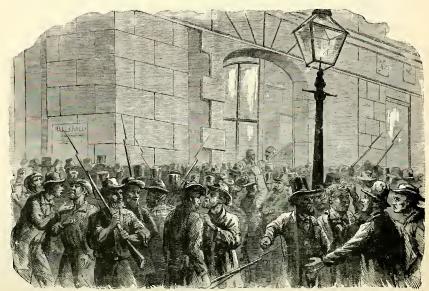


MICHAEL CORCORAN

which showed great speed. The shot
trom the Arkansus had nearly disabled the Tyler, to speed down the river and warn the fleet of the and Cincinnati. The Essex managed to seed two

any perceptible effect. In return the shot from the rifled and smoothbore gans of the Arkansas pierced through and through the Carondeles, and soon determined Captain Walke to board the enemy. This they did, only to find as enemy to oppose them; in fact, the crow safely locked them selves inside their mon-proof shell, and from loopholes in her deck ponred het water, steam, and shot from guns and pistols, which was in turn replied to by the same weapons from the Carondelet. While this strange warfare was going on, the grappies lost their hold by the vessels running aground, and the beats soon drifted apart, ending the conflict, the Arkansas allowing berself to drift down the river, while the Curondelet remained aground. Memwhile, the Tyler had alarmed the fleet, and they made hasty preparations to receive the powerful visitor. As the Irkansas approached, she first encountered Gunboat No. 6, of Facragut's fleet, which sent a ball from a heavy Dahlgren gan through her sides, and received a terrible broadside in return. The Arkansas hold her way and passed the Louisville, which gave her full benefit of brondside and bow gans, Having now guined a position from which every shot told on the fleet, she used all her guns on transports and gunboats indiscriminately, and reowing to her ropid mevements and impregnable armor. She passed the Hartford, Iroquois and Richmond,

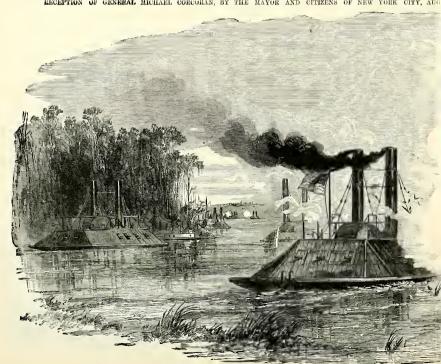
100-pound sleel shot fairly through her sides; one, below the water-line, caused her to leak, The Richmond also sent a 100-pound Parrott shot com-



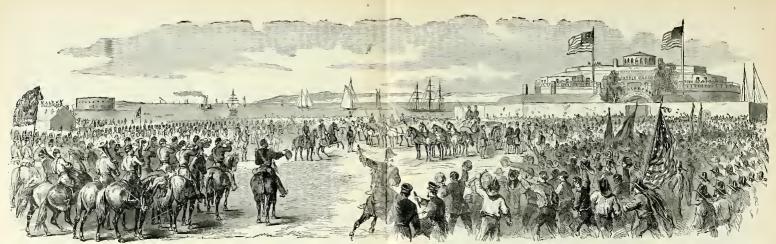
EXCITEMENT AT COVINGTON, KY., ON BEARING OF THE CAPTURE OF CYNTHIANA BY THE CONFEDERATE RAIDER MORGAN. GATHERING OF ARMED CITIZENS.



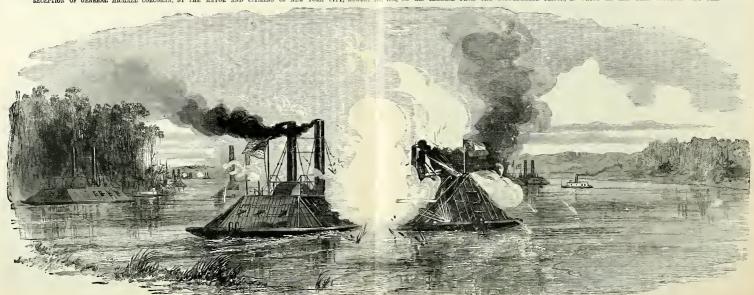
RECEPTION OF GENERAL MICHAEL CORCORAN, BY THE MAYOR AND CITIZENS OF NEW YORK CITY, AUG



DESPERATE NAVAL COMBAT BETWEEN THE CONFEDERATE IBONOLAD RAM "ARKANSAS" AND



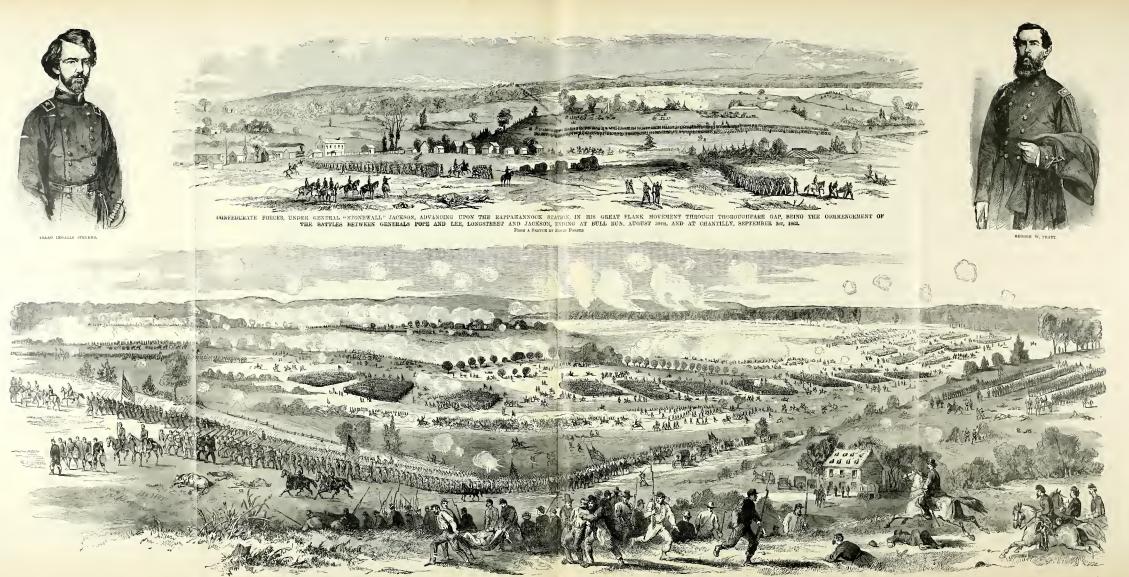
RECEPTION OF GENERAL MICHAEL CORCORAN, BY THE MAYOR AND CITIZENS OF NEW YORK CITY, AUGUST 120, 1882, ON HIS RELEASE FROM THE CONFEDERATE PRISON, IN WHICH HE HAD BEEN CONFINED ONE YEAR



DESPERATE NAVAL COMBAN SETWEEN THE CONFEDERATE IRONOLAD RAM "ARRANSAS" AND THE U.S. GUNBOAT "CARONDELET," AT THE MOUTH OF THE YAZOU RIVER TURSDAY JULY 16TH, 1831.
FRIEND & SCHOOL IV AN OFFICE.



CONFEDERATE BATTERIES SHELLING THE FEDERAL POSITION ON THE NIGHT OF THE BATTLE OF CEDAR MOUNTAIN, AUGUST STR. 1892 WOUNDED MEN LYING ON THE GROUND-MCDOWELL'S CORPS MARCHING ON THE FIELD.



SECOND BATTLE OF BULL HUN, FORGHT SATURDAY, AUGUST 20TH. 1862.—THE FEDERAL FORCES COMMANDED BY DENERAL JOHN POPE, AND THE CONFEDERATE TROOPS BY GENERALS ROBERT E. LEE. THOMAS J. JACKSON AND JAMES LONGSTREET FROM A SARTING BY FORMER—(SEE UID LETTERA ON PAGE 2001).

started to run down the intrader, but received a shot which severed her steam-pipe and stopped her progres

Notwithstanding the mrge fleet opposed to her, Notwithstanding too argo need the pro-the Arkanias passed them all, and gained the pro-Arkansas was commanded by Captein J. N. Brown, an old steambeat - man and a liberal contributor to the Coofederate cause.

POPE'S CLAMPAIGN IN VIRGINIA.

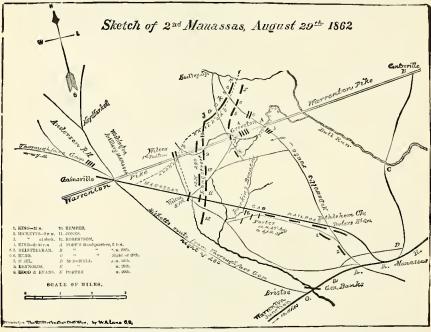
The mintary authorities in Washington, toward the middle of July, 1862, became apprehensive that the Confederates were preparing for an attack upon the capital, and Oenerel Halleck immediately made arrangements to offset any demonstration that migh! be attempted in that quarter.

and awaiting the next move. The most notable of these reconnoissances took place at daylight of Tuesday, the 5th of August, when a force of carairy and artillery, commanded by General Hooker, advanced as far as Malvern Hill, and there engaged a Confederate post close by the James River. latter was in command of Major Pickett, and was defended by the Fauquier Virginia Battery, in charge of Captain Stribling, supported by two regiments of cavalry and the Eightle and Seventeenth Georgia Regiments of Infantry.

The Eighth Illinois Regiment charged upon the battery under cover of Captain Bonson's guns, and was promptly followed by the First Brigade of Hooker's division, under General Grover. These made such rapid headway, notwithstanding the exoffent range the Confederates had obtained of the Federal position, that by the time the other bri-

line. In the execution of this order, McClellan displayed much of that engineering skill for which he had already become noted. With the aid of an excellent officer and engineer, Colonel McLeod Morphy, and under cover of Commodora Wilker's paboat flotilla, he soon huilt an admirable pontonbridge extending across the Chickshominy Rivernearly a mile from its confinence with the Jameswhich enabled him to transport his entire force of infantry, cavalry and artillery, on the 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th of August. This was effected without the less of a single man, or of enything excepting twenty pontons, which were destroyed after the army had passed.

On the 7th of August, Pope concentrated his August 1822 infantry between Sporryville and Cnicavalry in the direction of Gordonsville. He lost



SHOWING THE POSITION OF THE THOOPS, PREPARATORY TO THE SECOND BATTLE OF HULL RUN, AUGUST 80TB, 1862-

General Pope, who had, on the 26th of June, been | gades came up it was found that the post was no time completing reconnoiseances in all directions, piaced at the head of the Army of Virginia, was ordered to summon to him General Cox's force, ther in Western Virginia, and to cross the Rappahannock in order to threaten the Confederate lines of communication by wey of Gordonsville, which latter place was the real key to the southern en-trances of the Shenandoah Valley. He issued an address to his army which premised a new system of operations. McClellan was at the same time seeking to prevent the Confederate army from pre-apitating their whole force npen Pope, by a succession of reconnoissances in force, which for a time kept Lee's army auxiously on the defensive,

* Washington, July 14, 1962.

To THE OFFICERS AND SOLUTION OF THE ARMY OF VIDENTAL: By pychola subjacent of the Problem of the United States, I have passed outcased of the surpression of the Army of the Con-laised outcased of the surpression of the Con-laised outcased of the States of the Con-laised outcased of the Con-laised outcased outcase outcased outcased outcased outcased of placing you to positions from which you can act promptly, and to

Ill yearing year to puo from the West, where we have always seen the backs of our encember from no army whose bottone it has been to backs of our encember from no army whose bottone it has been to back to four encember from no army whose bottone it has been to be the found whose policy has been strack, and not defense.

chandoned. A pursuit was ordered and was con-tinued until dark, when the Federals were recalled, and bivonacked for the night on the field of battle. They had lost 17 in killed and wounded, and had Hooker's force retaken nearly 100 prisoners. mained on the field till the following Friday, when they retired to their former position

McClellan's plans were suddenly broken up by an order from Washington, which directed him to withdraw from the Peninsula, and to transfer his army to Aquia Creek, where Burnside's forces had. some time before, stopping en route at Newport Nows, been ordered to proceed from North Caro-

In loci con instance has this eachity been able to phose nor Western cardied in a defensive attribute. It presents that I have been called here to pursuit the same system. It is not purpose to do not and that specifity.

It is not purpose to do not not that specifity. I have every onlone for the deportunity to with the determining you are expalse of meltivariage. That opportunity is dark decisions of the proposition of the deportunity of the decision of the proposition of the decision of t

I hear constantly of taking strong positions and holding the ness of scircut and of bases of supplied. Let us direard such alone,

one of the reconnoitring parties under General Samuel W. Crawford being successful in driving away a Confederate force stationed at Orango Court House, which place the Federals immediately co-

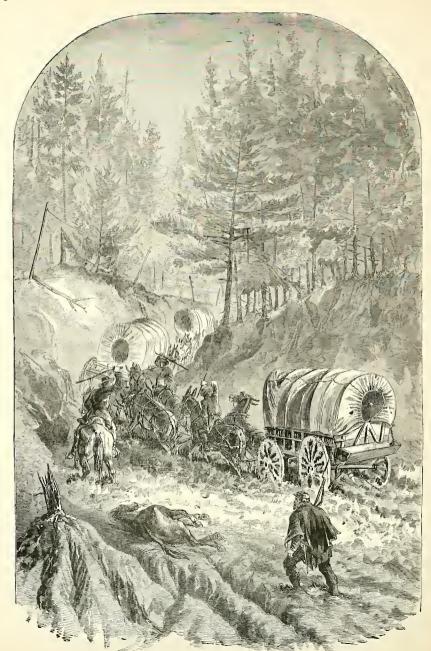
Seeing this, Jackson and Ewell crossed the Rapidan, near Burnett's Ford, on the following day, and, in turn, forced back the Federal cavalry that had been stationed there. Crawford was at once sent forward, and on the morning of the 9th Banks followed with his entire corps to sid Crawford, who, hy that time, had his force well deployed near Cedar or Slanghter's Monntain.

The strongest portion a wolfler should desire to occupy is one have which he can most carly advance against the enemy. Let us study the probable line of retreat of eer opponents, and are our own to take care of themselves and the control of the care of the control of the care of th

Success and efory are in the advance. Disaster and shame furk in the rear.

hanners shall be foscribed with many a glorio nature will be dear to your countrymes for ever.

Major-peneral Obmmandia



SDERAT BAGGAGE-TRAIN OF POPE'S ARMY MAKING THEIR WAY TOWARD MANASSAS JUNCTION.

PROF & SECTOR BY EDWEST FORGET

That same afternoon, Jackson came upon the federed advance, and decided to engage it before einforcements should come up. General Ewell was ordered forward, and with two of his brigades arkanced to the west of the mountain, while Early took the remaining brigade along the Culpeper Road, and with part of Jackson's division formed in line of battle upon a ridge to the right, directly facing the Federal position. General Charles S. Winder, with "Jackeon's Own," afterward marched mpon the left of the road, his own brigade being then held in by Colonel Roland, while Compbell's aml Taliaferro's brigades remained to support the

At about four o'elock, one of Farly's small batteries opened upon Gordon's and Chawford's posi-tion, and in a short time nearly all the artillery on both sides became engaged. Under cover of its fir; Winder's force was thrown forward in the direction of the woods, and was followed by Thomas's brigada of A. P. Hill's division, which came upon the scene at about five o'clock, whom the conflict was at its height.

Banks was at a disadvantage, for he had not only superior numbers to co-tend against, but the Confederates were stationed upon an elevation from which their betteries proved very effective. therefore concluded to assail the latter, and ordered

a clarge to be at once made upon them.
The Federal advance met with a perfect storm of shot and shell, but, nevertheless, moved ahead across the open fields, and scarcely faltered until the base of the mountain was reached. There a large force of fresh Confederate troops suddenly emerged from the woods, and fell so heavily upon part of his force as to compel it to fall back.

The remainder, however, pushed ahead, and made such an onset that the extreme of the Confederate line was turned and broken up in confusion; but this was only momentary, for Jackson bimself and rapidly come forward, reformed the lines, and brought the fresh troops of Archer's and

of Pender's brigades into action. The Federal progress was thus rapidly checked, and the Confederates, with Hill's division in the lead, soon pressed forward with so much vigor as to compel the prompt retreat of the Federals along the entire front. The latter were pursued relentlessly until they reached the line which Pope bad already formed with Ricketts's division of McDowell's corps. The artillery here directed its fire so netively upon the pursuers, that they were comwhen to desist from any further aggression. Edwin Forbes, the artist, who was on the field, and furnishes the sketches as given herewith. He says; "The scene at night was very striking. It was past ten o'clock. There was a bright moonlight and a clear blue sky. We were on rising ground while the enemy's batteries were shelling us from the woods, our batteries replying, and one by one driving them further back. The baspital was near our position, and wounded men were lying on the ground, waiting their turn to receive surgical attention. Near them were groups of stragglers, mul plances, aumunition-wagous, etc. 1 have taken my sketch just as McDowell's corps was marching on the field."

General Sizel had murched has corps all the night preceding the hattle, but by reason of the was expected to take, did not come upon the scene until nightfall.

In this day's engagement, which is called the oattle of Cedar Run, or Cedar Mountain, the Con federates lost nearly 1,300 men, and the Federals about 1,800 in killed, wounded and missing. The most serious loss experienced by the Confederates was that of General Winder, who died in a few hours from wounds received while directing the morning of the 25th, he could count immediately artillery fire at the commencement of the action. On the Federal side, Generals Christopher C. Angur and John W. Geary were wounded, and General Henry Prince made a prisoner, the latter being held as such until the following December.

During the two subsequent days, nothing of importance occurred on either side; but on the as to possibly comper Jackson's return, or he must evening of the 11th, heavy reinforcements having take his army to Warrenton Junction and protect eached Pope's army, Jackson withdrew from the field across the Rapidan, being made aware that other troops were rapidly coming forward to strengthen the Federal forces.

forward on the side of the Confederates, whose m- of crossing, that the movement had to be given up tention it was to strike Pope's army before it could 11c then determined, Jackson being in his rear, to possible be strengthened, especially by additions from McClellan's forces, which had already reached Aquia Creek. By the 25th of the same month, Lee had matured his plans for the proposed movement.

It was originally intended that Longstreet and Jackson should advance together, 54t when it was



A D. RICKETTS.

found that the river had become so much swellen by incessant rains as to render impossible any advantageous crossing, Jackson was ordered to meye around the Bull Ran range, and to attempt a flank movement by way of Theroughfare Gap.

Popo had meanwhile been strengthened to such an extent, that when he foll back behind the Rappalaumock, there was a Federal force of 45,000 men posted between the Station and Warrenton Springs. He had been ordered to keep up his communication with Fredericksburg, and he was ma a position to check any advance upon the capital, and to protect the line by which reinforcements could reach him from Agnia Creek; but the détour of Jackson made it imperative on Pepe to extend his lines. He called for more tree; but up to the



THOMAS J. JACKSON ("STONEWALL").

upon only the forces which Generals Philip Kearney and Hooker, of Heintzelman's corps, and John F. Reynolds, of Porter's, had just brought to Warrenton Junction.

Pope must then either cross the river and fiercely attack the Confederate flank and rear, so Washington, or finally retire to Fredericksburg. and be within reach of all his supplies.

Reinforcements were, in fact, likewise hurried heavy minstorm set in, and so destroyed all means abandon the river line, and to move upon Manassas Junction.

Longstreet had, in the meantime, been slowly moving his forces away from the Ruppuhannock so as to unite them with Jackson's corps, which, as it afterward turned out, and passed Thoroughfare Gap, and reached Briston Station by the even ag of the 26th. Jackson had thus made a forced march of nearly fifty miles in thirty-six hours, and had new at his mercy all of Pope's most important supplies and munitions of war, which were at hisassess Janctica, and which Stuart, with a strong ferce of cavalry and some infantry under Celeucl Trimble took possession of, or destroyed, the same evening,

While Pope was advancing with Hooker's divi sion townrd Manassas Junction, the forces under McDowell, Sigel and Roynolds were ordered to in torcept, if possible, Longstreet's appreach by way of Gainesville, which latter commanded the road leading through Theroughfore Cap. Rene and Kenrney were to move toward Greenwich so as te support McDowell if necessary, and Fitz John Portor hall orders to remain at Warrenton Junetion and not to move thence to Gainesville nutil Bunks could come up and take his place in belding the Junction.

When Jackson left for Manassas, early on the 27th, Ewell rengined at Bristoe Station. There Hooker's force, which was in the ad vance, encountered Ewell in the afternoon, and after a short engagement, compelled him to fall back upon Manasses, without, however, being able to pursue him in consequence of the destruction of both the railway track and bridge, as welf as of the shortage of announition.

As song as Pope's forces were well in hand, he decided to make the attempt of capturing Jackson's army, and issued the following orders for execution early on the morning of the 28th;

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VERGISIA August 27th, 1862-6; 80 P.M., Brislee Station.

GENERAL: The major general commanding directs that you start at one o'clock to-night, and come forward with you start at one o'clock to-algid, ann come forward with your whole corp, or such part of it as is with you, so as to be here by daylight to encrow menting. Hooker has had every serven nelton with the come, with o less of about 800 killed and wounded. The nearny has been driven back, but a reiring along the railmost. We must driven back, but a reiring along the railmost. We must driven back, but Gninewille, where McDowell is. If Moral has not infancy you send word to him to push forward minedlarly; along and word to him to push forward with all saved in tele-and word to Back to hurry forward with all saved in teleyou send word to min to post forward with all speed to take some word to Banks to hurry forward with all speed to take your place at Warreston Junction. It is necessary, on all accounts, that you should be here by daylight. I rend an officer with this dispatch, who will conduct you to the place. Be mure to seen word to Banks who is on the road iron Reyetteville, probably in the direction of Bealeton. Say to Banks, also, that he had best run back the rollroad train to this side of Cedar Run. If he is not with you, write him to that effect.

Lo that effect.
By command of Major ground Pape,
George D. Ruggles
Colonel and Other of Sing

Major General F. J. Porter, Warrenton Junction

P.S.—If Banks is not at Warrenten Junction, leave a regi comes up, with instructions to follow you immediately. If Banks is not at the Janction, justified Colonel Clary to run the trains back to this side of Cedar Run, and post a regi-ment and section of smillery with it.

By command of Major-general Pope, George D. Rugoles, Colonel and Olice of Stag

Headquarters Army of Vidolnia, Bristoe Station, August 27th. 1862—9 e'clock p.m.

MAJOR-GENERAL McDowells: At daylight to-morrow morning march rapidly on Manassas Junction with your morning march rapidly on Manassas Junction with your whole force, rotting your right on the Manassas Gop Roll road, throwing your left well to the east, Jackson, Exul and A. P. Hill are between Gainserille and Manassas Junction. We had a severe fight with there to day, driving them beck several miles along the rullend. If you will march promptly and rapidly at the earliest daws of day upon Manassa-Junction, our shall be git be whole cross A. I have directed Reno to March from Gainewille at the same boar got Manassa-durching, and Kerneny, which is his true, to make the order of the control of the con

Nayar-general Commanding

Bradquarters, Bristor, August 27th, 1862—0 o'clock, P.H

and be within reach of all his supplies.

Matosoce.mai Keanser: At the very carliest block of Medical upon a direct attack, and his plan dawn pub forward with your command with all speed to two about being put into execution, when unother this place. You cannot be more than three or four sales.

distant. Jackson, A. P. Hill, and Ewell are in front of un-Hooker has had a severe fight with them to-day. McDowel marches upon Manassas Junetion from Gainesville to-mor row at daybreak; Reno upon the same place at the same hour. I want you here at day-dawn, if possible, and we shall beg the whole crowd. He prompt and exp ditious, and never mind wagon trains or roads till this affair is over. Lieutenant Brooks will deliver you this communica He has one for General Renound one for General M. Dowell. Please have these dispatches sent forward instantly by a trusty staff officer, who will be sure to deliver them without fail, and make him bring back a receipt to you before day-Licuteusiit Brooks will remain with you and brit you to this camp. Use the cavalry I send you to escort your staff officer to McDowell and Reno. JOHN POPE, Mujor-general Commanding.

BRISTOE STATION, August 27th, 1862-0 P.M.

To Majon-General Reno: March at earliest dawn of day, with your whole command, on Manassas Junction. Juckson, Ewell and A. P. Illii are between Gainesville and that place, and if you are prompt and expeditions we shall hag the whole growd, McDowell advances upon Mauassas to the northeast, as if advancing upon Washington. This they did, and, when at Centreville, a sharp turn to the west brought the different divisions of Jackson's corps once more together later in the

Pope's orders could not be literally carried out. Porter had a distance of ten miles to go, along a heavily wooded road, intersected by a great number of streams and marshy lands, and in many places encumbered by some of the two or three thousand wagons belonging to Pope's army. He, nevertheless, so ably directed his already much fatigued force during the extremely dark and occasionally rainy night which followed the reception of Pone's order, that the distance was successfully covered in seven hours; and at eight o'clock on the morning of the 28th he reached Bristoe Station almost simultaneously with the force ted by General Kearney. After holding an interview with Porter, General

Pope started for Manussas wit! Hooker's force.

Taliaferro was severely wounded, and General Ewell lost a leg.

Pope's advance reached Contreville in the afteroon, and, believing that McDowell's corps must have intercepted Jacksou's retreat, ordered a general movement for the morning of the 29th. King's division and McD well were to maintain their position on the Wa renton Pike, at all cost; Kearney was to push ahead from Contreville along the Warrenton Turnpike, in order to engage Juck son's front; and Porter was to advance toward Centreville, in the vicinity of which Pope expected a battle.

Jackson, in the meantime, took position between Sudley Springs and Groveton, there to await Lone street's arrival. He was well posted under shelter of thick woods, with " Jackson's Own," now my charge of General Starke, on the right, supported by the main portion of his artillory, while theneral A. P. Hill was on the loft, and Conoral Alexander



WOMEN OF MARYLAND ENTERTAINING THE FEDERAL RECRUITS WHILE EN ROUTE THROUGH BALTIMORE, MD.

Junction from Gamesville at the same hour; Kearney on Briston. As you value success, be off at the earliest blush of wledge the receipt of this, and do not stop to took for roads; and, if necessary, leave guards with your trains. Push across the country whatever artillery can be trains. Push across the common John Pore, hauled. I rely on your speed. Major-general Commonling.

The forces of McDowell-including his own, Sigel's and Reynolds's-and Reno were thus to move respectively from Gamesville and from Greenwich to Manassas Junction, while Kearney and Portor were to join Hooker at Bristoe Station, in order to nid in driving Jackson from Manussas.

Jackson bad, however, realized in time the dangers by which he was being surrounded, and he had, without unnecessary delay, availed of the only alternative left him. This was to endeavor to effect a junction with Longstreet. He could not do it openly, and therefore resorted to a ruse, in order to

deceive the Federals as to his real purpose.
"Jackson's Own" division, which, since Winder's death at Cedar Run, had been placed in charge of General August Taliaferro, was ordered at three o'clock on the morning of the 28th to move directly north, while Ewell and Hill would go

leaving instruction for the divisions of Reno and Kearney to follow promptly. They reached Man-assas at about noon, in time for Kearney to ongage for a while the rear guard left by Jackson before it fled in the direction of Sudley Springs Road.

Believing that the main portion of Jackson's army had gone to Centreville, Pope began a pursuit in that direction, and ordered McDowell to advance upon Centreville, and Porter to remain at Bristoe till sent for.

Upon receiving Pop 's order, McDowell had, on his own responsibility, detailed Ricketts to observe Thoroughfare Gap, and had proceeded with the rest of his force along the main road. His route toward Centreville led him close by Jackson's right. and toward sunset King's division accidentally stumbled upon the Confederates close by Groveton

Then followed an engagement of nearly four hours' duration, in which the Federal brigades of John Gibbon and part of Abner Doubleday alone took part. The artillery was brought into play so effectively as to cause severe losses on both sides, and fire did not cease until about nine o'clock in the evening, when the Federals fell back some distance for the night. In this engagement General

R. Lawton, with Ewell's late division, occupied the centre.

Longstreet, however, passed through the Cap much earlier than Pope had contemplated, and after forcing back Ricketts, first to Gainesville and then toward Bristoe Station, took up his position on Jackson's extreme right. King felt compelled during the night to abandon the Warrenton Turnpike, and he retreated toward Bristoe Station, thus facilitating a junction of Longstreet with Jackson

As soon as Pope learned of King's retreat, he issued another order for Sigel and Reynolds to march upon Groveton and attack Jackson at daylight, while Heintzelman, Reno, Hooker and Kearney would advance from Centreville toward Gainesville. Porter was directed to march upon Gainesville, taking with him King's division in accordance with the following order:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA,

Centreville, August 20th, 1862, To Major-general, Fitz John Porter: Push forward with your corps and King's division, which you will take
with you, upon Gainesville. I am following the coem
down the Warreston Turapike.

John Pore,

Major-general Commanding.

When Porter received the last named order be was two and a holf miles beyond Manassas, en route for Centreville. He immediately retraced his stops, and at about half-past nine o'clock in the morning was ogain at Manassas. There he was joined by McDowdl, and from him learned all concerning the previous nightle engagement, and of the proximity of Longstreet's army. Both commander, felt aggreed, monog other things, at the conflict, and join his other forces near Groveton. McDowell decided to hunt up Richetts, and join his other forces near Groveton. Parter, memswhe, advanced hus troops, now joined by King's division, in accordance with the orders them to force.

To satisfy McDowell and Porter, each of whom had, nubeknown to the other, asked for specific instructions, the following joint order was issued at 10.30 p. v.

Headquarters Army of Virolsia, Centreville, August 29th, 1862.

GENERALE MCDOWERL, AND POUTERS. You will please more forward with your joint continuate toward Gainst-wills. Leant General Porter writtee orders to that effect an long and half age. Heintzelman, Sigel and Reco are moving on the Warreston Turnpike, and mout new be not for from Onlineville. I desire that a soon as commonication in established between this force and joint own the whole command shall half. It may be necessary to full larke helded Rull Run at Centrellie to-hight. I presume it will be so on account of our supplies. I have seen no orderes of any description to Ricketts, and nano to interfere in any way this time novements of McDowell's troops, ceregive than I

erals yield the ground until it became evident that, with the arrival of new troops and batteries, which proved afterward to be Longstreet's, the offensive was about to be taken by Juckson.

The Federals retreated a short distance, and a little after noon were joined by Pope, who placed his newly arrived troops in position. Kearney was given Sigel's right, Reynolds's held the extreme left, and Beno was divided, part being on Reynolds's right, and port placed in support of the centre, between Sigel and Heinitzelman, the latter being on the extrem right.

By this time Longstreet had established bimself immediately on Jackson's right, extending his line across the Warrenton Turepike southward to and beyond the Manussus Gap Raintond. General Stuart's castaly protected the extreme right flamk—with General Robertson's brigade in ndvance—while Longsteet's infanticy, with artillery, connected with Jackson in the following order: The divisions of Genoral D. R. Junes, J. L. Kemper, and J. B. Hood, with the Washington Artillery on Hood's left and Wilcox's three brigades supporting.

There was active skirmishing at different points along Pope's line, soon after the arrival of his troops on the ground, and mutil about four o'clock, when Heintzelman, the divisions of Hoaker, Kearney and Reno, were ordered to attack Jucksoo's left and centre, Pope still apparently signoring impracticable, and after duly weighing all the suggestions made relative to a possible advance upon Longstreet, McDowell conducid that Porter had better suspend his preparations for attack, and place his troops back into the woods, where they would be concealed, and really for any emergoncy of attack or defense, while he would go back and take with him King's division of 8,000 men, which had before been given to Torter, and also Rickettis' division, which would immediately follow King along the road running from Bethlehem Church to Sulley Springs.

McDowell thus left Porter shortly after twolve o'clock, and about half-past five King's division, led by Gonoral John P. Hatch, of McDowell's corps, resolved Graveton, and at once took place between the positions then held by Sigel.

Hatch, with three brigades of King's division, was ordered to attack by McDowell, who declared, by Pope's direction, the enemy in Ini Petrat. Hatch advanced rapidly a little west of Oroston, when he suddeuly encountered Longstreet's thoops, in overpowering numbers, advancing to attack.

A fierce encounter took place, lasting till darkness brought it to an end, and resulting in the loss of the field by Hatch, and many killed, wounded, and prisoners.

Porter had frequent skirmishes during the afternoon with the forces of Langstreet in front of him, and at one time believing Sigel was retiring, pre-



INFANTRY CHARGE BY THE FEDERALS, AND ROUT OF THE CONFEDERATES, AT BLUE HIDGE PASS, MD., SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 1970, 1962,

sent by alide-de-camp last night, which were to hold his protions on the Warrenton Pike until the troops from here should all on the enemy? flank and rer, I do not seen know Ricketts aposition, or I have not been able to find out where new the contract of the protection of the prot

Major-General Commanding.

This found them a little east of Dawkins Braoch. Previous to its reception, however, Porter's skirmishers had exchanged fire with what proved to be Longstreet's men, several of whom had been cuptured, and informed Porter of Longstreet's arrival.

In the meantime, Sigel had opened upon Jackson's right, as directed, and from a little after six o'clock until half-past ten o'clock much of the infantry and artillery on both sides had at internals been brought into action. The Federal attacks were so well executed by the divisions of Generals Schurz, Mitroy and Schenck, that Jackson had to fall back as far as the abandoned railroad, where the Confederates made a most determined stand. The Federals charged repeatedly upon a steep embankment that here shielded the Confederates, but had to retire before the artillery firm which was there concentrated upon them. Nor did the Federals

Longstreet's arrival, and believing that McDowell and Porter could be able to turn Jackson's right.

Grover's brigude of Hooker's division advanced boldly in face of a very destructive artillery and infantry fire, and at the point of the bayonet overcome the force bobling the abandoned railroad embankment. They suon penetrated a space of about one bundred and fifty yards in width between the brigades of Generals Bryan M. Thomas and Maxay Gregg, for a while completely isolating the latter from the main body. But the Fortyninth Georgia and the Fourteenth South Carolina Regiment, held in reserve, being quickly brought up, and supported first by Colonel Forno, who then led Hayes's Louisiana brigade, and afterward by the Eighth Louisiana Regiment and Early's brigade, the Federals had to fall back to their first position, after a bitter and prolonged hand-to-hand fight, in which the loses were very severe on both

General Kenrney, later, attacked A. P. Hill's drivino toward its right, and succeeded in doubling its flank upon the centre, but for a short time only, as heavy reserves impeded the further progress of the small Pederal force, which had to fall back. There was no combined attacks, the attacks all day being with small bodies, and disconnected with considerable intervals; a series of "sports," as Heinzelman termel them.

While all this was going on. Porter had conferred with his ranking afficer, McDowell, with whom he had ridden over to the right, in order to see if they could establish the communication directed by the joint order. The execution of the latter was found pared to go to his assistance. He soon was conrinced of his arroncous impressions, and held to his ground, auxiously expecting to hear of McDowell, according to agreement, having taken his position between him and the truops at Graveton. To have gone to Sigel would have been dangerous, if not disastrons. A flank march scross the hilly and wooded country was impracticable, especially for artillery, as there was no road and no open space except along the front of Longstreet's lines. Porter could not retire to the Sudley Springs Road, as by doing so his flank and rear would become exposed, and Longstreet's army be free to advance npon Pope. As it afterward proved, he did best by merely keeping his ground, and holding Longstreet in his front, in accord to agreement with McDowell.

Porter, in order to hold Longstreet hefore hus, isseed orders about four o'clock for Morell to advance, but upon receiving remonstrances on sitsides from his officers, and being shown conclusively the uselessness of the movement, his wisely recalled the orders. The movement of Morell's troops, in consequence of these orders, had the effect of causing Wilcox's division of Longstreet's corps to be taken from in front of Pope and sent over to resist Porter, thus having a better effect than by going to Pope's aid.

Toward spozet the following was received:

Headquakters in the Pield. August 28th, 1462-4 30 p. m.

MAJOR-GENERAL PORTER: Your line of march brings you in on the enemy's right flank. I desire you to push forward into action at once on the enemy's flank, and, if possible, on



CENTRE AND RIGHT WING OF McCLELLAN'S ARMY, COMMANDED BY GENERALS HOOKER, SUMNER AN AT THE BATTLE OF ANTIETAM, OR SHAIL FROM A SECTOR



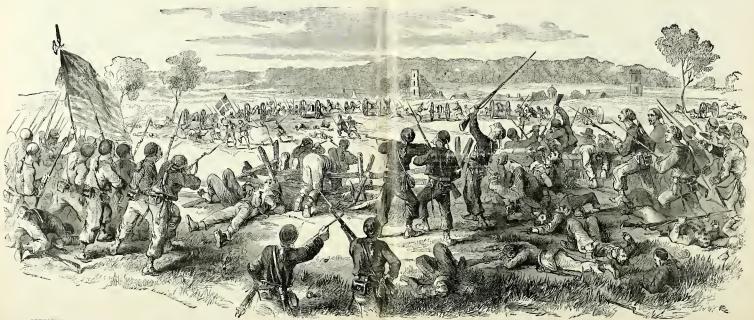
BURNSIDE'S DIVISION (LEFT WING).—HAWKINS'S ZOUAVES, COLONEL KIMBALL, CHARGING ON THE



CENTRE AND RIGHT WING OF McCLELLAN'S ARMY, COMMANDED BY GENERALS HOOKER, SUMNER AND FRANKLIN, ENGAGING THE CONFEDERATE FORCES COMMANDED BY LEE JACKSON AND LONGSTREET,

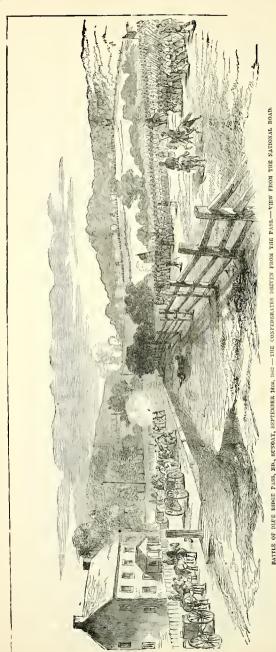
AT THE BATTLE OF ANTIFERAL, OR SHARIPSBURG, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1776, 1862.

Phone Agree of Figure Founds.



SURVISIDES DIVISION (LEFT WING).—HAWKINSS ZOUAVES, COLONEL KIMBALL, CHARGING ON THE CONFEDERATE BATTERY ON THE HILL, SEPTEMBER 1771, 1862—ROUT OF THE CONFEDERATES.

Prom. 4. Serving by Library Company.



his rear, keeping your right to communication with General Regnalds. The enemy is ranseed in the woods in front of m, but can be sidelled out as soon a you engage their flank. Keep heavy reserves, and use your batteries, keeping well closed to your right all the time. In case you are obliged to full back, do so to your right and rear, so as to keep you be close communication with their right wing.

JOHN POPE, Major-general Commanding.

When Pope issued it, he was evidently still igno rant of even the close proximity, much less the actual prosence, of Lougstreet's corps. The carrying out of the order, as Pope intended it, was of course impossible. Portor's line of march would bring him in Longstreet's front, not on Jackson's right flank, nor could be connect with Reynolds, who was on the other side of the hills, nearly two miles away. But the order was received near dark, too late to exceute. Though Porter made prepara-

tions to attack, darkness put an end to them.

At half-past eight o'clock Pope sent Porter another order, requiring him to march bis command to the field of buttle, so as to reach the latter at latest after daybreak the following morning. In accordance therewith, Porter joined Pope early on the 30th with 7,000 of his men, the brigades of

Avoust, 1802 Generals Piatt and Griffin having by a misiaterpretation of orders marched

toward Centreville.

Thus, soon after daybreak of the 30th, Pope had concentrated at Groveton all of his army, with the exception of Porter's two brigades alluded to, and of Banks's corps, then in charge of the railroad and wagon-trains at Bristoe Station.

During the night General Lee had made prepara tions for attacking Pope. He had drawn in Jackson's left from the ground upon which it lay exposed the day pravious, and, by the morning of the 30th, Jackson's entire line was much contracted from what it was the previous day, while a small part on the left was at right angles with Lougstreet's loft, which latter was hidden from view by the intervening woods and hills. Behind a high knoll of land, which commanded ucarly all of Lee's front, he had posted forty-eight heavy guns in such manner that he could sweep the ground to the right and left.

Pope thought the Confederate army was retreating along the Warrenton Turnpike, and was confirmed in this belief by the report of a parolal prisoner who had first entered Porter's lines, where his representations had, however, found discredit on all sides. He, therefore, ordered McDowell to pursue the Confederates on their right along the turnpike, which he did, with Porter's corps in the advance, closely followed by King and Reynolds in the centre, while Ricketts, followed by Heintzelman, was to take the Haymarket Rend, thereby to turn the enomy's left. Reynolds at first stood on Porter's left, but, in pursuance of Pope's order, moved to Porter's rear-thus leaving the left unguarded against Longstreet.

As the Federals under Porter advanced upon Jackson, the Confederates under Longstreet, mussed at the edge of the woods near Groveton, suddenly opened a torrific and destructive fire of shot and shell, enfilading Porter's ranks. At the same time, Longstreet swung his right around, in order to ont flank the Federal left, now unprotected by the withdrawal of Reynolds. As soon as discovered, Schenck and Milroy, of Sigel's corps, were sent to Bald Hill to meet this attack, and Reynelds was immediately recalled to their assistance, going in on their left, where Tower, of Ricketts's division, and Sykes, of Porter's corps, subsequently joined them.

Warren had seen the error of removing Reynolds from the left, and had promptly replaced the latter by his own brigade, which, however, was almost destroyed by the advancing enemy under Hood. But his prompt action had hold the enemy long enough for Scheuck and Milroy to form on his left en Bald **H**an

In the meantime Porter, with his own corps and the division of King, ander Ratch, vigorously attacked Jackson, covered by the embankment of his troops advance and vigorously attack, and thrice, after damaging inroads upon Jackson, were his lines repulsed, with great slaughter, hy the enemy's direct infantry and flanking artillery fires. Forced to desist in his attacks, Porter fell back to hold a defensive position till dark, with part of his

troops, against Jackson, while another portion under Sykes was sent to the Henry House Hill in support of the left wing.

Longstreet, on the south of the Warrenton Pike. attacking direct with Hood and Evans, and swings ing around Kemper's and Jones's divisions (the withdrawal by Pope of Porter's troops from Dawkins Branch having left them free) to the attack of the Federals on Bald Hill and south of Henry Hill, gradually forced the latter back until dark, when the buttle ceased much to the relief of both wearled and decimated armies.

The night of the 3oth was dark, but Pope succentully effected his retreat across Bull Run to Centreville, where he reformed his troops, to meet

any advance of Leo's army.
The corps of Generals Franklin and Sumner joined Pope's army at Centraville in time to have chicked the flanking movement which Jackson had intended early on Monday, the 31st. For that purpose dackson took his own and Ewell's division across Sudley Ford and on the Little River Turn-

piko, but a furious storm delayed all further mivance, and the contemplated clinck was forcibly abandoned. A perfect tempest of unusually cold

rain raged during the whole night, and continued throughout all of the 1st, bur, sarrawano, 1992 the twithstanding this, Lee's heavy columns followed the ourse taken by Jackson and Ewell along the Lattle River Turnpike, and in the ofternoon of the hist-named day it recame evident to the Federals that an attumpt would soon be made to turn Pope's right, then near Germantown, thus mening the read to Washington.

To prevent this, Pope ordered Hooker to push ahead toward Germantown, which he did, taking position across the turnpiko. At Hooker's left, and along the Centravillo Road, stood McDowell, Franklin, Iteintzelman, Porter, and Sumnor, in the order named, while Reno, closely supported by Kearney, occupied the Ox Hill Hoights, near Chantilly. Banks, who had brought the wagontrain from Briston Station, was ordered to move along the old Braddock Road Jornal Alexandras.

At about five e'clock "Stonowall" Jacks a appeared in Reno's front, and, with Ewell's division, under Lawton, in the centre, and Hill on the extremo right, flercely engaged the Federal ad-The central was telling severely upon Reno, when General Isano I. Stovens, communiting the Second Division, ordered a charge, which he led in person, but this proved nunvailing against the serried Confederate ranks. Stevens was shot dead, and for a moment Reno's whole forces

seemed about to fall book in disorder, but Kearbey advanced to Reno's aid with Birnoy's brigade in the front, closely followed by McDowell's and Hooker's forces.

Just then a furious thunderstorm burst over the field, almost precluding the use of ammanilion, onl, nothing disasted, Kenracy moved his batteries thead, and, planting one himself, personally direceled their fire upon the Confederates. Then, perceiving a gap left by Stevens's retiring division, no pushed forward to reconnoitre the ground, but shot dead while he was mowittingly in the Confederate lines

The command of Kearney's division now devolved upon General David B. Birney, who at once ordered a hayonet-charge, which was brilliantly executed by Colonel Tom Egan with the First, Th. ty-eighth and Fortieth New York Volunteer Regiments. The Confederates were driven back, and darkness put an end to the conflict, which has been variously designated as the battle of Chantilly, of Germantown, and of Ox Hill.

Pope found himself in no condition to continue his campaign, and refired within the fortifications of Washington. The vasualties of his forces, from August 16th to September 2d, were, exclusive of Porter's corps, in killed, wounded and missing, Porter, who joined his corps to Pope's army at Warrenton Junction on the 27th of Anonst, bet 9 151 on the 29th and 30th,

LETTER FROM EDWIN FORBES.

PROM THE BATTLEFIELD OF THE SECOND BATTLE OF BULL REN, ACOUST 30TH, 1862

(See Section on Pages 378-372)

FIELD OF BATTLE, Monday, September 1st, 1862. Mr. FRANK LESTIE : DEAR Sm-1 send with this letter Mr. Frank Lief (E: Dean sm—1 send with this byte my aktobies of the hand-fogth billet on the old field of Boll Run. I arrivel on the ground just before the beginning of the fight. The sense looking from the crest of 'ab hill on our le't was very impressive. On the plain below lay large bodies of infanty; some in line of buttle, and others or mease. It reminded the spectrator more of a grand review than of the beginning of an affor la which the probably lay down their lives.

probably lay down their Bres.

Our new never weary, third and wore out by the long
marches and evitenent of the past ten days, and required a
stimulant until they got into the thickest of the debit; a
menty obser and yell would be worth a thousand men at such a time, yet anbody seemed to feel the greatness of the

The fight was opened by our batteries in front of the bill and woods on the centre and left. It was immediately replied to by the enemy's latteries in the ors level and along crest of the hill about a quarter of a mile distant, the urtillery fighting had fasted some time, our infantry



uttacked the coersy's left flank. The fighting here was very intersect the coern's what mans. The ligations see was very re-is high columns of yellow ranske rolled up from the roads; the faint mittle and roll of distant musketry came across the open fields, interrupted occasionally by the boom of a heavy gun. Meanwhile, the enemy were making a very acress the open fields, interrupted co-solomily by the bosts of a heavy guin. Mcanwidh, the enemy were making a very section attempt to turn our left. Furt of McDrowells con-nerous the field from the right, while the concept, in over-whelming forces, was pushing our small number facel. The fighting was terribly three cat this point, the compy throwing all their force on this flush. Our men relited acress the field in the foreground and into the woods. On

ncress the hearm in the foreground and into the words. On the right the entany was driven from his position. I have been at four battles where Jackson commanded the enemy's forces, and could not help remarking the similarity of the ground chosen by him in his several actions. His position is such that he invertibly leaves a dense wood on one of our flanks and open ground in the other, and by moving

of our tanks and open ground in one outer, and in overall his whole force make review of the wood, oddinaks us.

I was in the hottest of the fire for quite a while. Whoo I attempted to get away I found myself commend. I started with a party of skirnishers through a dense wood, leading my borse, and after passing under a server fire of shell, I got a safe position. Yours, ERMIN FORDER.

FITZ JOHN PORTER.

Bonn at Portsmouth, N. H., August 30th, 1923; was admitted to the United States Military Academy at West Point, July, 1841, from which he graduated on the 11th of July, 1845, and cutered the army as brevet second lientenant July, 1840, auto-served throughout the Mexican root, or drillers. He served throughout the Mexican root, was wonded at the assault on the Gity of Mexice, September 18th, 18tf. For his gallantery at Chuptlepe and Molino del Rey, he was given tho beverts of captain and major. From 1849 to 1855, he was sentimed at West Point

as instructor of artillery and covalry, and was for a year the adjutant of the past. From West Point he was transferred to the adjutant-general's department, and during the years

157-60, was adjutant-general of the Utah expedition.

Upon the braking out of the Civil War, he was appointed colonel of the Fifteenth United States infantry, and soon promoted to be a brigadice-general of Volunt rying as chief of staff with Generals Patterson and Banks erring as chief of stall with General Patterson and Isans, until sent, in August, 1861, to command a division in the Army of the Potemac. He directed successfully the siege of Yorktown, and upon the Federal occupation of the latter place, was given the command of the Fifth Corps which comprised the divisions of Morell and Sykes, to which was added Hunt's Reserve Artillery and McCall's division of Pennsylvania Ik serves, and formed the right wing of McClel-"o's army. This corps took a leading port motally in the ottles of Neu Bridge, Hanover Cuart House, Mechanics-ille, Gaio's Mills, and Milvern Hill, offiring great disse-thering the last named engagement. It also distinguished testful at the second buttle of Bull Run, fought August 30th, 1962, as well as at the liattle of Antictam, September 19th and 17th, and of Simplicristown on September 18th and and 17th, and of Simpheristown on September 18th and 19th of the same year. In the following November, Gueera Porter was armignal before a contributation upon the charge of disobelience of orders at the second buttle of Bull Bun, and he was eashiered, January 21st, 1863.

Since that date he has been engaged in civil life—at times in Colorado in charge of mines life—at times in Colorado in charge at mines belonging to New York associations, and also belonging to New York City. He was life-wise employed by the State of New Jersey, nod, as superintendent, built the Asylam for the In-sance at Morristown, noo of the finest abilitings of the kind in the workl, requiring the careful vependiture of over \$2,000,000. In 1875 are was appointed Commissioner of Public Works of the City of New York, and subsequently was assistant-receiver of the New Jersey Central Builtond. At the time of writings

July, 1884), General Porter has, after a thorough revision of all the facts in the case, and at ample discussion of the same by both political parties assussion at the same by both political prince in the two Houses of Congress, been completely exonerated from the charges mede before the contemptful, by the passage of a Bill restoring him to the runk of colonel in the Regular Army. But the President has declined to give that Bill that the Freshelt has declined to give that it tre has approval, assigning as reason that it tre passed upon the powers and prolleges of his position grooted by the Constitution. The Hill was passed by the House of Representative over the President's veta, but falled so to pass the Seaste, just before the onlicurament of that body General Porter resides at Morristown N J

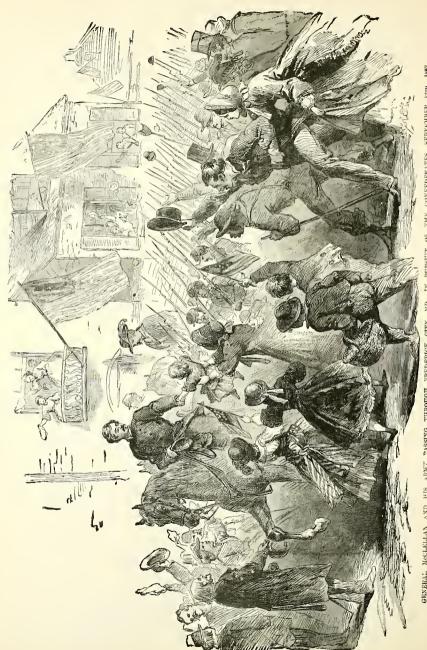
GEORGE W PRATE

Bonn of Prottsville, Greene County, N Y .. Bony of Prattwille, Greene County, N. Y., April 18th, J*79; commorned his studies to his native State and completed Biem, abroad. After an extended four of Europe he returned abone in 18th, was made a captain, and ofterward run-ceded his faither, Zadock Prutt, in the colonality of the Tweenfieth New York Midtal Resignor, Ho also was exhibit of bits father's bank at Pratis-tion of the Common Common Common Common Common Linear State of the Common represented his district in the State Senate 1858-9; on the breaking out of the Civil War, he equipped his Militia Regiment, which left King ston, N Y., for the capital, on the 26th of April, ston, N. Y., for the capital, on the 20th of April, 1861, and completed the three mooths' service for which it had enlisted. The regiment, on its return, re-calisted moder the mane of the Ulster County Guard, or Twentieth Regiment, New

York Volunteers, and under Colonel Pratt took the field for three years, and on the 7th of November, 1881, joined General Wadsworth's brigade across the Potomoc, remaining to comp at Upton's Hill., Va., up to the cod of the year. With it Colonel Print, Yu., by the cost of the general at Colonel Print afterward participated in engagements at Falls Church, Roppahannock Station, and White Sulphus Springs, Yu., distinguishing himself more particularly at the second battle of Bull Run, where, on the 80th of August, 1863, he received the would which compelled his immediate retirement from the field, and from which he rived at Albany, on the 11th of the selectment menth.

ISAAC INGALLS STEVENS

Bons at Andover, Mass , March 25th, 1818; entered the United States Military Academy at West Point, whence he graduated, July 1-1, 1830, at the head of his class; served in the Mexican War, and was breveted captain for gulfant and meritorious service at Contreras, Churubusco, and Chapultepee, as well as breveted major for brovery dis-Chaputtejee, as well as breveted major for bravery dis-played at the storning of the San Cosmo Gare, From 1816 until his resignation from the array in March, 1833, bewar principal assistant in clurge of the office of the United States Coast Survey at Washington. He alterward too duted the pioneer survey of the route for the Northern To-ducted the pioneer survey of the route for the Northern or no of Washington Territory, and represented the latter in Congress from 1857 to 1894. When the Givil War brokes out he was on the Parific Coxa, and lock no time to see the out he was on the Pacific Coast, and lost no time in reaching Washington, where he tendered his services to the Government. He was made colonel of the Seventy math York Regiment of Highlanders upon the death of its commander, James Cameron, and on the 28th of September, 1861, was promoted to be a brigadier-general of Volumers. He accompanied General T. W. Sherman to South Carolina, and participated in the engagement. ound Pow



GENERAL MOCLELLAN AND HIS ARAT PASSING THEOGOR PREDERIOR CITY, ND. IN PURSUIT OF THE CONFEDERATES, SEPTEMBER 1974, 1862, Proc a Serica by Edicin Former.

Foyal. Upon returning from No., Carolina with General lens to the Army of Virginia, he was made a major-general, July (th. 1952). He greatly distinguished himself with the Minth Corpe at the second battle of Bull Rus and st Chantilly, and at the last amand engagement was shot through the head and instantly killed, while gallantiv localing a charge, on the 1st of September, 1969.

CAPTURE OF HARPER'S FERRY,

AATTLES AT SOUTH MOUNTAIN, ANTIETAM CHEEK AND SHARPSBURG.

AFFER the battle of Chantilly, Pupe renewed the command and allowed to return West. His request man more favorably received, and on the 2d of September 1, 1975, 1

river having been accompanies by a general uncovering of heads under the strains of "My Maryland," which issued from all the bends, and the words of which were likewise simultaneous." taken up in every direction

Lee had supposed that his advance would, ead to the Federal executation of Harper's Perry and of Martinsburg. This not occurring, he determined upon the attempt to capture both places, and for that purpose he divided his arm, sending Jackson's corps and half of Longstree's to Martinsburg to take the latter place, and them move down to Harper's Ferry. Lee retained with him the remainder of Longstreet's corps, D. II. Hill's division, and nearly all of the cavalry. General Lafaytette McLaws was ordered to seize Maryland Heights, on the north side of the Potomac, opposite Harper's Ferry, with his own and R. IA. Ander-

General Messelhar, took the field on the 7th, having proviously brought his army north of Washington into Maryland, and advanced toward Frederick City in five reardled lines, covering both washington and Battimote. The right wine was commanded by General Barnside, who had Hook errs (McDowelle First) corps, besides his our Ninth Corps, under Rane; General Summer held the centre with his own Second Corps and Banka's Twelfth Corps, under Mansfield; and General Franklin had the Sixth Corps and Conché division on the extreme left. Portor's corps, second Sylve remained in Washington ontil the 12th, and reached the army on the 14th, near Turner's Gap.

The Federal advance entered Frederick City on the 13th, after a brisk skirmish with the Confederate rear guard, and there found a copy of Lee's order of the 9th direct



SURNSIDE'S DIVISION CARRYING THE DRIDGE OVER ANTIETAM CREEK, AND STORMING THE CONFEDERATE POSITION, SEPTEMBER 1772, 1862.

Print Service of Education Formation**

fications of Washington, and of all the troops for the defense of the capital."

The Federal army, which had fallen back from Chantility to the furtilications around Washington and Alexandria, was at once reorganized. Burnside, Porter, Franklin and Summer retained the command of their respective corps, but McDowell's army was placed in charge of General Hooker, and to General Mansfield was given the command of the corps hereoforse led by General Banks, who now had charge of the fortifications around the

The day following the battle of Chantilly, General Lev was joined by General D. H. Hill with his South Mountain, Longstreet going to five brigades, thus increasing the Confederate army to about 70,000 men. With these he determined army heads are the support of the Confederate army to about 70,000 men. With these he determined army heads are researched about midway between Harper's Ferry and Washington, not far from Ball's South Mountain to retard the Federal of Bluff, and on the 7th of September, Lee's army the force at Boundoor's would prevent an accomped at Frederick City, the passage of the Federal escape through Pleasant Yalley.

son's force, while General W. S. Walker would capture Loudon Heights, situated at a point on the sontheastern side of the Shenandoah River, where it unites with the Potomae.

McLawe enguged Maryland Heights on the 13th, the frederic approximate the place, after a spirited though brief contest, the Federals under Colonel Ford falling back across the Petomae to Harper's Ferry. Lordon Heights was taken possession of on the same day without opposition. In the measurable pasked on rapidly, reaching Williamsport on the 11th, and entered Martinsburg on the 2th, while Lee's farce had crossed to the west of South Mountain, Longstreet going to Hagerstown and D. H. Hill to Boonsbore', where the arm's headquarters would be established after the intended relocation of Harper's Ferry. The caralry under General Stuart remained northeset of South Mountain to retard the Federal advance, and the force at Boonsbore' would prevent any possible Federal escape through Plessant Valley.

ing the unevenents of the Confederate army from Frederick. This order, which had been accidentally left behind, revealed to McC eilan the actual disposition of Lee's forces, which did not have in view any innucliate attack upon either Baltimore or the capital, so long as McClellan's army remained between the two cities.

McClellan innecliately ordered an advance tow and South Montain, Burnside, followed by Sunner, going in the direction of Bounsborn' through Turner's Gap, and Franklin proceeding through Crampton Gap, which lies directly in front of Borkitsville, and opens into Pleasant Valley.

General Pice-annon, who commanded the Federal cavalry, was close to Turner's Gap on the afternoon of the 19th, but the heads of the Federal infantry columns did not reach the passes until the moroing of the following day. Recommissances having been made by Picesanton's cavalry, and by the First and Second Brigades of Cox's division, commanded respectively by Colonels E. P. Seam non and George



OPENING OF THE BATTLE OF ANTIETAM.—HOOKER'S DIVISION FORDING THE CREEK TO ATTACK THE CONFEDERATES,

PROS. A SERVED BY R. U. SCHILL.



THE FEOERAL ARTILLERY TAKING POSITION AT THE BATTLE OF SOUTH MOUNTAIN.

FROM A SECTION OF F. H. SCHELL.

Crook, Reno ordered an assault in the Confederate position south of Turner's

Under cover of McMullin's and Simmons's batteries the Federals, led by Rod man, Wilcox, Storgis, and Cox, with the latter in the immediate advance, rapidly marched up the sides of the mountain. Cox soon encountered General Garland's brigade of Hill's division, with which be had a fierco engagement, re-ulting in the death of the Confederate commander, and the consequent falling back of the brigade. Longstreet harried from Hagerstown at Hill's request, and by the time Rodman, Sturgis and Wilerx reached the scene the Confederate force in command of the Gap, and of both crests, had been swollen to nearly 30,000 men.

At about two o'clock Hooker's corps arrived and moved toward the Confederate left along the old Hagerstown Road, rlosely followed by Meade from the Kittocton Creek. Ricketts was shortly after ordered to move in the same direction along the turnpike simultaneously with an advance by Reno's division on the extreme Federal left, and by King's division, con-manded by General John P. Hatch, in the centre.

The Federal movement was admirably executed, in line of a well-directed five from the Confederates, who had the advantage of position, and could contest almost every inch of the steep, wooded

and rocky approach. By four o'clock the engagemont ber me general, and the entire ground was rigorously contested until the crest was reached, and darkness put an end to the fight.

In the last named engagement, the total loss on both sides in killed, wounded and missing, was nearly 3,000. General Jesse L. Reno was killed while at the head of his command, and was replaced by General Cox, General Haleh and Colonei W. P Wainwright being severely wounded.

Franklin had been successful in his attempt to force the passage of Crampton's Cap, where McLaws stood with three brigades, nuder Howell Cobb. He bad advanced I oh ly against the Confederate front with the divisions of General Henry W. Sloenm, while General William F. Smith's division charged up the mountain on the left, and he had gained the crest after sustaining a loss

of 533 in killed and wounded. He caytured, however, 400 prisoners and severa bundred stand of arms from the Confederates, who were compelled to the down the western side of the mountain, after experiencing a loss of nearly 600 men.

Both these engagements, funght on the 14th of September, constitute what has been called the battle of South Mountain.

Early on the same day, the Confedhad almost completely invested Harper's Ferry, then in charge of Colonel II. Miles, who had a total force of nearly 12,000 men, including the troops General Julius White brought with him there after abandoning Mertinsburg, Miles still held batteries on Bohvar Heights in the rear; but the Confederates commanded both the Maryland and London Heights neross the l'ot mae and Shenai doah Rivers, and from these on artillery fire was opened in the afternoon.

Instead of holding out to the last extremity, and code, voring to reoccupy Muryland Heights, as McClellan had directed, Miles sont away his cavalry in the evening, and made no effort to regain the Heights, which Colonel T H. Ford, after repelling a heavy Confederate attack, had een compelled to abandon during the night of the 13th.

At dawn on the 15th the investment ras complete, for Jackson had braught up his force in the rear of Harper's Ferry, and opened upon the Bolivar Heights batteries simultaneously with the firing from Loudon and Maryland Heights.

The position was, of course, untenable, and a white flag was soon displayed by



JOSEPH HOOKER

Colonel Miles, who, however, was mortally wounded Hagerstown. Here he remained during the night, before it could be distinguished. The surrender devolved upon General White, who had warved command in Miles's favor, and to the Confederates Ha per's Forry was transferred, with 11,583 prisoners, 13,000 stand of arms, 200 wa ons. 73 cannon, some ammunition, and a large quantity of stores and camp equipage.

Miles died shortly after the surrender, with a strong suspicion of disloyalty unjustly attaching to him, and For I was dismissed on the ground of such "Inck of military capacity as to disqualify him

from a command in the service." When Lee saw the danger threatening his army from Turner's and Crampton's Gap, he determined to fall buck to Sharpshurg. The forces under Longstreet and D. H, Hill reached the latter place early on the 15th, and those under Jackson and Walker on the 16th; but McLaws could not cross over to Harper's Ferry until the morning of the last named date, and reached Sharpsburg, by way of Shepherdstown, only on the 17th, after the battle of Antietum had commenced.

Lee posted his troops along the range of heights and in the woods between the Antietam Creek and the town of Sharpsburg, Long-treet being placed on the right of the Boonsboro' Road, and D. H. Hill on the left, while Jackson, protected by Stuart's cavarly, stood to the left of the road leading to Hagerstown, and Walker occupied Longstreet's right, near Shaveley's Farm.

As suon as McClellan learned of Lee's retreat he ordered a parsuit, which brought about, on the 15th, quite a lively cavalry skirmish at Boonsboro', and a still more important infantry and artillery engagement on the Kredysville and Sharpsburg Road.

On the afternion of the 16th Hocker was ordered to cross the Antietam Creek, with Ricketts, Mendo, and Doubleday (the latter in charge of Hatch's division), and to attack the Confederate left.

Hooker crossed by the upper one of the four stone bridges spanning the creek below Pry's Mill, near Kerdysville, and moving to the west and south, occupied, after some skirmishing with Hood's force, the woods east of the road to and was joined by General Mansfield's Twulfth

Corps, which bivouacked about a mile in the rear. During the night, Hood's troops were relieved by two brigades of Ewell's, led by General Alexander R. Lawton, who had on his left "Jackson's Own," under General J. K. Jones, supported by the remainder of Ewell's division.

At dawn of the 17th, Hooker's artillery opened a vigorous fire against the Confederate an attack by Meado's Pennsylvania Reserves, occupying his centre. Doubleday stood on Meade's right and Ricketts on his left. After a severe contest, marked by a most stubborn resistance on the part of the Confederates, they were driven with heavy losses beyond the line of woods across the

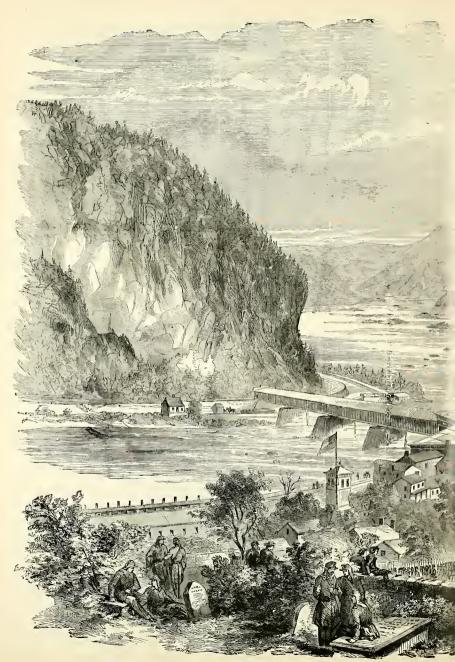
Hagerstown Road, where stood Jackson's reserves. Hooler further advanced Mendo's force in order to seize the road and occupy the woods; but us it approached, Jackson's reserves, and the force ju-t sent him by Hood, fell heavily upon it, and fought it with such tenacity, that Meudo had to summon immediate aid.

Doubleday and Ricketts came at once to his support, and for a while the opposing forces fought with a determination and obstinacy rarely witnessed. The struggle did not cease, in fact, until the ranks on both sides had been fearfully decimated by the heavy and very effective artillery brought on the field. Hooker's corps, and his opponents, "Jackson's Own," brigades of Hays, Lawton, and Trimble, were completely shattered. General Hartsuff, of Doubleday's force, was badly wounded. General Starke, commanding the Stonewall division, and Colonel Douglas, commanding one of Lawton's brigades, were killed, and General Lawton in charge of the division. and Colonel Walker, commanding a brigade, were severely hurt.

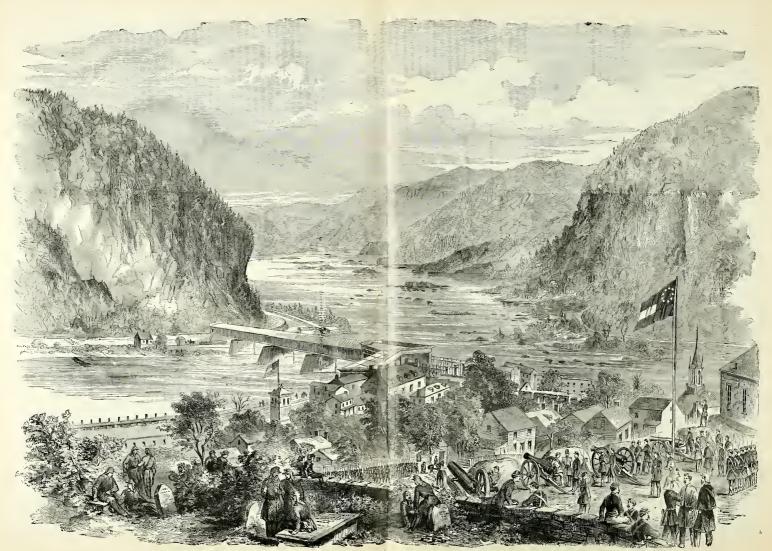
A temporary bull occurred, during which Mousfield's corps was brought up and formed, at about half-past seven o'clock, with Williams's division on the right and Greene's on the left. While deploying, however, General Mansfield was mortally wounded, and his place was taken by General Crawford. The latter lost no time in advancing toward the woods, leaving Greene's division to take position close by the Dunker church, and soon encountered D. H. Hill's division, which had replaced the exhausted Confederate troops. were soon again placed in position on both



JOSEPH K. P. MANSFIELD



CONFEDERATE BATTERY AT HARPER'S FERRY, VA, ERECTED ON THE HEIGHTS



CONFEDERATE BATTERY AT HARPERS FERRY, VA. ERECTED ON THE HEIGHTS OVERLOOKING THE TOWN, AND COMMANDING THE RAILROAD BRIDGE AND CANAL



WOMEN AND CHILDREN OF SHARPSBURG, MD., TAKING REPUGE IN THE CELLAR OF THE KREYZER MANSION, DURING THE BATTLE. RUBSTING OF A SHELL IN THE TYNDOY OF THE CELLAR.—From a Sketich by F. H. Schell

sides, and the attack was renewed more fiercely

One of the Confederate batteries was silenced on their extreme right by Donbleday's guns, which latter had been doing such terrible execution, that an unsuccessful attempt was mede to capture them by the Fourth Alabama and the First Texas Regiments. Both sides fought with desperation, alternately advancing and retreating, as minforcements came upon the field, until about nine o'clock, when, under a more determined onslaught than any of the preceding ones, the Federal line began to waver.

Just then Summer opportunely arrived, and took the place of General Hooker, who had just been so severely wounded in the foot as to have to be carried from the field. Sedgwick was sent with the First Divisier, to aid Crawford, while Richardson and French advanced further to the left, toward the Dunker church. The woods were taken possession of west of the church, and Hoed's troops were being rapidly driven back, when fresh troops under McLaws and Walker came upon the scene,

Sulgwick's impetuosity had carried him so far forward, that a hugo gap separated him from all support on the left, where stood French's division, toward this gap the Confederates advanced boldly. They penetrated it, compelling the Federals to full back to the first line of weeds, and were making thei, way toward an unprotected Fedoral battery, which, for want of infantry support, would doubtless have been easily captured, when Franklin reached the ground with Slocam's and Smith's divisions, and promptly covered the exmeed point.

Sleeum was placed to the left of General O. O. Howard, who had just taken Sedgwick's division, as the latter was twice wounded, and had to be carried from the field; and Smith was ordered to retake the ground near the Dunker church, which he did, after making several charges, in which Colonel Irwin's First Brigade, and netably the Seventh Maine Regiment, greatly distinguished themselves. Fronch and Richardson were ordered at the same time to umke a diversion in favor of the right,

many assaults made upon the Federal centre dur- brief time that the battle of Antietan fasted.

ing the afternoon. With the reinforcements that General R. H. Anderson brought General Hill, an effort was made to seize a ridge on the Federal left, which was successfully opposed by Colonel Cross with his well-known lifth New Hampshira Regiment and the Eighty - first Pennsylvanie, while another and more important attempt was being made to flank the Federal right. The latter was frusand the Sixty-first and Sixtyfourth New York Regiments. with which Colonel Francis C. Barlow made a most determined attack.

The Federal lines were finally advanced close on to Dr. Piper's house, where unother stand was made by the Confederates, A florce artillery duel here took pince. and while directing the fire of one of the butteries, General Richardson was so very severely wounded, that he had to resign his command to General W. S. Hancock. At about the same time, Colonel

Burke had to take the place of General Meagher, who was likewise taken away seriously wounded. The fight continued fiercely until toward nightfall, when a charge was ordered by General Hancock, and Dr. Piper's house was abandoned to the

While the Federal right and contre had been thus engaged, the left was not altogether idle. Burnside had been ordered at eight e'clock to carry the lower stone bridge, take possession of the Sharpsburg Heights, and then advance along their crest upon the town, He made several stiempts, but failed in presence of the mking

fire which Confedente infantry and

sharpshooters directed upon him.

Failing to hear of any progress, McClellan twice sent to him; but this not producing any result, he commanded Burnside to carry the bridge at the point of the bayonet. This was finally done at one o'clock in the afternoon, when the Fiftyfirst New York and the Fifty-first Pounsylvania drove the Confederates from the bridge to the heights, The divisions of Sturgis, Wilcox, Rodman, and Cox ere sed the bridge, with their accompanying battories, and, after a most spirited attack, the Confederates were driven back toward Sharpsburg, leaving Burnside's force in possession of the

Had this been done a few hears earlier, as McClellan had ordered it. Lee's line would have been fatally severed at Sharpsburg. As it was, the delay enabled A. P. Hill's division to reach the ground. Though fatigued after its harried march from Harper's Ferry, it immediately directed such a heavy fire, mainly upon Burnside's left flank, that the Federals were compelled, not long after, to fall back to the protection of the blatts, near the bridge they had crossed, In one of the charges hat followed Hill's arrival, General

which was also rapidly carried out. Three of Gen-Rodman was mortally wounded, and General L.

Pleasanton's cavalry and horse artillery were retake the bridge. Night closed upon another brought on Richardson's left in front of the second sugminary chapter of the war—a loss of over bridge, and did excellent service in repelling the 12,000 men being credited to each side during the



RAPRIEL SEMMES

On the morning of the 18th neither side SECTEMBER, 1942 appeared ready for the offensive McClellan's army was reinforced dur ing the day by about 18,000 men under Couch and Humphreys, and General Lee was also : trengthened by the last division from Harper's Ferry.

McClellan delayed resuning the attack on the 18th. He knew that Lee was being largely reinforced, and to take the aggressive he needed re-inforcements, which, though promised and expected on the 17th, had been held back at Frederick by directions from Washington, in order to guard against the enemy getting in rear of the army.

Porter, on the 17th, in the centre of the line,

covered the supply-trains, protected Burnside's right flank, and assisted him as he advanced; supplied Pleasanton with infantry and artillery, and ent two of Morell's brigades to Sumper. direys's arrival on the 18th mabbed him to replace Burnside's wearied troops, waich were withdrawn east of the Antietum.

At dawn on the 19th, it was discovered that the enemy had algundoned his position, and withdrawn across the Potemac. Pursuit was, as seen as possible, organized by Porter, which resulted in the capture of many prisoners, near the Shepherilstown Ford, where, on the south bank, the enemy had mude a stand, with artillery and considerable infantry,

Griffin's and Barnes's brigades were ordered to take the eight batteries which Lee bad left for the defense of the river approaches, and after a spirited and rather prolonged engagement, in which the Federals lost 220 killed and wounded, four of the guas were captured. Two of these had been lost by Griffin at first Bull Run battle, in 1861.

The next day Porter undertook a reconneissange in force—the advance of which, being attacked by A. P. Hill before the main body could cross the river, was withdrawn to the north bank.

Lec's army marched to the Opequan River, Lean Martinsburg, where it remained a few days, and thence moved up the Shenandach Valley to the vicinity of Bunker Hill and Winchester.

McClellan sent General Williams to retake Maryland Heights, which he did on the 20to, and to days later General Sumner occupied Harper Ferry, which was soon placed in communication by ponton-bridges with the Shenandoul and Potentashores. The Federal army tay in the vicinity of Sharpsburg until the 26th of October, when n began crossing the Potomac, and, a week later, was afely on Virginia soil, McClellan's headquarterbeing, on the 6th of November, established at Rectortown pear Front Royal.

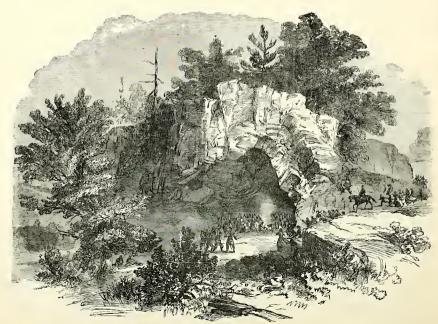


eral Hill's brigades were driven back in disorder to O'B. Branc's was killed. sunken road, and thence upon the Hagerstown The Federal reserve infantry, and the artillery Road, leaving the Federals once more in possession under Sturgis, sided materially in checking the fat the most-contested ground.

Confederate adverses, and Hall to de no attempt to



CONFEDERATE CAVALRY DRIVING STRAGGLERS AND SKULKERS BACK TO THEIR DUTY AT THE BATTLE OF ANTIETAM, MD
PROMASSETURE, F.R. SCHILL



WILLINGS CAVE, ON THE BANKS OF THE POTOMAC, NEAR SHARPSBURG, MD., USED AS A PLACE OF SAFETY DURING THE BATTLE OF ANTI-FTAN FROM a SERVED DIFF. H. SCRIPT.

THOMAS JONATHAN JACKSON

POPULARLY KNOWN AS "STONEWALL" JACKSON.

Bonn in Clarksburg, Harrison County, W. Va., January 21st, 1824; at the age of three years was left an orphan, and likewise penniless, but was taken charge of by one of his relatives until his fourth year, when he was turned over to an uncle Commings E. Jackson, with whom he remained until he was sisteen. He had, in the meantime, attended on old-field school, but had mainly given attention to the care of his uncle's farm. Upon leaving the latter he was elected county constable, and remained such for two years, when he was laduced to apply for and did altain, no the 1st of July, 1842, a cadeship in the United States Military Academy at West Point. He was a classimate of McClellan, Reno, Stoneman, Couch, Fester, Gibbons, Hill, Maury, and others, who subsequently became generals, and, after four years' study, graduated seventeenth in a class of seventy.

graduated security in a case of seventy.

On the 1-st of July, 1843, be was appointed a second lieutenant of artillers, and as such ear trd the Mexican Way, where he detainguished himself greats!. He took a couspicuous part at the reduction of Vera Cruz, and in the hattles of Contrerns, Charabusco, Molino del Rey, Cheput-tence and Mexico, being twice commended in General Scott's orts, and receiving the commissions of first lieutennat and of brevet-major for skill and gullastry. Upon the termina-

afterward placed in command of the Confederate forces in the lower Shenandeah Vallry, and took part in the bottles of Kernstown, McDowell, Winchester, Cross Keys, Port Re-

public, New Cool Arbor (Cold Harbor), and Cedar Bun.
Advancing with Lee into Maryland, his troops led the v. to Frederick City, and shortly after secured the capitulation of Harper's Ferry with 11,000 men, a large quantity of small

ms, and a number of pieces of artillery, wagons, etc.

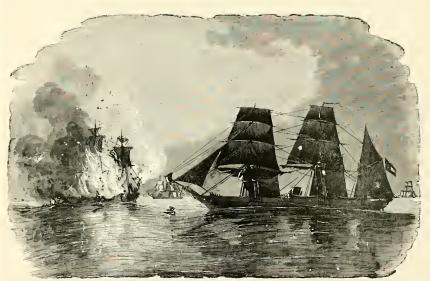
Jickson afterward took a leading part in the battles of Antietam, Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, meeting his death in the last named engagement. Late on the 2d of May, 1963, he surprised General Hooker's forces, and pur-sued them until nightfall so releatlersly, as to completely rout the Federa, with heavy loss. Late the same overling, Jackson, with his staff, role a little ahead of his lines to reconnecte, with the stated, role a little ahead of his lines to reconnecte, with the intention of continuing the pursuit early the following day. He was so engressed with the early the following day. He was so exgressed with the object in view, that he proceeded much further than he had intended in allvance of his troops. Being warned of the ulanger he was in, he hastened to return, but had out gone far when a heavy volley was fixed at thin by his own he at v.y. The party seattered, and alexiston transcriptilly into the fore-t. Three he was fixed upon by marn of his infantry in the attitude of kneeling to repel exeativy, and received the three woonsle which caused his death. One hall had contend his left arm, just below the shoulther-joint, wereing

deceased until it was borne under a large excert of infantry, accessed mini if was observed as a large event of massive, according to the following neron rule has been between to Josephia Smeanly of the Capitol Square at Richmood, and at the time of writing (1884), a still more elaborate monument is in contemplation to properly honor the last reting-place of each who may well be regarded the most popular chieftain the Southern Confederary had, and who doubtless was the object strategist produced on either slide during the entire Civil Wa-

JOSEPH R. F. MANSFIELD.

Bonnat New Haven, Conn., December 22th, 1803; entered the Whitnery Academy at West Point, and, upon graduating thereform, was appointed a second ficutemant of Engineers in 1822; engaged in engineering upon the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts until the breaking out of the Mexican War, baving Coasts until the breaking out of the Mexican Wor, Burling meanwhile gained a capabiline in 1888; served in Mexico as chief engineer of General Taylor's army, and guined that hrevest of major, Heutenante-uloaed and colonel for gallactry in the defense of Fort Brown, and at the buttles of Montowy, which we have the service of the servic nd at Ruena Vista, where he was severely wounded

Buring the five years following the close of the Mexican



CAPTAIN SEMMES, OF THE PRIVATEER "290," OR "ALABAMA," DLUCKING SHIPS TOWARD HIM DY BURNING A PRIZE VESSEL

don of the Mexican War he was ordered to duty in Florida, but, after remaining there three years, his health became so impaired, that he was compelled to resign from the service.

On the 1st of September, 1851, he became professor of natural philosophy and instructor of artillery in the Virginia Military Institute at Lexington, and remained there until April, 1861, when he tendered his services to his nativo State. It was soon placed in charge of the Confederate Voluntores assembled at Harper's Forry, and was made a brigadier-general, after being given by General Joseph E. Johaston the command of a brigade of four infantry regiments. When McDowell advanced upon Maaassas, in July, 1801, Jac could recover the contract of t tinguished share in the cogagement at Falling Waters, was detached from the "Valley of Virginia," and sent to Beauregard's assistance

Jackson's conduct throughout the first basic of Hull Ron was such as to merit the nightst encomiums on all sides, and to him is attributed the success gained by the Confederates at this, the first important cogagement of the Civil War. At a period of the battle when the Federal troops were flercely beating back the Confederate lines, Jackson's brigade stood its ground manfully, and was pointed at with admiration by General Bee, who exclaimed to his men: "Look! There is General Bee, who exclaimed to his mee; "Look! There is trees," were whispered to his wife, whom he had sent for, Jackson, standing like stoots wall. Let us determined to dia and by whom he was tenderly nareal after the a forming here, and we will conquer!" The words electrified the men, of the operation, who will conquer!" The words electrified the men, of the operation.

It is doggedly, and repulsed the Federal advance. The same at the Capitol, the staffer city going into mourning; thence of "Stoonwall" was always afterpart used to denote him, it was carried to Lexington, where it was received by the and was likewise given to his brigade. His galluarry on that superintendent, professor and catetor the institute and the occasion was for him the grade of major-spectral. He was efficient. The body lay in states in the old lexture-room of the

the main artery; another had entered the wrist; and a taird keep the heidle with his bleeding right hand till the borse was stopped, and he was taken down in an almost fainting condition. He was hild under a tree near the read until an liter could be brought forward, and, smid a ter rific fire of shot and shell which the Federals had just opened in that direction, it made its way to an ambulan

The fact of his being wounded was studiously kept from his troops, lest they become discouraged in consequence, but he was recognized by one of his division generals, General W. D. Pender, who approached, and said: "Ah, general, I am sorry to see you have been wounded. The lines here I am sorry to see you have been wounded. The lines here are so much broken by the commy's fire, that I fear we will have to full back." Raising his drooping head, Jackson exclaimed: "You must hold your ground, Geocral Fender! You must hold your ground, aft" I twas his last order on the field. The next day his arm was amputated by Dr. on use menu. Ine next day has arm was unputated by 1th.

Huster McGuire, an eminent Richmond physician; but, pneumonia setting in, he rapidly declined, and died on the following Sunday, May 10th, 1803. Ilis last words: "1zet us cross over the river and rest under the shade of the trees," were whispered to his wife, whom he had sent for, and hy whom he was tenderly narred after the p. nforming of the necessitie.

Wor he was a member of the Board of Engineers for Fortipassed through the palm of his right hand. While in this fications on the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts, and from 1853 helpless condition his horse ran away, but he managed to until 1861 was inspector-general of the Army, with the rank of colonel. In April, 1861, he was piaced in command of the Department of Washington, and lost no time in fortifying the capital, receiving the appointment of brigadier-general of Volunteers the following month. In October, 1861, he was transferred to Camp Hamilton, Vo., and one month later was ordered to take command at Newport News, participating in the capitare of Norlolk, May 10th, 1862. He was in command of Suffolk from Jane to September, 1862, was in command of batton from sine to expectate, 1-20 being promoted to be a major-general of Yolunteers in July, 1882, and afterward commanded a corps of the Army of the Potomac, et the head of which he received, at the battle of Antietam, the wounds from which he died, on the 18th of September, 1862.

ISAAC PEACE ROHMAN.

Bor, at South Kingston, R. I., August 28th, 1822; died near Hagerstown, Mrl., September 20th, 1869. At the breaking out of the Civil War, he took the field as a captain in the Second Rhode Island Regiment, Was at the tain in the Second Bhode Island Regiment. Was at the first battle of Hall Run; participated in the capture of Roanoke Island, and of New Berne, N. C., receiving the commission of brigadier-general for gallactry at the latter place, where he took possession of the Confederate works at the point of the bayonet. He commanded General Purke's division, and greatly distinguished himself at the buttles of South Mountain and Azcietam, being mortally wounded while fighting for the powersion of the stone bridge,

BATTLE OF MUMFORDSVILLE, KY.

As soon as Buell learned that Brigg intended accing upon Le brisville. He posted troops and creeted defenses at all assialable points along the Louisville and Nashville Railway, and made prepurations to head off Brigg, also, in his evident attimate advance upon Nashville.

One of the threatened points was Mumfordsville, situated on the Green River. It was held by Colonel T. J. Wilder, who had erected there several strong carthworks on both sides of the railway, and who had with him a small force of recruits

men belonging to the Piftieth Indiana, the Confederates were driven back with considerable loss, after an engagement of several hours' duration.

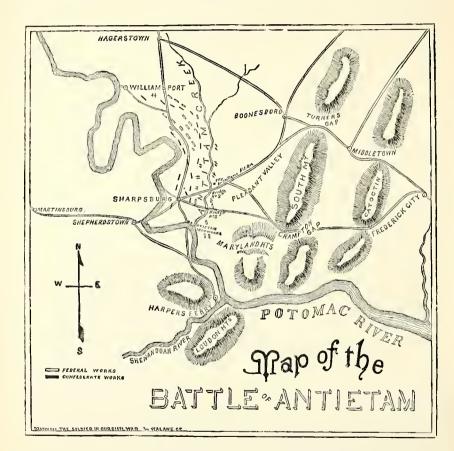
Dimean withdrew his force and posted it on each side of the Louisville and Nashville Railway, where it remained, facing the earliewerks, until the arrival of General Polk's contingent of Bragg's army, on the 16th. The Confederate force surrounding Munifordsville was thus increased to about 25,000

The Federals had meanwhile been strengthened by the Sixtieth and Eighty-fourth Indiana Regiments, which made their total force about 4,000

accordance therewith, the Federal commander to putulated early on the 17th, when his force marched out of the place with all the honors of war.

JOSEPH HOOKER.

Bore at Hadley, Mass., November 18th, 1814; entered the United States Military Academy at West Point in 1833, and upon graduating theoriem, in February, 1888, was appointed a second lieutenant of Artillery, July 14, 1837 served in the Friedin Was regainst the Senduted unitings, and did garrison and frontier duty until the breaking out of the war with Mexico, taking part in the latter on the staffs of Generals Butter, Hamer and Smith. In 1877 he was uppelled assistant oijolated general, serving as used in Pillow's dirt-



from the Seventeenth, Sixty-seventh and Eightyniuth Indiana Regiments, as well as several batteries, and a company each from the Lonisville Penyort Guard and the Eighteenth Regular Cavalry.

General J. K. Dinux a, who commanded two of General Buckner's brigades, belonging to Bragg's advance, which was "d by General J. R. Chalmers, appeared before Munfordsville on the evening of Stutuday, the 18th of September, and at once demanded its unconditional surrender. This was refused by Colonel Wilder, and on the following morning Duncan opened upon the Federals; but these being reinforced by Colonel C. L. Dunham with about four hundry'

men. Notwithstanding the great disparity in numbers, the Federals made a vigorous resistance when they were attacked by the Confederates, and throughout most of the 16th directed such an effective fire from behind their cartinwisks as to cause scrious lossests their opponents. By evening the Confederates had in position 45 cannon ready to open upon Mumfordsville, and rande a renewed demand for the surrender of the place.

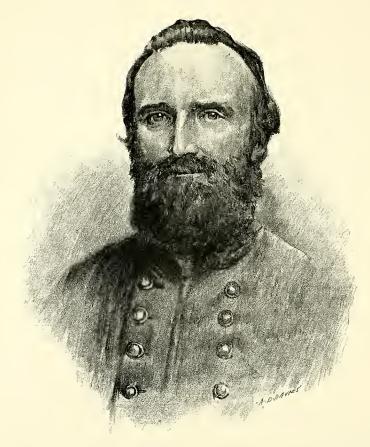
Wilder had asked for aid from General Buell, then at Bowling Green, but this not coming, and there being no likelihood of its soon reaching him from that or any other quarter, he called a conneil of officers, by whom it was decided to surrender, as further resistance would be useless. In

sion, and received the brevets of capitaln, ranjor and listtenant-coloned for guilantry of Monterey, at the National Bridge and at Chapultegee. In 1853 he resign \$\cdot 6.00\$ at the army and engaged in commercial and agricultural porositie in Casifornia, and was also superlinearboar of Military Rossa in Oregon nottil 1861, when he tendently discretizes to the United States Government. On the 17th of May, 1864, he was made a brigadiet-general of Volunteers, serving in the defeases of Washington and on the lower Potonine until March, 1892, when he was placed at the head of the Third Corps of the Army of the Potoniae. He took part in the Virgidia Peninsula Campaign—in the capegements before Yorktown, as well as in the battles of Williamsburg, and Fair Oask, Farsfer's Farm and Malvern IIII. Was made a majorgeneral, to date from the battle of Williamsburg, and glarred complemently is also bottles of the second Bull Iton, Chantility, South Monatain and Anticam, being no exercity wounded at the Labourous Details, out by hold to shadder





sed Inhuston



7 John Man

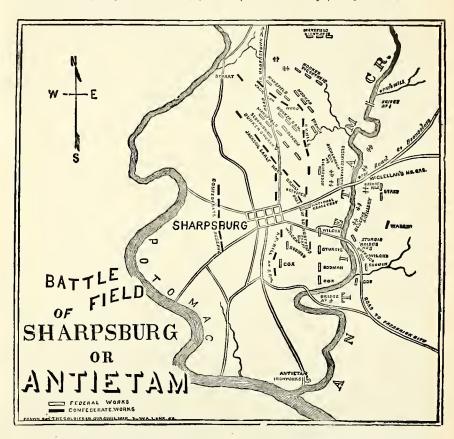


all active service until the following November. He had meanwhile been releved of command at his own request, because Halle is refused to place at his disposal the troops the at Harper's Ferry; but this was for only a short time, and he soon returned to his post, having received the thanks of Congress for list able covering of Washington and Baltimore, at the time of the YouTederate Invasion, and being given the commission of brigaditeregeneral in the Regular Aura, as well as the command of the First Corpe. Upon Theoretical Proceedings of Celcian in remainal of the Aura of Remains of the Regular Aura, as well as the command of the First Corpe. Upon Theoretical Proceedings of Celcian in remainal of the Aura of Grand Division (Third and Fifth Corpe), and by this Corpe, made at the hast of Prodrict Asian, 1992.

In the following most he succeeded Harmidde in command of the Aura of the Patricia Canada forgular the bastic of the Aura of the Aura of the Aura of the Patricia Canada of the Aura of all active service until the following November. He had the Arm, of use fotomic, and fought the bettle of

Artillery, July, 1839; served in Mexico and on frontier duty until the breaking out of the Civil War; commanded a battery in the capture of Alexandria, May 24th, 1861, as well as at the first Boll Run battle, July 21st, 1861, from which latter date he was made a brigadier-general of Volun-bers. He took part in the Cedar Mountain and the second Pers. He took part in the Cedar Monntan and the second Bull Inn battles, and commanded a division at Chaotilly, South Mountain and Antietam. In the final Richmond campaign he was likewise at the head of a division, from the battles of the Wilderness to the investment of Peter-burg. He was recalled to Washington in July, 1804, to aid in the defense against Early's threatened ottack, and engaged in the subsequent pursuit of Early's army, taking part in the battles of Monocacy, Openan, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek. He had, in the meantime, received the brevets of

steams, shearress, that she had to be sold early in 1869, thus ending her career. The Alabama, originally called No. 290, was built for the Confederates, and taken charge of by Captain Semmes at Terceira, August, 1962. She neve entered a Confederate port from the time she began her cruise, with only eight men, until her destruction by the eraise, with only eight men, until her destruction by the United States warsteamer Kenzasyer, Captain Wimdow, in the maxil encounter which took place between the two sweeds, aine miles off Cuerbourg, June 1-vid. Sentuses was taken up by the English yardit Derekwad, and carried to England. During ther carrier, the Johanna, with no in-creased crew of one hundred and thirty must, captured sixty-fre vessels, and destroyed property valued at \$8,000,000, Captain Semmes would generally by the Irol Ceres of 8.8. George upon nearing a ressel, and, when the latter was



Chancellorwille, May 2d, 1833. He pursued Lee toward Heutenant-colored, colored, brigodice-general and major-Pennaybunia, and at Prederick City, June 27th, 1863, asked general for gallanty, node, it is danoury, 1867, was retired to be reflexed, and Mende was placed in command. However on the full rank of major-general in the Regular Array. to be rebeved, and Meade was placed in command. If note, joined the Trensited Army Corpt, participating in the cattles of Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge and Chottanooga, as well as in the engagement at Ringgold, in November, 1863. In the invasion of Gengia by General Sherman's army, Hooker led his corps in almost constant fighting up to the time of the capture of Atlanta, and was then relieved at his time of the capture of Manta, and was their referred at mis on a request. He subsequently commanded the departments of the North, of the East and of the Lakes, was breveted major-general in the Regular Army for his gallantry at Chattanoga, and in October, 1888, was retired upon the full mak of major-general. Died October 31st, 1879.

JAMES B. RICKETTS.

Bons in New York City, 1816; graduated at the United States Military Academy at West Point, and entered the

RAPHAEL SEMMES.

Bons in Charles County, Md., September 27th, 1809; became a midshipman to the United States Navy in 1828; was a volunteer aid to General Worth, in the Valley of was a volunteer aid to General Worth, in the Valley of McCic, in 14-17, became a commander in 1533, and scere-tarry of the Lighthouse Board from 1539 until 1861, resigning in the latter year to accept, a commission in the Confederate Navy. He obtained great notoriety by his exploits as commander of the steam privaters. Souther and Libbona, in capturing and burning many American merchant vessels, the commander of the steam privatent souther and Libbona in the mouth of the Mississippi, June 30th, 1861, and do-stored much Federal property before she was forced into Gibraltar, and there so closely watched by the United Pastes

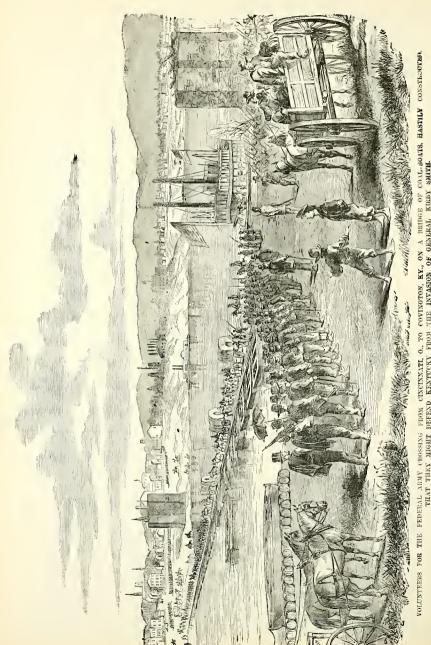
brought under his gurs, would run up the Confederate flag neogon major as gue, woman run up too Connections on the before bearing her. The majority of the prizes were plundered and then set after, in many instances to serve as decoys for other vessels to approach with the intention of affording assistance. The crows would be taken aboard the Alabama, where they were sometimes long held, necessarily in close confinement, before they could be set ashore and paroled. In some few instances Semmes demanded bond for the payment of the value of the captured vessels and eurgo, the payment of the value of the captured vessels and energo, to be redeemed after the termination of the Civil War, and thea released them. After the war, Captain Semmes became a professor of moral philosophy in the State Seminary of Alexandria, La, and to 1807 was the cilitor of the Memphilo Dellitin. He frequestly appeared as a lecture, and in the contract of th He died in 1877.



"OLD OF THE CONFEDERATE PRIVATEER "ALABAMA," CAPTAIN SEMMES, IN WHICH WERE CONFIN LETTING DOWN WATER T



"OLD OF THE CONFEDERATE PRIVATEER "ALABAMA," CAPTAIN SEMMES, IN WHICH WERE CONFINED THE OFFICERS AND CREWS OF THE WHALERS AND MERCHANTMEN CAPTURED BY THAT VESSEL LETTING DOWN WATER TO THE PRISONERS IN HONS



THAT THEY MIGHT DEFEND KENTUCKY FROM THE INVASION OF GENERAL KIRBY SMITH. FROM A SEFTCE BY II LOVIN

THE SOND OF VETERANI

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Tan material for the following outline or the right, organization, purposes, progress and aims of the National Association, now so widely spread and so well known under the above-named simple and highly appropriate official title, has been fur aished by Comrade A. P. Davis, the originator of the Order, with the assistance of Brother Frank P. Merrill, the Commanderin-chief of the Oranization, and is approved by the officers of the Valuation Association.

The term "veterm" would indicate one who was apperienced in any at or calling, but more particularly that of war. Therefore, before our late civil stringgle of 1861-5 had closed, we had what was termed voteran soldiers and veteras regiments. When the end had come, and the Union no longer required the services of her well-trained and faithful volunteer hosts, those who had passed through the orderal nomes and vocations as "etitrons," with the several nomes and vocations as "etitrons," with the seeing that each and all had don's conceiling to save and perpetuate a great and good nation; and so it care that in due time, and as it were yet common consent, the mantle and title of "veteran" slowly and sarely fell upon all who had drawn a sword or shouldered a musket for our national distinction.

The "Military Order of the Loyal Legion," the "Grand Army of the Ropublis," and all of the arious army societies which grew out of the letewar, had their conception in that feeling of fracturity which ever takes root and springs up among large bodies of men who are, from circumstances, one in vocation, especially if the same he hazardone in its nature.

In the foundation and organization of the Loyal Zegion, it was deemed beat to look to the future as well as the present, and therefore a perpetual future was engrafted into its organic laws, making proper provision for the transmission of monabership from father to son, the rules governing the line of succession being in substance the same or skin tr those of the "Society of the Cincinnati," formed at the close of the war for our national independence, with Genoral Washington as its first Commander-in-chief.

In the foundation and organization of the Grand Army of the Ropublic, no provisions were made looking to a continuation of the Association beyond the termination of the lease of life held by its several members. As it is not at this late day at all prebable that any change in the foregoing direction will be deemed expedient, the results will be that through the wouring effects of time, the membership of the Association will weaken and pass away, and that, when the eyes of the last Comrade are closed in the long sleep of death, the Grand Army of the Republic, with all of its glorious recollections and associations, will have passed away for over. And still, and though gone never to return, the day is far distant whom its influence for the common good will not be felt and appreciated by future gengrations. The feeling that an emission had been made, and that a deficiency existed in the make-up of the Grand Army of the Republic as regarding the future, has for years existed in the minds of many of its more earnest and faithful workers, and during this time, from various legitimate causes and reasons, no happy or satisfactory solution of the question could be reached.

The idea of a permunent and perpetual organization, compased solely of the sons of deceased or honorobly discharged soldiers, sailors, and marines, who sorved in the Union Army or Navy during our late Givil War, and descending in due time to their eldest male lineal descending in due time to their eldest male lineal descendants, had its origin in the mind of Comrado A. P. Davis, a momber of the Orand Army of the Republic residing in the City of Pittsburg, Pa., and through his agency and vertions the movement was developed and brought to an assured success. After agitating the subject for a number of years, in one form or another, Comrade Davis became fully convinced that the only right and practical course to take was for the sons of vectoran te start and organize as a wholly separate and distinct Order, and then by their morite wire their way to popetar favor. To this end, during the month of November. 1881, Davis Camp the terms of the sons of the sons of the conduction of the November. 1881, Davis Camp the morte of the sons of the conduction of the November. 1881, Davis Camp

No. 1 of the Sons of Veterans of Pennsylvania*
was organized in the City of Pittsburg, and from
this humble commencement the Organization
started out on its national mission of "Friendship,
Charity and Loyality,"

The original elected officers of Camp No. 1 were H. T. Rowley, captain; John H. Seiferth, first lieutenant; and Walter E. Morris, second lieutenant, Shortly after other Camps were organicants.



COAT-OF-ARMS OF THE SONS OF VETERANS.

ized in the vicinity of Pittsburg, and during the succeeding month of December a charter was obtained from the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, which was not only good for and covered the whole State, but under United States statute law was valid m any State of the Union.

During the early part of the year 1882, sufficient progress bad been made in Pittsburg and vicinity to fo.m a Division Organization, with IL. T. Rovdey, the sentor officer of the Order, as its Communder; Henry W. Orth, Commander of Licettennt James M. Lysle Comp No. 2, located in Alleghamy City, as the second in command; and John A. Woods, Commander of Garfield Camp No. 3, located in McKeesport, Alleghamy County, as the third in command; and

While the foregoing progress was being made in and about the city of its birth, arrangements were being made by Commido Davis, and the Order was being spread both East and West. It soon made its way into the adjoining States, and in due time porramont establishments were secured in the same,



PRANK P. MERRILL.

and they were daily organized as separate Divisionof the Order. These lalors were continuen no some months, and during the period Contrade Davis discovered that, owing to the magnitude of the work, and through long-standing dashilities, he was incapacitated for vigorously entrying on the same without more ashtantial support, coupled with experience; and to secure the desired aid, he divided the country into five Grand Divisions, and solicited the co-operation and assistance of prominent members of two Grand Army of the Republic. The results were aif that could be desired Commode Paul Vandervoort, Commanderin-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, developed a kindly interest, and gave the movement encourage

Comrade William E. W. Ross, of Raltimore, Md., the Senior Vice Commander-in-chief, was induced to take charge of and, as their Commanuler, organize the Second und Fifth Grand Divisions; and Comrade Isaas es. Bangs, of Waterville, Mo, Junior Vice Commander-in-chief, consented to perform a like service in the First Grand Division. Comrade William J. Maskell, of Chicago, Ill., prominently known throughout the Northwest as an active and carnest worker in the ranks of the Grand Army of the Republic, offered to assume command, and organize the Third Grand Division.

The Fourth Grand Division was placed in the charge of Comrade A. V. Bohn, of Leadville, Col., equally well known in Grand Army of the Republic circles in his State and section of the country.

Commides Ross and Bangs were particularly fortunate in their exertions to establish the Order in their respective localities; and the time and means which all of these gentlemen so freely gave, and the success and substantial results they secured, ontitle them to the lasting respect and gratitude of each and every Son of a Veterun.

In the meantime, and prior to the communation of horgoning, it was decided that horder was far enough uldvanced to have a nominal hear and to organize or, a national hasis. To thus one, in July, 1882, II. T. flowley, as the Senior Camp, in additional Communder-in-chief, and the lirst regular national communder-in-chief, and the lirst regular national ancetting was called the same day, to be held in the City of Pittsburg, Pr., on the 18th day of the succeeding October.

At this meeting, at which thirteen States were duly represented, a permanent national organization was effected. The various organic laws, ritual, insignia, etc., of the Order, as prepared by Comrado Davis, were manimously approved and adopted, and the following executive offecrs elected in due form:

Communder-in-chief, H. T. Rowley, Pittsburg, Pa. Licatenant-Communder-in-chief, Charles M. Durfee, Deco-

lur, III.

Fice Lieutenant-Commander-in chief Wheeler D. Wikott,
Columbus, O.

The meeting having adjourned, the work of organization and extension under the guidance of the Grand Army of the Republic Comrades named, assisted by many others equally carnest and energetic, was vigorously pushed forward. During the balance of the year 1882, and for the next six months of 1883, rapid progress was made in all directions, and the Order gained a substantial foothold in many new localities.

On the 25th day of July, 1883, the National Eneampment of the Grand Arny of the Republic met in the City of Denver, Col. At this meeting Comrade Vauderwoort, Commander-in-chief, officially brought the question of the sense of voterame before the Eneampment, and, as a result, the Order was, under its legitimate and legal title of the "Sons of Voterans of the United States of America," and, without a single dissenting voice, unanimously re cognized as one "entitled to the confidence and support of all Comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic.

On the 6th day of the succeding August, the second annual meeting of the national body of the Scons of Veterans was held in the City of Columbus, Ohio. At this meeting, twenty-one different State or Dividen organizations were duly represented, viz.: Maine, New Hampshiro, Vermont, Massachusetts, Asev York, New Jersey, Delaware, Eastern Pennsylvania, Western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Maryland, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wiscosin, Minesota, Iowa, Missourl, Kansas, Nebraska and Colorado.

The proceedings of the meeting were marked by unusual harmony and concert of action on the part of all present.

For various reasons, the delegates present did not deem it wise or expedient at that time to consider or entertain any measures looking to a revision or change in any pertuon of the organic laws or ritual of the Order, and, in consequence of this feeling the time of the meeting was in substance devotes to the winding up of the affairs of the retning arministration, necessar 'erfe's.ton to: the support

S. ramed "In book of the memories of Capitala Band Devis, who fell at Concord Bridge, in the Revolutionary Wart Capitala Jacob Bank, who named during the war of 1812; and as a compliment to Major A. P. Devis of the city."



BATTLE OF MUMPORDSVILLE, KY, SUYDAY, SEPTEMBER 14-11, 1924.—THE CONFEDERATES CHARCING THROUGH THE ABATES IN MACRE. RIVER. FROM A SKETCU BY II LOVER.

The following is a full list of the same:

Commander-in-hief, Frank P. Marrill, Auburn, Me. Lieutenant commander in chief, Augustus Saltzman, St.

hescaph, Mo.
Vice Lieutenant-commandor-in-chief, Churles C. Morton Vice Lieutenan

Uhirf-of-staff, Horaco L. Wright, Auburn, Me

Cornen-re-enter

Edward J. Tr. Arston, Philadelphia, Pa-Herbert A. Oross, Auburn, Me. Frank H. Challis, Manchester, N. R. Jesaph B. McCabe, East Boston, Masa. John A. Wood, McKeesport, Pa. Edgar R. Vlacent, Columbus, O. George M Allen, Terre Haute, Iad. 7 A. Windmuller, St. Louis, Mo. p. F. Risk, Danville, Ill. E. Browo, Denver, Col. Fred. H. Storah, Auburn, Me. Welt Valentine, Bennington, Vt. 8. Ellis Ripley, Livermore Palls, Me. A. S. Liby, Portland, Me. H. F. Baker, Treaton, N. J.

After the installation of the above-named officurs. the Commander-in-chief announced the names of the following Brothers as members of his official

Adjutant-general, Fred. L. Edgecomb, Auburn, Me. aqualin-general, Fun. L. Edgecomp, Autourn, Me. Quartermanter-general, John C. Blake, Abluurn, Me. Jaise Adoorsis-general, Edmund M. Amies, Altoona, Palesy-stor-general, E. H. Ollkey, Columbus, O. "hist Mustering Officer, John J. Miller, Treoton, N. J. Chaptain-in-chief, W. R. Byers, Columbus, O.

Surgeon-general, Edwis R. Bennett, Chicago, El. Chief Ordnance Officer, Harvey M. Burrell, Lendville, Col.

The business of the meeting being completed, it ajourned on the evening of August 7th, to meet on the call of the Commander-in-chief in the City of Philadelphia, Pa., during the month of August, 1881

In the foregoing, we have in briof outlined the origin of the Order-its history and progress during the first two years of its existence. From an humble start of a single Camp of less than a dozen mom-Lors, we have seen it grow and spread out to Division or State organizations, and then to Grand Division and National proportions, its progress has in all directions been steady and sure, and in all cases its extons in and growth has been marked by those features which indicate permanency and lasting saccess.

In the short space of time named, a firm establishment has been secured in twenty-five (25) States and Territorias of the Union, having an active and growing membership of over seventeen thousand; and, in short, the Order has been so kindly received, and is now so well seated and firmly wolded to the interests of the old soldier element, that it cannot, under its cerefully arranged, full, and complete system, possibly weaken or hesitate in its onward march.

The Grand Army of the Republic was conceived amid the storms and cleads, the trials and dangers, of four long and weary years of civil strife. Born at the close of the contest, it is now in the full

noontide hour of its power and glory. As time has passed on, and from year to year its

members, from North to South and from ocean to ocean, have, on the 30th day of May, gathered together and wended their way to the several places where their dead comrades are laid at rest, and have bedecked their graves with the brightest and sweetest flowers of Spring, the question has often been asked, Who will observe these hesatiful ceremonies when we have passed beyond? Again, many s thinking Comrade has studied long and deeply as to how his children and descendants could be best and permanently made to fully anderstand and erly sastain the principles he fought for, and sicrificed so much to maintain. The desire to instruct those who are to follow him, and the people as a whole, so that, as citizens, they may act con-siderately and well, and at all times consult the common welfare and good, has been strong in his heart, and many an earnest prayer has gone forth, asking for some conclusion that would meet the present requirements and provide for the future.

In the advent of the Sons of Veterans of the United States of America, it is believed that the hope and wish of so many Comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic has been amply answered.

Having proceeded time for, we will, by request,

of the Order for the coming official year, and the now present a few of the more important and viding, bowever, that no two Camps in the election of new different.

peculiar features of the Organization, as the same whall be allowed to use the same came and number. peculiar features of the Organization, as the same appear in its organio laws and other written work, commencing with the articles on title, principles and objects:

Title

This Association shall be known as the Sons of Veterons of the United States of Americ Principea,

Section 1. A firm belief and trust in Almighty Ood, and a realization that under His beneficent guidance the few stitutions of our land—consecrated by the services and ble of our Fathers-have been preserved, and the integrity and

SECTION 2. True ollegiance to the Government United States of America, based upon a respect for and de-votion and fidelity to its Constitution and Laws, manifested by the discountenancing of anything that may tend to weaken Loyalty, incite to Insurrection, Treason or Rebellion r impair the efficiency and permaneacy of our National Union.

Olijeeta.

Secretar I. To keep green the memories of our Fathers, and their sacrifices for the maintenance of the Union.

Secreta 2. To aid the members of the Grand Army of the

Repuese in the caring for their helpless and disabled Veterans; to extend aid and protection to their widows and orphaga; to perpetuate the memory and history of their heroic dead, and the proper observance of Memorial Day.



Secreen S. To aid and assist worthy and needy members of our Order. Section 4. To inculcate patriotism and love of country, not only among our membership, but among all the people of our hand, and to spread and sustain the dectrine of equal rights, universal liberty, and justice to all.

Manhershin

Frest Class.-The sons, not less than eighteen years of age, of deceased or honorably discharged soldiers, soil marines, who served in the Union Army or Navy during the Civil War of 1861-5, shall be eligible to membership in the First Class; also, upon attaining the prescribed age, the oldest lineal mule descendants of deceased members of the First Class, and if there are no descendants, male or female then the male heirs of such decrased members in the enlateral hounches of their families in the order of genealogical specession according to the roles of descent

Second Class.-The eldest sons of living members of the SECOND ULASS—In o cases some or invigo memoers or the First Class, not less than elighteen rears of egs, shall be eligible to memberality in the Second Class and upon the death of a member of the First Class, tarough whom eligi-bility is derived, a member of the Second Class shall become a member of the First Class.

Turns Class.-The eldest sons of living members of the Tunin Class.—The eldest sons of Bring members of the Scend Class, and less than eighteen years of ago, shall be ell-gible to membership in the Third Class, and upon the death or edvacements to the First Class, of a member of the Second Class, through whom ellgibility is derived, n mem-ber of the Third Class shall become a member of the Seand Class.

Organization,

The several Constituted Bodies of the Association shall First.—Of subordinate organizations, known as Camps; each Camp to have an appropriate mane and number, pro-

Second—Of State organizations known as Divisious; pro-iding, however, that the State of Penrsylvania shall be divided into Eastern and Western Divisions, in accordance with an agreement concluded between representatives of each Division; and that all that portion of the State cast of the eastern boundaries of the counties of Potter, Clinton, Centre Huntington, and Fulton, shall comprise the Eastern Divrion; and all that part of the State west of the western boundaries of Tioga, Lycoming, Union, Mifflin, Juniar, and Frunklin, sha., comprise the Western Division; and that the established boundary-lines shall not hereafter be altered or changed except at the request of the two Divisions, made in due form to the Commandery-in-chief,

Third-Of five O rand Divisions as the same are bereinafter defined and bounded.

Fourth-Of the Commander in-chief.

GRAND DEVISIONS-CONSTRUCTION -The different Grand Divisions shall be made up and conflowed as follows: first will be composed of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont. Massachuserts, Rhedu Island and Connecticut. The second Massachusetts, Rhodu Island und Connectleut. The second, of New York, New Jersy, Delwartz, Pennylvonia, Oliin West Virginia, Maryland District of Columbia, nat Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland District of Columbia, nat Virginia, Stadian, Mchilgan, Wi-couch, Miamo tota, Inwa, Keotucky, Missouri, Kanasa, Xebraska and, Dakata, The inzurth, of California, Coggan, Washington, Olakota, The inzurth, of California, Coggan, Washington, Contama New Methed. The Mitth, of North Lordina, South Carolina, Teonessee, Georgia, Florida, Alabema, Mississipoi Louistana, Arkansas, Indian Territor, and Terna.

COMMANDERY-IN-CHIEF-POWERS AND AUTHOUR Commandery-in-chief shall be the supreme source u pow-for the Sons of Veternas, and under its complete and con-contacted authority shall make all needful rules and regulations to haure a uniform system in all things, and the per manency and outlined success of the Order throughout the whole country. To this end, no form of government, either general or local, shall be considered as legally established until the some has been submitted to and duly approved by the Commandery, at a stated yearly meeting of the same. The Commandery shall, through its proper officers, from time to time publish all necessar/ orders, and give all do tailed instructions accessory to maintain uniformity, and for the information and guidance of all concerned, and shall make it its especial duty to see that in all the different es of the Order the so are faithfully and fully o nlied with

Religion and Politics

The Order being strictly non-sectorian and non-politic the introduction or discussion of sectarian or political tenic is strictly probibited, nuder penalty of a fine, suspension, n expulsion from the Order.

It shall be the special duty of the Commandery-in-chief a see that the Order fully maintains for all enming time, and in all respects, its claims of being a strictly non-sectorian and non-political association.

Applications for Office,

No officer or past officer of the Order shall, under any ide cumstances, affix his official signature to may recomm tion or application for a political position or of a political

Relief Funds.

A Relief Fur. I for the assistance of needy soldiers, suffers and mariues, n'd the widovs and orphans of deceased sol-diers, sailors and marines, shall be established by each Carn. and any doantions to this fund shall be held sacred for such

Coat-of-arms.

The following instructions for painting the cost-of-arms of the Order shall be strictly adhered to;

Shield-The field is white; two sabres crossed, points up. Sund—The next is unito; two sames crossed, points up, he proper colors, ensigned by a wreath of lourels, green; on a chief azure (heraldio blue colait); the rising sun, gold; in the disk the monogram S. V. la vermilion; on the white field, arrange thirteen stars of five points, as in the cut, in

Supporters-On the right, a soldler in fatigue uniform supporters—on the right, a somer in rangue unnorm (withing arms) of 1804-5, viz.; dark-blue blouss, light-blue pauts, Zonave cap, cro-s and waist lefts of brown leather on the backlo the letters U.S. On the left in actior—newr-blue shirt and pauts, black silk necktie and regulation-cop.

Crest-An eagle (American) on rocks in proper colors.

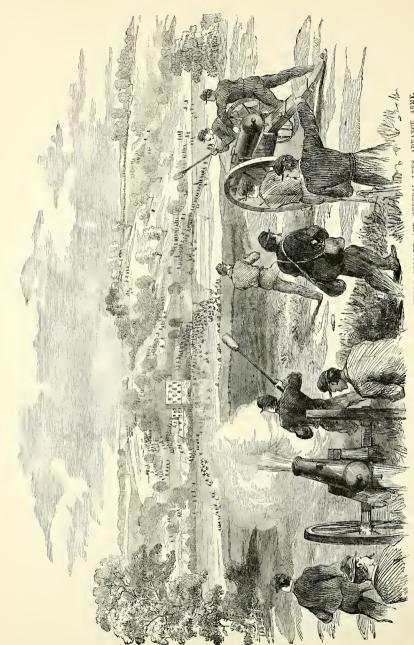
The seroll containing the mottees are white, shaded at the ends with crimson lake; letters black; the ornaments bor dering the shield, and under the sune, of gold; the flags, naval and military, with cannon and muskets, all in their proper places and colors.

Born

The seals of the Commanue, j. to-chief, the severat Grand Divisions and Divisions, of the Order, shall consist of the fulat-of-orms of the Grder, surrounded, for the Communiters United States of America.

The Camp scale shall consist of the crest of the control.

The Camp sens shall consist of the crest of the cost-of-oms, serrounded by thirteen stars, and under the roll shall appear, in Roman numerals, the year of the organization of the Order (to wit, 1841). The whole shall be surrounded with the words: (amp No.——Sense of Vertens—and the location, town, or city and State, shall on added to the same.



BATTLE AT DAN NO. 4. POTOMAC RIVER, BETWEEN GENERAL BITTERFILLO'S BRIGADE AND GENERAL LEE'S ADVANCE ARIK.

"Gratia Dei Servalus," which appears on the Unat-of-arms of the Order, its Bronze Medal, etc., reads, when translated into English, "Preserved by the special favor of God."

The sentiment is so entirely appropriate, and it meets the requirements of the case so fully, that it was most cordially received from the start.

On the bar of the Medal or Badge of general membership in the Order, and above the eagle on the crest of the Coat-of-arms, appears in a scroll the Latin phrase, "Filii Veteronorum," which is also expressed under the term, "Son of a Veleran."

The Badge is constructed of fine bronze metal. and is pendent from the bronze bar by a tri-colored ribbon of red, white and blue.

The cont-of-arms, including mottoes, and all of the foregoing, as well as the iron cross, "buttonholedecoration, and other decorative honors, and various ribbons of the Order, are all from suggestions and designs prepared by Courade Davis, and the same were, after elaboration by Messes. Builey, Banks and Biddle, of Philadelphia, Pa., in due form legally adopted. They are all nest, compact in proportions and outline, and, in general appearance, are succially attractive and suitable to the wants of the Order.

CAMP CEREMONIES.—The camp ceremonies are all simple and beautiful in form, as well as highly Apr assive and appropriate in their nature.



SAUGE OF THE ORDER.

The hour of meeting having arrived, the commanding officer assumes his sent, the Camp lingler sounds the usual call, the drammer heats an appropriate air, and the officers and members take their respective stations. The commanding officer then satisfies bimself that all present are enlitted to remain. This being accomplished, the established opening prayer is rendered by the Chaplain, and the tellowing uymn is sung :

> God bless our native land Firm may she ever stand, Through storm and night When the wild tempests rave, Ruler of wied and wave, Do thou our country save sly thy great might?

DRUMS .- The drums then softly roll, and the commanding officer in due form declares the Camp open for the transaction of such business as may legally and properly come before it.

The regular order of business is then proceeded

with. This having been gone through with, and the communding officer having previously ascertained that no Brother has anything more to offer for the good of the Order, states that, "there being

Organia, Morro, Erc. - The Latte motto, no further business to come before the Camp, we will proceed to close." The Chaplain then asks the blessings of God on the deliberations of the evening, the Doxology is sung, and the drums softly roll. The Commanding Officer then closes the Camp in due form, and the officers and members



THE GOLD STAR

retire to then respective homes. The muster of recruits, the installation of officers, and other t'amp coremonies, are each and all marked by original and highly interesting features.

The reader will now have, in a general way, a very clear view of the Order as it now exists. From all of the foregoing it must not be gathered that the course of the organization has been wholly one that has not been beset by obstacles, for such has not been the case. As the Order suread out from its central point, it soon developed and met with opposing elements and influences, who were both anxious and determined that their peculiar views and wishes should provail. Fortunately, by prudent and judicious treatment and management, these and many other minor obstacles and difficulties have been most happily overcome, and harmony and unity of action to all practical intents is new substantially secured.

It has been suggested that we outline and picture the fature of the Order. In approaching this subject, we do so with some hesitation. In all events of more than ordinary importance, and especially in those of the character in hand, it is difficult to hook far ahead, and to define what time will bring forth, Various hopes have been indulged in, and various opinions have been expressed.

From one standard authority we quote as follows:

"Major A. P Davis has builded wiser than he kne The Sons of Veteraus is destined to become the great mill-The Sons of Veterious is institute 16 become the great mut-tary organization of this country, while at the same of the its derotes, the American youth, will be permeated with that bore of our country, that glory to its supremacy, that thrill-long of the senses when its National hyums are sung, that none others not thus reared can know or feel. Through this organization the declining days of the Union veteran will be



THE IRON CROSS.

made pleasant, his record of service to his country preserved, his memory honored, patriotism protected, while, if the dir-accessity of the Nation should demand, the Sony of Vet necessity of the Nation should demand, the Sons of ver-eness, notformed, drilled, and equipped, would come to note to her defense with the glory of their fathers surrounding them, each heart polasting in unison with the rising and fall-top of the Nation's embian; and who would be rewerful to prevail against such a book of

it may be that such will be the case, and that the Sons of Veterans will become the great military organization of the country. It may be that the dire necessity may arise in which they would feel obliged as an organization, and not as individuals, to resort to arms; and still such a conclusion was never reached in the minds of those who are entitled to so much respect and credit for their exertions to establish the Order on a firm, durable hasis.

Not as a military organization, but as the great eivil military society of the country, it is to be hoped, and it is believed, that the Sons of Veterans will long exist, possibly while the life of the nation

As such, and as a peaceful, anarmed association, they can work no harm, and can accomplish much for the common good.

It is not impossible that, in the dim fature, and as the wheel of time turns around, there will, in one section of the country or another, he found those who, to suit the wishes of a faction or locality, or to advance their own personal ends, will attempt to ismore the legal authorities under which we live. und destroy our national compact.

In the event that such an unfortunate conclusion should be reached, may we not hope and be lieve that the Sons of Veterans will, as a great nonpolitical and non-sectarian moral power and force, cavening and quickening the whole, rise up in



THE GOLD CROSS,

their union and strength, and proclaiming a hale, sny: "Stop! No, you may do as you will. You may legistate as you can, but if you do aught toward blotting out from among the nations of the earth the Union our fulhers risked life and limb to save, we will rally to its support, and save it from the Yandal hands of all who are raised against it and seek its destruction,"

Whatever may come in the future, the present is all bright and clear, and we are a happy, united

With their principles and objects constantly be fore them, the Sons of Veterans, with guthering numbers, will move forward and onward, performing with prudence and consideration the obligations which devolve upon them, and fulfilling the mission which the Ruler of all things has in His forethought and wisdom marked ent for them.

Note.-The foregoing article traces the history of the Sons of Vebruns from their birth up to about January 1st, 1884. Sioce then steady and, especially of late, rapid progress has been made, and at the present date (July 1st, 1881), the Order has a membership in good standing of over 21,000. The First Gamed Division was permanently organized by Commede Bangs, of Mains, December 21th, 1883, at Mini-chester, N. H., and Frank H. Challis, of that city, was duly elected Commander. Commede itees, of Maryland, will primanently organize the Second Gamed Division at Phila manently organize the Second Gamed Division at Phila namenty organize the second Grand Division at Plain delphia, Pa. August 26th, and at that date he will relier as Provisional Commander—The Third Grand Division will be permanently organized by Commander Maskell at Chicago, Ill., July 8th, and a Soo of a Veteran will then be elected to assume command It is proposed to establish permanent preganizations in the near future in the Fourth and Fifth organizations in the one's future in the Februaria and Fifth Grand Divisions, and settin looking in this direction will be taken at the next meeting of the Commander; in-their, which is to be held in Philadelphia, Pa., August 27th. The Order is now, to all practical briefs and purposes, in the hands of the young men who make up its membership, and at no period in its existency have the presences been more oright and flattering

^{*}The Iron Door is the blabest decerative beam fatown in the Order, and the only jewous cuilled to wear it and the Intel Committee of Intel Committee of the Intel Committee of Intel Committee



DELAWARE INDIANS ACTING AS SCOUTS FOR THE FEDERAL ARMY IN THE WEST.

Prom a Suited by H. Loyte

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CHRONOLOGICAL

LIST OF EVENTS

(1860 - 1863)

AND

MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS.

COMPILED AND ARRANGED

BY

T. CAMPBELL-COPELAND,

Editor of "Modern Military Maxima," etc., etc.

FROM "OFFICIAL RECORDS OF THE FEDERAL AND CONFEDERATE ARMIES;" THE "REBELLION RECORD;" "PHISTERER'S STATISTICAL RECORD;" "HAMERSLEY'S ARMY REGISTER;" THE "OFFICIAL ARMY REGISTER;" STATISTICAL VOLUMES AND PAMPHLETS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR; "THE ANNUAL CYCLOPÆDIA;" "TWENTY YEARS OF CONGRESS;" AND SUCH OTHER THOROUGHLY RELIABLE BOOKS AND DOCUMENTS AS HAVE BEEN MADE AVAILABLE.

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CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF EVENTS (1860-1865).

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Page 8	Six Bridges burned by Confederates, Virginia Suke Tropes transferred to the Confederate States. Briggidale Guarant R. S. Garnett, C.S. A., mastigned to continuate troops in N. W. Virginia.												
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OF EVENIS (1850-1855)Continued.	COMPOSITION OF FORCE.		Jai Mass. Zad and Sud Mich. 12th XI. Volunteer: Grav Tyler, E. Pr. 2nd I. Z. Grarien and Bettery E. 3d Jar. Grav Tyler, E. Grave Transfer (Grav Tyler) Grav Statistics (May. 1990) Cass County Home Ghards	Infinite Vendmer Whitenesse William (2440) Mass, 246 N H. Fand, W. 18 4th and fifth Mass 1-6 and Jan H. K. Fand, Shan, and Rob Comer, 2440 H. Hath, 1440, 14	130 His livin Volunteers and Tall Kim, Volunteers: Mann- 130 He livin Volunteers and Totto e Battery	Gth Missouri Rewire-e.	(Oppunations not Recorded.)	OOD'R. U. S. Hallang, Battery and Detechment Klikes. Major Lyoni, F. S. 11 (Niganizal Bane Garden (Wiganizal Bane Garden and Kansas Cavalty (Organizations not discorded.)	711 U. S. Infunty and U. S. Monsted Riftee	(18t lown Vols. tod 3rd Mo. Vols. and 5 Batteries.) Gen. Lyon. F. No. Light Arthery	706) 7th U. S. Infantry and U. S. Mounted Riffies	400 t350 Home Guarda and 21st Missonri Volcores
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CHRONOLOGICAL LIST	LOCATION,		Backbern's Ford, Va	HULL RUX (First), Va. (Manususa,)d hours	Eraa, Mo.	Влов Миль, Мо.	Deg Springs, MG.	MESTER, NEW MESTERO, 11½ BOUTS. LARSS PRATIE, Mo. HARIBSONYILLS, MO. McCulla's Storb, Mo.	Hickony Hitt, Mo. Shorma Phara, Ya. Shorma Hara, Ya. Ebwan's Frant, Ma.	Edra's, Mo. Dug Springs, Mo.	MESILIA, NEW MEXICO. MCCULLA'S STORE, MO.	ATBENS MO.
	EVRNT.			Expedition from Springfield to Funyth, Mo.	Mylowitenest N. P. Banks, L. M., nodword no review Microtenest Platescen is contamined of the Department of the Simundeals. Skirmidh. Skirmidh. Mylor General G. R. McKellin, U.S.A., ordened to Washington D. C. Briggieric General W. M. Brithe, C.S.A., ordened to Washington D. C. Briggieric General W. A. Brithe, C.S.A., avenues command of Marking States of the Marking Marking States of the Ma	To Angular, at W. Stevens, C. S. A. seems commond of the Beginnman of the oblic embrance of S. A. seems (S. M. Ya., Fort Benderman, C. W. Martin, Anderson, C. W. Ya., S. Myther, and T. Laternant Coulder, S. A. seed of Orientederics Shopp and Schoolings, and results Schooling, A. seed of Orientederics Shopp operations in Back Biotec, Vis.	Skindle. Skindle. Skindle. Majordenel Tank, U.S.A., ascures command of the Department of the Skindeden Bank, U.S.A., ascures command of the Department of the Skindedenel, Day, U.S.A., ascures commund of the Department of Majordenel Day, U.S.A., ascures commund of the Department of Day, U.S.A., ascures commund of the Western Department of the Majordenel Persons, U.S.A., assures command of the Western Department.	July 29 Strensish. July 29 Strensish. St	A light are accessed by ten, Barter and the Bocomes of the Private at the Private at the Bocomes of Thomas	Aug. 2 Sixtuniel. Hoomooren C. S. A., commanding in West Virginia. Aug. 2 Sixtuniel. Hoomooren Croun fronten to Controville, Mo.		Anthon of Follows Call Control of the Control of the Call Control
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1801 Sug. 7	Experion, Virgion, destroyed by Geo. Magnulor. Expection to Price's Lagging, Commorce. Bonton and Hamburg, Mo. (7th-10th).	HAMPTON, VA		200	30th N. Y. Volunieurs Col. Weiser, F.		79	9					
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lug. 16	Aug. 16 Equalities to Saint Conveyere, Mo. University and Tennevere, Mo. University Audience, U. S. Applesed in command of the Army of the Camberland (Kentucky and Tennevere). Aug. 18 Knowl theory of Performent Mo. Opinities around Kritheville, Mo. (16th-294).												
nag. 13	ajor-Geo, Butler la com id Shenamiani included	Buenewick, No.		<u> </u>	5th Misseari Reserves,								
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ug. 19	Aug. 19 Battle. Charteles vo. Mo (Bird's Point).	CHARLISTON, Mo (Bird's Point)	-	250 650	22nd Illipous Voluateers Col. Bonglarty, F. Col. Hantor, C	-		1					Friloral.
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	Propers. Proper	Fleu LAKE, Mo.,	15 тіп.	50 50	Contradia CaveltyContradia Capt. Nolumon, F	-		:		Ė			BB Frederal.
16.31	Aug. 21 Settemster (2004) 2022. Bircharders (2004) C. S. A. assigned to command of the Department of Stant Generica. Bircharder, stryson, U. S. A. assigned to command of the Department of Stant Generica. Bircharder, stryson, U. S. A. assigned to command of the Department of Middle and East Florida.	Лохизвичео, Мо			Niesour Howe Quarts.								
1116. 23 108. 23	Aug. 22 Capture of Susanura W. B. Thermand Sumuel Orr, at Producati, Ky. Aug. 29 Experience of U.S. Secomer Finite and Release with Butterles at the Manuth of Performe Greek, Vis.		40 min.										
	Sklemlish Four Chang.	OUT CRAIG, NEW MEXICO		<u>ق</u> 6	Can. New Moxico Volunteers [Cap. 1 Debell, F.] [Cap. 1 L. Col. Raylor, C.]	:	-	- : -	10	-	+	- : _	Cosfd.
Aug. 24 Aug. 25	Strinks. Department of Poissystean's included in the Department of the Pennaso Devastions regainst indians about First Steamon, New Moxico (Mag. 2,1)11. Sopt. 8041.	Strithgerield, W. Va.			(Organizations not recorded),								
	Skirmind with indiana moor Fort Blies, Towns, Skirmind, Skirmind, Skirmind Committee, Towns,	Рідпота Міль, W. VA.					:	10			:		Fodoral,
Aug. 3		Phoes Lanes, W. Va. (Sudimorvillo)		# :	3400 7th Olibe Voluoteers. (Col. Tyler, F.) (Organizatuma oof recoyded),	12	9	-	÷	1 200	+		Confd.
S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S	Skirminking (37th-28th). Skirminking (37th-28th).	W CYNE COURT HOUSE, W VA. BALL'S CROSS ROADS, VA		9	600 Tro Companies, 23rd N. Volunteers		-	_ :	-		-:		Confd.
Aug. 3		ANTIETA IIION WOUNS, MD. BILL'E MILLS, MO. FORT HATTERAS, N. C.			(Organizations not recorded), (Organizations not recorded), (Organizations not recorded), (Hu, 90th and 99th N. Y. Volunteers and Naval Forces Com. Stringburn, F.		6	<u> </u>	716		=======================================		1000 Federal.
Δug. 2	Abg. 20 Skirmink. N. C., precuared by Confederation.	Гехіхотох, Мо,		130 420	4500 Missouri Home Guards	-	80	20			:		Federal.
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DATE.	BVENT.	LOCATION.	DURATION.	FORCE.	COMPOSITION OF FORCE.	8	COMMANDERS.	3 -	Woons	ED. TAR	NESK CK OX	LEGING.	ions Arms Arms Arms	Abvay
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nn:		MODES IN ALLES, AG. BAILEY'S CURNERS OR CHOSS ROADS, VA		250 200	(Organizations not recorded).	(NK)	Major Chanplin, F. Cepteln Dillman, F.	-	00	-			-	. Fedoral
O X X T X T	Aug 31 Stratible at a continuous or a resort (Aug. other, respectively Stratible Sept. 18st and a Stratible Sept. 18st and Stratible	Myssok's Hull, V. Burginsky, W. V. Burginsky, W. V. Burginsky, V. Burgin	Joan.	: : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	PRIS. Two Componeles, St. New Jorgoy Volunteers	1 1		; ig	01 000					Confd.
ma	Skirmish. BriggGeo. U. S. Graut, U. S. A., assumes command in Southenstern Masonal	Four Scorr, KAN.							-				-	Iabaa -
CERT	Calro, Hibons, occupied by Union 'Pro-ps. Expeditions through Jeffusan County, Mo, Expeditions toward Columbia and Therin, Mo, Skirnish	Венек'в Мил. ФА.		 R.B.	R'me G'de 13th Masachusette Volunteers				:	30				Federal
70 O T	_	DAILAN, MO DRY WOOD CREEK, Mo (Fort Sout)	3 hours	260 600	500 Still and 6th Engage Volunteers; 1 Company, 9th	r, 9th Non	Montgomery, F.	-		_		_	-	Courtd
7. 00	Skrunisk North Nor	HAWE'S NEST, W. YA., WORTHINGTON, W. VA.		400	(Organizations not recorded.) 2 Companies Federal Troops.		Col. Crosman, F.	0)						Confid
2 0	Mujor-Oon, Pelk, C. S. A., placed in command of Arkansas and Mis- son Military Forces, Speydock at Pensacola, Fla., hurst.											_		
0 × 0 m	Destruction of bridge on the Buanthal and St. Jaweph Rallway	PLUTER RIVER, MO.		-				51						
₹5	4 Action Command of G. S. A., in Toxas trinsierred to Col. McCulloch, 1st Texas	Shelinka, Mo	1½ hours. 11	100 1500	3rd lowa Voluateurs,		Col. Williams, F.		-	+	1	İ	÷	Confid
w nr.m:	Skrinder Skrinder Gekender Skrinder Skrinder Heimal, IT.	Great Fales, Md. Ransenter, Kar. Ransenter, Rus. Rowells, Rus. W. Va.			. 7th and 8th Infantry, Brig8en. McCall's Command (Organizations not recorded.) (Organizations not recorded.) (Organizations not recorded.)		Colonel Hurvey, F	es es		-			-	Federal
- 77 m	 C. F. Smith, U. S. A., assigned to command in West rocky. 	NOSTICELLO Buider, Mo.		-	(Organizations not recorded.)	_							-	
%±5±	Sept., (18kinteld., Expedition to Big Spropes, Mo. Sept., Styberdios against treep's Amorina in Missouri (8th-9th.) Berganden of Missouri (8th-9th.) Il Scoppolissance from Coincy, III. (8th-10th.)	Petershung, W. VA.		1	Three Companies, 4th Otio Volunteers.									
25 43	Seligoed to command at Camp Dick Ro	SHEPHERDSTOWN, W. VA. CARNIFEX FEMEY, W. VA. LICAS BEND, Mo.	boars 46	999 2600 B'tt's	(Organizations not recorded.) (this, 19th, 13th, 28th and 47th Ohio Volunteurs. Fedoral Gunbrat Lexisgion		Gen. Rosecrans, F. Gen. Flord, C	15	8	-				Federal
= 37	Binson, Endver Kentunky, Recommission toward Norbulk, Mo. Skirmin, M. Skirmin, M. Skirmin, M. Skirmin, M. M. Skirmin, M. Skirm	LEWINSVILLE, VA. Elkwater, W. Va.		Life Cav.	70tl Now York lokatry. 3rd Oilio, 13th and 17th Ind. Volunteers.		Captain freland, F	7 87	-	e = -			- !!	Federal.
: NO	including Actions and Skip	LEWINSTILL, VA.	32	1800	19th Ind. 3rd Vt. and 65th N Y. Vols. and N. Y. Miltin	79th 2	Col. Stevens, F}	63	φ.	-	77		÷	Fedoral
00:	nishe w Cleat Monatain Pass, Cleat Saninkt, Point Montain Thropiko, and Elk Water (Uth-17th). Entwishing M. Va.	PETERBRUIG, W. VA.		3000	let Brigade, Army of the Ohio(Organizations not recorded.)		Brig, Gen.Reynolds, F. Gen, R. E. Len, C	9 100		 :	8	cş.		
1 16	Skirmieli	BLACK RIVER, MO.			(Organizations not recorded.) Three Companies, 1st Indiana Cavalry	(Mujo	(Major Gavitt, F. t	10		4			-	Federal
90	Siege (12th to 20th).	цехимотом, Мо		-		Tome Cot. N	alligan, F.		891		2300 1624		:	Coard
ಷ ೮೨_	Engegement (12th to 13th). Chyture of Confederate Camp at Petersburg, Va. remic of mombers of the Maryland Legislature and other citizens of that remic	CHEAT MOCKTAIN, W. VA.	% hour	350 3000	1 13th, 44th, 14th and 17th Ho., 3rr, 6th, 34th	Gen. J	adorsoa, C	æ	ea .	8 	\$	-	:	£apa4
E 5	Sopk 18 Engagement.	BOONEVILLE, Mo.			Missouri Home Gnurds.		Capt. Eppsteln. F?	1 .	7	30		į	- :	Federa
1500	n of St. Joseph's, Mo., hy Federal Forces.	Old Randler, Mo.			(Organizations not recorded.)			-						
Ĵ2	dennish	SPEPHEUDSTOWN, W. VA						7	3.6	_		_	-	

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8		Lieut, Russell, G.S.N. Col. Geary, F		lent.	(Col. Montgomery F (Col. Smith, F.		Col	Cen	бев. Lane, F.			:	Cols. Cantwell and Parke, F.			Col. Davis, C	Captala Minks, F	. Captain Stewart, F	Captain Marris, F.,.			
-	1	: :					Colonol Battle, C.	:	:			:	777				:		:		1	:
		Fures from Federal Frigato Colorado. 28th Pennsylvana Volunteers. fifth Marsachursetta Volunteers.			5th 6th and 9th Koven Caralty, 1st Katsea Battery Kretiseler Nove Carerta.			Kog L	5th, 6th and 9th Kanses Cavalry		- A		Briggood & Cavairy.			1st Ky. Regiment and 34th Ohio Volunteers	-	Captain Stewart's Cavairy. Federal Cavairy.	8d Cavelry. (Organizations not known.)			Home Guards
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COMPOSITION OF FORCE.	1	ado.			18t B			ē					11			Volu	:					
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33		Near Persacola, Ela	ENECA CREEN, MD RINGERON, W. VA JAORODEIL'S FERRY, VA	: O	loutherows, Mo		n 2	AŽ.	Mo		18	6	7. C	V.A. 58, M	5	TAPMANSVILLE, W. VA	CANADA ALAMOSA, NEW MEXICO,	N. N.	NEW.	7 7	BHID	KE
		dsacc D'8 X	KEEP N. W.	N, 23	#X.	ď	TUAS	TEEK	ALE,		Can		W. F	Rock	D. D.	SVIL	ALAM	FAB	I, Mo	Hr.,	VOU	TITLE
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1		Neau Pensacola, Fla Pritcuard's Miles, Va. (Dau	SENECA CUREB, MD. PULNCETHN, W. VA. MAGRODER'S, FRURY, VA.	BLUE MILLS LANDING, MO.	Housistown, Mo	Вевци, Мр.	Вапросивурые, Ку.	NENE	Papinsville, Mo.		of ave		BOMNEY, W. VA. (Hanging Rock)	CASSVILLE, W. VA., POUNT OF ROCKS, MD.,	European Bores VA	Citar	CASA	LUCAR BEND, KY HUNTER'S FARM, MO.	FORT TROUN, NEW MEXICO SHANOHAL, MO NOUPDISE MO	MUNEON'S HILL VA. Bright, MD.	FYLLS CHURCH, VA	HOPKINSVILLE, KT
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		zey Yurd by Loata from U. S. Squadrun. J. Eddrid Forces. A., auparweirs Major-Gen. Polk to commun.	whored to 19th N. Y. Reginnant, at Washington.		ft. 1 Bort	quento Troque, sugamend of the Department commend of the Geatral Divisi	offiated.	n, No., surrement by reach Proops. Ky., evacuated by Confruerate Troops.	. v	Lin	- 1	BOLL			Virg	Transport				ko.		Sept.
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		r Jud	lored	9	on the k	Harring Burner Safeton	at of	Ky.	E. Lin	Mit Stilo 9. Pe	BRING	MINDS RING MISSING Department No.	Alba		n. W.	ient il K	10.		# : :	1	D. D	ne eg
	-	Decease to Personelo New Yorl by Loan from U. S. Squadrun. Stringla, Ritmids, A. S. Alonnotte, C. S. A. anjorseden, Polit in commun. of Discontinuet Mo. 2. N. Andonomy No. 2. N. Andonomy No. 2. N. Andonomy No. 2. No. anjorseden, Polit in commun. of Discontinuet Mo. 2.	Shirmish. Colorr restored to 700 N. Y. Beginnut, at Washington. Action. Stringt.	CK 00	Skirmish, 1990, & Massiogi Balvani, 19th Illinois Reg. Loss. 19th new Milled and vondrich and faller and, 19th Illinois Reg. Loss. 19th new Milled and vondrich and the second and the second and Skirmish and St. Loss, 19th Reliced Balking Milled Mi	Bawilling Heron, Ky., occupled by Conference Troups, 10. Troups, 10. Troups, St., Levannes command of the Jupartment of 10. Monthly C. S. A., newannes command of the Central Division 10. Kentucky. 10. Resulted St., St., A., Sasannes command of the Central Division 10. Resulted St., St., St., St., St., St., St., St.,	Eagngement of the Ohlo reorganized. Department of Western Virginia conditated.	Lexington, No., surremented by Confederate Troops. Skirmink	Engagonetic. Change, R. E. Lev, C. S. A., In continuated of forces in the Valley of the Change. B. Lev, C. S. A. in continuated of forces in the Valley of the Change of S. A. and answer Theorems for 80 finds more	Bug Gon Mitchel, C. S. A., assumes continued of the Department of the Otio. Major-dee, Polk, C. S. A., assigned to consumed of Western Division Department No. 2.	ingel.	Arkativas and Mississippi er Department No. 2. Defination of Olcopla, Mo.	Eugag-menta (23d-25 Affair at Albaov, Kr.	Skirmish Skirmish Majordon, O. W. Smith, C. S. A. majornod to communit of Succession	Army of the Potomac. Brigdon, Whee, C. S. A., reduced from continued in West Virginia Recombineance to, and Sklemish near Lowinscollo, V.s., Eurosument.	Engagement Swithland Kv. occurred by Federal Travas	Sklrinish	Skirmish	Destruction of Dock at the Month of Mudity Bleer, Ky. Skirmish. Skirmish.	Mumoni's Hill, Yu, oracanted by Confrohento Troops, Mumoni's Hearn, the into the 71st Pana, Volunteers through mistake, Skirmeli	Skirmfah. Engegement Renz-Gordon, D. H. Hill, C. S. A., ordered to North Carolina. Affilien at Albane, E.c., and Theoriettin, Tomin.	drinksh serutions Oct. 7th).
1		Skir Skir	Colore re Setton Setton	Action		Brig Brig Skir			Gen.	Brig	Shir	Ark. Pen	5 Eug	N. S. S.	Brig Reck	L'an	Esp	Skir	5 7 7 7	9 Mun U 60cli Skle	A R. P.	7.0°
DATE	1861		Nopt. 16	Sept. 17 Action	Sont 18		Sept. 19 Eagragement of the Ollo reorganized, Department of the Ollo reorganized,	ne nden	Sopt. 21		00	Attionees an Missarippi called upon for 10,000 men ough for surfer in Demonstration across, and consumers. Presented in Department No. 2. Destruction of Occoler, Mo.	Sopt. 35 Eugag-ments (23d-25th)	Skirmist Sept 21 Skirmist Sept 23 Materials			Sklrindal. Sopt. 20 Espeditlos from Camberland Ford (2001-30th).		Sept 27 Skirmish Skirmish	Sept. 28 Mineral a Hill, Ye, ornemitted by Confederate Troops, Sept. 49 Boltel, Form, the into the Tiet Penn, Volunteers through unistake, Scientish.		Schoolsh, Sopt. 39 Operations against Indians from Fort Holesda, New Mexico (Sept. 30th, Oct., 71b).
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		CHRONOLOGICAL LI	2	1)	CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF EVEN IS (1860-1865).—Continued.							į
DATE	EVENT	LAUA PION.	Вопатиоя	PURCE	COMPOSITION OF PORCE COMMANDERS. WILLED W	Wacaben.	Take	NA DE	Tananara Missana. Tananara Missana. Tananara Missanara M	Guna	abquist sastA h	ABYAN-
1861 Oct. 1	Department of New Englind constituted, under command of Major. The Mainter, Department of Proceedings (New Major, 1978 August) or percent by Confederate Steamers in Parallec Sonna			1 15	G. Communication of the Property of the Proper		:	31				
ò		EDSALE'S HILL, VA CHARLESTON, Mo.			and the state of t		9	1	- :	- :		Foderal,
		Springereld Station, Va.	l loar 5	2000 0000	Batterr G. 4th U. S. Artillery, Batury A., 1st Mich. Brig., Gen. Reynolds, F. A. A. A. B.	32 7.5	13	÷		- 1		Federal.
	na of Fonick Church, vn., by reueral Forces.	SPRINGFIRED STATION, VA	1	800 Ps	Colonel Pratt, F.		1	÷	-		1	Fedural.
Det	JAnack on Federal Troque	ALIMOSA, NEW MEXICO EDWAND'S FERRY, MD. BRIEFIA O Hall KY			8	8						Federal Federal
Ç	Continue reported of 2 Canfederate Sciococcu by Steamer South Corre- form off S. W. Pares of Mississippi, form off S. W.	"HICANICOMICO, N. C	1 hours		Lunt Braino, U.S. N 28	:	- 1		-			Federaí.
	BrigGon, Mansüchl, U. S. A., navigaed to command at Hutteras label. Geometric Schooler Alert captured by U. S. Stemmer Flag off Charles. Jun. 8.							-				
-0ct	7 Recognitions from Chira, H1, in Lucas Bend, Mo Myor-Gan, Brenz, Charles Bregger, commund, (C. S. A.) extended over Common and Analysis of Alabaman, (C. S. A.)											
Oet.	8 Attack on Confording Propies. Brigs-don, Silvarian II, 18, A., supersychem Brigs-don, Azdenson in com- manting of the Dometraned of the Compensation.	RELEBORO, KY	20 minutes	<u>.</u>	1 8	23	21		+	1	1	Federal,
Oct.	9 Action	SANTA ROBA, FLA.	bours	200 1400	and B. Volumers, Detachments of Cos. A. 1984 C.d. Wilson, F. Bond U. S. Artillery and Coo. C and E. 3rd. BrizGen. Auderson	20 820	98	÷5	-	÷	Ξ	Federal.
Oct. 10	10 Attack on Fedural Pickers. Brig. Gen. Mitchel, U. S. A., ordered to organize un expedition into	Равсан, Бт.		:	Six Pickein of 4th Cavairy Reginant			N N	÷	+	:	Fruend.
Oct 1	Link Lennessee, 18 Kirning Town Town Town Town Orth Dicks	Harren's Febry, W. Va		:	Organizations not recorded	_						
	general management of the Papertment of the Papertment were Virginia.											1
0er, 15	13/Skirmah Skirmah	BARREN CO. KT. BAYLE'S CROSS ROADS, LA.		40 120	29th N. Y. Volunteeris	:	1	÷	:	1	<u> </u>	ConFd.
		CAMERION, MO		No 250	Shth Indiana Volunteers.)	-	10		:	+	1	Federal,
		UPTON'S BILL, KY.		- Circ	iment, Caplain Herring, F.		:	8	:	:	<u>. </u>	ونعامتها
Oct. 38		IMET GLAZE, No (Shunghal, Heary-)	3 minutes.	40 300	10th and fifth No. Cavalyr and Fromont Battallon Cavalyr 3 20	70	: 8			-		Federal, Fedural,
	Vilinua, U.S.A., superseates Brig. Geu'l Mansfield.				Refer to 100 to	1.5			- 00			Confe
Oet 15	111	DECKWILL B FARM, MO. COTTON HILL, W. VA LENY CHEEK MO.	1 hours	<u> </u>	2		52		: _ :			Federal.
				20	Lieut. Tufts, F	7			<u> </u>			Pideral
Oct. 12	Department of Alchang and West Florida constituted, under con- hand of Maj. Geo. Bragg, U.S. A. 13 Europeannul	Bio Bryer Rindor Mo.	16 minutes	- 07	Skit Hitaria Volunteers - 24 and 3d Processes (Confed.) Jeff Themsons C	-		22			- :	Couf.d.
		VA	Gif hours	93	lat New Jersey Volunteers. 1 1 1. (Detachasesse from 28th Pena., 3rd Wis. and 18th) Col. Genry, F. 1 1 150			- 01	es :		1	Federal.
				524	General Evans, C ;	-	<u> </u>			1	10	10 Federal,
	Receipture of Lastington.	LEKENGTON, MO.		250 P	PRIS Detachments for Mo Cavality and Hist Dragoons Major White, F		-	İ	-	03	3	Federal
Det 17	les routed.	(FREDERICKTOWN, MC. (anglading skir) anish at brancown		-	2001, 21st, 33rd and 88th [U., fat Ind and 8th Wis Col. Alexander, F.	-	1	İ	-	÷	1	Fedural
- Oct.	малем down the Mississippi River.	WARITENEDERO, MO.			(Organizations not recorded.)							
	in. M. Lavell, C. S. A., supersedes Major-Gen, Twiggs in com- ad of Department No. 1.	ROCKLASTER HULLS, KV										
2 50		BEO HUBRICANE CREEK		07	4(0) 18th Massauri Volunteers.	: Z	20	-	-	-	1	r one Law
	someon to Hunter's Mill and Theraten Station, Va.	Furdenicktown, Mo.	2 hours.	0000	ouzmand Col. Curlin, F 8 200	9,	- 80			*		Fenersi
į		LRESDUNGH ROADS, VA	20 minates	Co. 96	20 mioates I Ca. 800's 17th Miss. Jofanty		60	i	÷	-:	5,	15 Found.
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		CHRONOLOGICAL LIST		1	OF EVENIS (1860-1865)Continued.									
DATE	EVENT.	LOCATION.	Denation	FORCE.	COMPOSITION OF FORCE.	COMMANDERS, B	Entro.	WOUNDED TAKEN III	PRINCE IN	MIDSONO,	1005)	shounds of Arms to ken.	Gons taken Named S Atton TAUN.	
1861 Det. 3	Battle		24 hours 2546	100 2500	(15th and 20th Mass. 40th N. Y. and 71st Penn. Vole, and Battery B. R. Lathley. (87rd 19th, 14th and 17th Obio Vols., 15t Ky. Cav.	Col. Baker, E. Gran, Evans, C. Gen. Schoop, E.	95	226 284		453	:		Confid.	
	Action Signature of the South Carolina coast un- Expendition sails from Annapole, Md, for the South Carolina coast un- ther Mills Gots Shermant, U. S. A. Mills around Bodds F-rev. Md.	Wild Car, KY. Youno's Mell, Va.		150	alry and 1st Olio Battery 3rd Massichasetts Beglands.	u, Zollenkoffer, C.) pt. Barues, F							Federa	
Oct.	Signified. Phys. city and Park (C. S. A. neighed to command of the Dipartment Reposition Temper C. S. A. neighed to command of the Dipartment Big than B. F. Kelber (T. S. A. neighed to command of the Dipartment A. R. S. A. Chankelman, C. M. Mark (Vigina constitution) and the Dipartment of the Dipar	BUTENIA MILLS, MO		31 Vide	(Organizations Not Recorded). Videic Van Alem Cavally?	jor Mix, F				:	:	:	Frdem	
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ର ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦ ବିନିନ୍ଦି	Statement Statement of Arabical Conference of Conference o	GEREN CO., KY. SPERINGERAD MO., V. SOUTH BRANKER BLID, W. V. SOUTH SAKKER BRANKER, W. VA., MIHI Greek Mills) ROANKEY, W. YA., MIHI Greek Mills) 3 hours.	mlastes.	300 2010	General Ward's Prakels Permant's Boly Guani and White's Prairie Souta (20 Amaryland Infanty Generals) (20 Amaryland Infanty Generals) (20 Amaryland Infanty Generals) (20 Amaryland Infanty Generals) (20 Amaryland Control on Maryland Vols, and Highely (20 Protonus General Bengaley) (20 Amaryland Vols, and Maryland Vols, and M	Zagony, F	8 8	17 El 81 El 15	37 10 500			1 1 8	Confd, Federal Couffd, Federal	
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9 9	20 Experience to Futton, Ac. Skirnell S	Liverel Bridge Ky Bodd's Feiny, Md Woolden, Ky		Bafts. 250 400	(Organizanione nut Recorded.) Federal Seamor, Ittle Ky. Infranty and 8rd Ky. Cavalry Vola		8	-					Fedural	
Nov. 3	(a) The Stream Experition and form Humpton Runtin, W., [8] Stranden, [8]	Mohoastown, Ry Guerranen, W. Va. Copton Hild, W. Va. Rener, Mo.		300	Home Obserds and 1 frompany Ecutacky Volunteers (Organizations on Recorded). (Organizations and Recorded).	SCapt. Porter, F. } {Lieut. Kogum, F. } Lieut. Col. Moreo, F							Federal	
Nov.	Majorden, McPalan accepted having cloth. Whiled Keaff in com- mont of the Armice of the University Stores. Distriction of the Armice of the University Stores. Distriction of the Armice of the University Shape Con-Hindred Convention from Birth Village Conference and Emotion Man, made using the Promised Superdivined Residual and the Professional Conference of Conference Conference of Conference	PLANTE CITY, MO			(Organizations out Recorded)	Colonel Pedge, F.	22		£ :				Evdernl. Federal.	
Nov.	Vision R. E. Jan. C. S. A. Assignate to command of the Department of Sasial Condin., Georgia and East Papella. Coast of Sasial Condin. Georgia and East Papella. Coast of Sasial Condin. (Cond. B. Leo, C. S. A. Assignation of Sasial Condin. M. E. Leo, C. S. A. Assignation of Sasial Condin. M. E. Leo, C. S. S. A. German, C. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S.	LITTLE SANTA FE, MO		120	(4th Missearl Cavalry Missearl Massearl Cavalry Kowada Missearl Batery)	Capt. Slields, F.			130				Cooffd,	
Nov.	Engracement from Particular upon Columbus, Kr. (Pouronarium) from Particular upon Columbus, Kr. (Particular Engracement, Fr. (Particular Engracement, Fr. (Particular Engracement, Fr. (Particular Engracement, Particular Engracement, Particular Engracement, Particular Engracement, Particular Engracement, Material Engracement, Particular Engra	BELJONT, MO	6)5 bours.	3506 6500	Seed 75th, 28th, 15th, 1	Gerin Chrestiam, C. Cripta, Nusker, and Stemble, U.S. Com, S.E. Dapon, F. Com, Tataull, C.	261	23 100	100 2500	9	: 5 \$		11 Fee 22 Coo.	
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runish seditic of B surron artun	No. 9 Conture of the Royal York in Baltrar Channel, Tream Recommendation or relief and blands. S. O. Recommendation or the Revel to University in Base Transport (State 1818-1814). Nor. 9 Reveller on Margine Tour (Apr. 401). Nor. 18 Reveller on Margine Tour (Apr. 401). Nor. 18 Reveller on Margine Tour (Apr. 401). Nor. 18 Reveller on Margine Tour (Apr. 401). Nor. 18 Reveller on North Margine Tour (Apr. 401). Nor. 18 Reveller on Committee Tour (Apr. 401). North Margine Tour (Apr. 401). Department of its Misson of any Department of Kanses constituted. Department of its Misson of any Department of Kanses constituted.	PIRETON, KT. (ITy Monnisio)	1½ bours		23sd, 21st		Col. J. W. Sill, F.	4 410	30	15 2000		99		Foderal	į
artin rest resiel ir at ir at rediti	Norman of the Orio. Wise, Confedente kennings and Tonnesses. Norman of the Orio. Wise, Confedente Shirmin, Shi	GAULEY'S BILDOR, W. VA. TAYLOU'S FORD, TENN 54 bour. 10 TAYLOU'S FURB. W. VA.	½ hour	300	28 Loyal Cit 700 Recruits I	11th Olito Polinateers and that Kentucky Cavelty. 29 Loyal Cilenus. W. Ya. Volunteers. 700 Revenite from all W. Ya. Volunteers. 71th Kransa Create ("Kanas Irritateers.").	{Gen, Cox, F} {Col, DeVillors, F} Capt, Miller, C Jonkios, C	00 mar 0	H 1-8 3	10	12	-	111	Conf'd.	ಶಕ 1
or G Can rmls	5	New Market Bridge, Va			Organiza	Organizations not recorded)	Col. Haya, G		D					Federal	ral,
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odk Podk					S7th and	Tenasyramin regg. (Oil neily J. F. F. F. F. F. F. F. F. F. F. F. F. F.			<u>: 1</u>			<u> </u>		Fedoral	rai.
ration of the contract of the	Nov. 16 Capture and Recentutive of Wagrous and Cattle. Capture of Union foreging party at Doolan's Firm, Vn. Capture of M. Lagradam, C.S. N., nesigned to dayy to Charleston Har- low, S. C.	Cass County, Mo			Federal T	Endernal Troops			9	17		-		11 Con. {2 Fod.	Jon.
fedo ruin		CVERESS BUIDGE, KT. PALLMYHA, MO. BALLS CHIMPOR VA.			Organiza Detachme	Organizations Not Recorded) Detaclment 3rd Missouri Garalry Discoss 14th N. V. & Millin		9 :	3		- 1 1			Federal.	file file Google
uck. ratio	Affile near Warmenberg, Mo. Antacian Steme Patter Fieldy at Princh Landing, Mo. Nov. 190 Operation in the Indian Perintery. (Nov. 10, 1861, Am. 4, 1869). Majoride, M. W. Millerdy, U. S. A. assumes returned of the Department of the Majoride, Major	Wut Court House.			Rgs. Detaclime	Detacliment 1st W. Va. Cavalty				19				. Federal	al a
Goo, John Nov. 20 Skirmich Skirmich Skirmich Major Gee Major Gee	Chen, Johnston, C. S. A., calls upon Texanesseo for all Militia and Volumera, C. S. A., calls upon Texanesseo for all Militia and Volumera, No. 1971. Statemark	Buter, Mo Little Sant Fe, Mo Brownspille, KY.		22 :	60 Col. Jack	(Organizations not recorded). Col. Jackson & Regimen.	Col. Burchard, F BrgGn, Hindman,		- 4	· :				Federul	rul.
Part Bar Bar Bar Bar Bar Bar Bar Bar Bar Bar	W. W. Hopps W. Line C. & Stories M. Marshey, Mar. P. Marshey, M. W. Hopps W. Line C. & Marshey, M. W. Hopps W. Line C. & Marshey, M. W. Hopps W. Hopps W. S. M. W. W. Hopps W. W. Hopps W. S. M. W. W. W. W. W. W. W. W. W. W. W. W. W.	PERSAUDIA, FLA	7 hours	1300	S000 S. As	Fateries A. F. L. Jist U. S. Art., Q. Hond K. Gad U. S. Art., Cownesses, S. Art., Cownesses, S. Art., Cownesses, S. Art., Cownesses, S. Manner, and Cost. On Additionary, Administers, and Federal Lipson and Editionary, and Pederal Lipson and Editionary.	Col. Havey Brawa, F Flag Officer McKezu, Geo. Bragg, G		9	- 00				. Federal.	oral,
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realist realist s Shill Sour	New 2016 Stemmind	DRANESTILE, VA. HUNTER, SM. MILGA VA. FARINESTORICE, LITTLE BUTE, MO. FARINEST COURT HOUSE, VA.	7 Cos C. 1 Squ	7 Cos C 1 Squ	m 125	7 Co. Co. Fu. Property 18, 18, 18, 18, 18, 18, 18, 18, 18, 18,	(Capt. Bayard, F. Capt. Farley, C., Capt. Bell. F.		63	1.11	4. 03. 03. 03. 03. 03. 03. 03. 03. 03. 03	8. ⁶⁹	Redoral. Cosfd. Cosfd.	Federal, Confd, Confd,	in property
nuo2	Reconnulssance of Federal Troops from Springfield, Va.					77th and 61st N. Y. Begineuts	Col. Cone, E.				_		_		}

1997 1998			CHECKING TO STORY THE	5	1		CHACACOLOGICAL LIST OF EVENTS (1990-1995);—Continued	nnea.										
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Engagement Eng	1				ŀ	-					-	3	-			-		
Experimental Comparison C	Or. S	9 Engagemont.	BLACK WALNUT CREEK, MO.		4 Co.		Beouti Cavaley	7	Major Boneh, F.	2-	17		17			Įž.	Fish put	
Solution of the Company of the Compa		Engageneral. Briz. sien Schooleld, U. S. A., assumes command of the Missouri Mill.	NEW MARKET BUIDGE, VA		9	35 Princ	35 Prince Edward Cavalry (Confed.)	-	raku DeKar, A. D.C.			10	÷			<u> </u>	Federal.	
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Strain Action Department and Percentage Strain Action Department Strain Action Str		In this State of Rainess. Skirmide.			98	10 Srd N	and Now Jarsey Volunteers		of, Taylor, F	-	:	- 1		- :	- ;	- G	Federal	
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Siling class Windows are Confedence and Confedence Sevence		Bugagiqueat.	VIENNA, YA		1 Squ 3	99 Delac	hmunt 3rd Pennsylvania Cavalty	:	upt. Bell, F		6		00	-	49	- ē	Conffd.	
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Solventian of the control of the con		Schonnical (stronga car carrent fatta, mc., (641-344). Majar-dea, Rardeu, C. S. A., assumes command of the Central Army of (feet left).				_												
Signment		Second in vicinity of Russulville, Ky (füll-80th), Begondtinn to thunouble, Furna mark Pranaville, Vo. Expedition to Port Reyal Forey and Boundort, S. C.							1000						_			
Painter Pain		Unitaria of Confederates. Strinible Skirminka Skirminka	блавоом, Мо. Комкек, W. Va. Вли No. 5, С. & O. Самал.			(Orgina)() 13sh)	innent Federal Caralty algations not recorded.) dass. Rugimen and an illinois Regimen		Capt. Sweener, C.							8 8	Federal.	
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Silvenish			UNION HILLS, MO		Dieto	(Organ	nzations and recorded.)	_	Col, Cooper, C §							_ 3	- Paris	
Signature Comparison Comp	o o		BENTHAND, MO				and Illinois Cavalry and Infantry.		Liest. Col. Ricoles, F (1		- :	: -	12			3 &	Feloral,	
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Extraction of the class State of State		in Bry and Meetesippi, east of Pascagoula River, included in rincut of Al-bams and West Florida.	SHADWYJEUE, AY			Organ	lizations not recorded.)			-								
Comparison Com	ć. 1	Safrinal I	BUPFALO MOUNTAIN, W VA., also; CAMF ALLEGUAN, W VA.	hours	1750 201	0 (9th	orations not recorded.) and 13th Ind., 25th and 32nd Obio and a. Vofa.	2nd W. § Br	igGen. Milroy, F	57	20 107	96	- :	-	- 1	<u></u>	Fideral	
ROUGENT SERVON, K.P. (Mundothe)	0 0	Weig, riest Sibby, C. S. A., usuaurs command of the Forces on the Up- New Half friends under his New Mexico and Artzona, Anna in Rome Co., W. Yu. Yu. Chiga. or of the Shorp Trifings																
Cutatories Islando S. C. Cutatories Islando S. C. Cutatories Islando S. C. Cutatories Model and Cutatories Model S. C. Cutatories Mode	1 '0	Expedition to Mendow Bluff, W. Va. (1501-21st), Acknowled Operations against Dam No. 5, Cleesqueake and Otto Canal, Action.	ROWLETT'S STATION, Kv. (Mumforday)		- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	band	Sad ledians Volunteers		Col. Wibich, F)	65	33	3		:		- E	Fedoral	
Microre, No., (Streves Mond and			CHISHOLMS ISLAND, S. C.		:		aizstions not recorded.)		con. terry, con.									
POINT OF ROCER, MD	2	8 Shruish	Milrond, Mo, (Shawaca Mound and)	-	6		127th Olio and Stli, 18th, 22nd and 24th Ind. Vols., 31st Kan, Cavalry and Int Iown Cavairy, adelach- ment U. S. Cav, and 2 Bat, let Mu, Light Ar.,		Gen, Pape, F	es es	80	:	120	÷	Ī	1000 Federal	dorad	
DRANNESTILE, VA HUDONS, MG	9	o, Springs, Ky.			\$Co.8 2		ylvania Regiment.		Col. DeKorpomar.	- 2				-		&_	Federal	
DRANESSTILE, VA HOUN HERBOON, MO. 1604 160		darbor, S. C.					Sel. Seh. 10st. and 10st. Bank. Pann.	Posowe 1	as McCall F	-								
	ec.		DRANESTILE, VA HUDSON, MO.	- Pour	: 29	90 Detag	orps, lat Penn. Artillery and let Penn.	Cavaday. § Co	ajor McKee, F.	<u> </u>	8 G 2 G	10 8	00 1-			2 6	Pederal.	
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		CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF	5		EVEN IS (1860-1865)Continued	o)Continuea.								
	RUENT	LOCATION	DURATION	PORCE	COMPINITIO	COMPINITION OF FOURE.	COMMANAMENTS	Kitto. Wo	UNDED.	MARCHES DE	WOUNDED. TAKENDY MISTING	601 600 600 600 600	6 tai	1 5
Dark				F. 0.				E C. 2	C.	F C.	D d	GD (ak	N In	trus
1861 Dec. 22	Skirmin	New Market Buidge, VA6 hours		- 50	20th New York Volunteers.	3	Col, Max Wrber, F.	:				_		ŀ
Dec. 2	i to Lexingtin Ma	DAYTON, Mo		-	(Organizations not recorded.)			_						
Doc. 2		WΑρεβασκο, Μη		- 1	. Мінконті Ношы Спитін,									
Dec. 2	ards Furfay Curt House, Viv., (24th, 25th). , Cardis, D. S. A., assigned to connaced of Southwestern Dis- f. Moreovel.													
	Skranish Skirmish	CHERRY RON, W. VA. FORT FREDERICK, MD.			Organizations not recorded.) (Organizations not recorded.)			_						
Dec. 3	Expendition to Danville, Mr. Skirmich	САМР ВОУЛЕ, КУ		Pkts 600	Federal Troops.		Major Ourley, E	15			- 1		Fodorat.	M.
•			_					-	_					
Dec. 3	Dec. 27 Skirmish Tree, 29 Expedition to Comp Donar-gard and Viola, Ky. (28th-31st).	HALLSVIELE, AlG.		906	Lee . is Tremps Protein Catairy and a Companies Snarpsmosters	o Companies Sharpshooters	Capt. Johnson, C.)	Nega N	:	:	-		Federal,	raj,
	:	MOTEST ZION CRURCH, MO	td boar.	150 Ho 20 Ho 30 Ho	150 100 Birge's Sharp-shooters and 3rd Missouri Cavelry 2 Sade, 769 3rd Kentorky Cavelry		Col. Doney, C	8 150 11 KANY 7 340 9	1	: :		105	Federal,	i z
Duc. 2	nuri Ilmas), W. Va, occupied by Union Forces, ille (Braxon Court House), and Sixtunishes in Clay, sheer Courties, W. Va, (20th—20tt), series, Mo,, and Attack on Scenner (1/t) of Alton.						Col. Forrest, C							5
1862 Jan.		PORT ROYAL, CMSA RIVER, S. C	65	2000 3000	\$ 5 Cambonts, 3rd Michigan, 47th, 48th and 79th New	47th, 48th and 79th New F	Flag Offi, Du Poot, F. Com. Rogers, F. 2	00	21	-	-		Federal.	Ę
	Expedition from Marristown to Dayton and Rose Hill, Mo., Skirmish on come and heateneders of Dayton (194-26)		_		ALTERNATION DESCRIPTION ((B	rigGen, Stevens, F					_		
	Sommers of Forts McRee and Barraneas, Pensacota Harbon.			- !			Col, H. Brown, F. J.		63			_		
Jun.	Skirmish,	IUNNEWELL, MO	Ī	- 9	4 Composites of 10th Missouri Cavalry.	Cavalry.			-			-	_ :	
		HUNTERSYBLE, W. VA.		25	Indiana Cavatry			:	n,	. as		:	Federal	e e
	nany Bamilton to Big Bethel, Yn	(SLANES CROSS ROADS, W. VA)							:					;
Jen.	Sklrutshee	GREAT CACAPON BRIDGE, W. VA.		÷	30th [Hinois Volunteors,	99th Iffinois Volunteers,	upt. Houker, F		:	-:-	-	Ė	Federal.	Ė
	Skirndsh	ALPENS DEPOT, W. V.		- 1	(Organizations Not Recorded)									
Jan.	o Operations in Jojaneon and La Fraveto Conducts, Mo. Bondand ment of Hancels, Md. (5th-6th), Benediated ment of Handling, V. S. A., neutrine commund of the St. Louis filter, State. States											_		
Jan.	District.			- :	42nd Ohio, 4th Ky., and 388		Col, Garffuld, F 2	2 3	-	- :			Federal.	Ę.
	Skirmlsh	BLUE GAT, BURE ROMNER, V.	Ī	300	3000 14th, 5th, 7th and 8th Ohio and 14th Indiana Vols., and 1st W. Vn. Cavaley.	and 14th Indiana Vols.,		15	69	.:	-	£5	Pederal.	į,
	Skrinish Special of North Carolina constituted, to be consusaded by Brig- tion Jenselle, U. S. A.	JENNIES CREEK, IN		67	4 composites at 1st West Virgi	tula Cavalry	Colonel Kultes, F 2			-			Federal.	Ĕ.
Jan.	S. S. irrated.	Pishtisa Catter, KY	<u> </u>	. 8	(Organizations not reended.) [19th Iowa Vois., Deinchal	(Organizations not recorded.) (16th Iowa Vois., Demokatents, 11th 26th and 22od) Con Deserved E	Description of the	2			_		Confd	3
		DRY FOLKS, CHEAT BIVER, W. VA.		8 :	I company West Virginia Cavalry	valey		:		:				ì
	Action	SILYER CREEK, MO. (Rosa's Tsoyard)		120 1000	Detachments fat and 2nd l	Detachments 1st and 2nd Mo., and 4th Olito and 1st Major Torrence, E. Iona Cavalry.		6 40 IS	8	88		-6	200 Frderat.	rad.
JAD.	P.Skirucish, Cortoxpus, Mo.	Энгимите, Мо.		98	1st Kansan Cavalry	3	Capt Meriman,F		-	- 1	:		Coufu	Ð
JAO. 1	Jac. 10 Engregement.	POHICE RUN, VA MIDDLE CHEEK and PHESTONBURG, KY	9 haurs 2100	001	1900 40th and 42nd Ohto, 14th and 22nd Ky. Vols	1 22 ad Ky. Vols		2 27 25	1	32		i	Federal.	Ti
	Expedition into Kentucky from Coiro, Ht. (10th-21st)			2000	(16th, 18th, 27th, 29th, 36th Infunity, 2 Batteries Lig	(16th, 18th, 27th, 29th, 36th, 51st and 48th Regre of Brig. Gen. McCler-Infantry, 2 Batteries Light Artiflery, 0 Companies and E. Sand, F.	rig Gen. McCler- mand, F.			_	_			
Jan. 1	The Trans-Mississippi District of Department No. 2 organized under remaintend of Major-Gen. Early Yan Devis, C. S. A. Jan. 17 The Burnside Expedition calls from Hompton Reach for the Const of			-	Old Branch									
	North Carolina Department of New West, Fla., constituted under command of Brig													
Jan. 1 Jun. 1	Jan. 12 Expedition to Logan Court House and the Guyandotte Valley, W. Vn. (2th-2504). Jan. 13 Expedition service at Hitterns false.			-	37th Uttle Volnateers		Cul. Siber, F							
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Jan. 12 (Proc. Cont.) Benealdo, U. S. A. sextamor extananal of the Depth Ann. 12 (Proc. Cont.) Benealdo, U. S. A. sextamor extananal of the Depth Ann. 12 (Proc. Cont.) Benealdo, U. S. A. sextamor extananal of the Depth Ann. 12 (Proc. Cont.) Beneal of the Cont. 12 (Proc. Con.) Beneal of the Cont. 12 (Proc. Con.) Beneal of the Cont. 12 (Proc. Con.) Beneal of the Cont. 12 (Proc. Con.) Beneal of the Cont. 12 (Proc. Con.) Beneal of the Cont. 12 (Proc. Con.) Beneal of the Cont. 12 (Proc. Con.) Beneal of the Cont. 12 (Proc. Con.) Beneal of the Cont. 12 (Proc. Con.) Beneal of the Cont. 12 (Proc. Con.) Beneal of the Cont. 12 (Proc. Con.) Beneal of the Cont. 12 (Proc. Con.) Beneal of the Cont. 12 (Proc. Con.) Beneal of the Cont. 12 (Proc. Con.) Beneal of the Cont. 12 (Proc. Con.) Beneal of the Cont. 12 (Proc. Con.) Beneal of the Cont. 12 (Proc. Con.) Beneal of the Cont. 12 (Proc. Con.) Beneal of the Cont. 12 (Proc. Con.) Beneal of the Cont. 12 (Proc. Con.) Beneal of th	artment of rp, Tenn, alles, Mo. alles, Mo. Naturalles, Mo. Helmand, Felland, Felland, rect to German of the Army Fell Army Fell army Fel			P C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C	The Hance Volunceer, 7th Illinois Caralyr.	COMNANDERE	2	<u>a</u>		GOD COOK	God G	basid 6110 mydef	Aland Salar Tables Tables
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change are trip filed School S				7- 22	10th Had, Vols, and 1st Ky, Carwiry. [John Mes, 17th, 18th, 20th, 35th 58th and 29th, Tenn, 18th Ahabana (Confederates). at Massouri Carwity.	Bg. Geo. Thomas, F.) MajGeo. Celtron-den, C. Capt. Fuller, F.	55 · .	125 207 :109			22		Federal Federal
(during Haurgraph C. S. A. of Hallian, K.). [Infigure, Whiten, C. S. A. and Hallian, Whiten, C. S. A. and Hallian, C. Samuel Janes, C. S. A. and Onderstein man Created Tr. E. Onderstein man Created Tr. E. Andre to Cooper Bright, V. and More Deb. Poli, and D. Erych, More Endy Britter, Stephen Endy and Den C. Stephen More Endy Britter, Stephen Endy and Endy More Man Cooper Britter, Stephen More Man Cooper, More More Man Cooper, More More Man Cooper, More More Man Cooper, More More More Man Cooper, More More More More More More More More	deted from the Folumac District to Co. Signals to commund of the Army of Ma. A., resigned to commund of the Army and Lelumon (Am. 2814, Feb 2nd.), and Lelumon (Am. 2814, Feb 2nd.) A., assumes command of the Teras A., assumes command of the Teras				Virgilis (Berta) Statemen, Capt. Cattrill command Confederate and Missouri Cavatry. Wrights Initialize of Missouri Cavatry. Wrights and Missouri Cavatry. Peaceral Gaubenta Officers. Severa Jame II. Smith Promother, Eden and Wickers World, and Federal	Cal. Stewns C. LianCol. Wright, F. Can. C. B. Wright, F. Can. C. B. Davis, B. C. S. Wright, F. BrigGn. Wright,					-		Fodoral.
Adda a Cocquin Brighy V., (Alm. 20th. No. 2dd). Ergold Mischold Erl Van Cre Strendisch Strendisch Strendisch (Cocquin V.) (Turkel From Strendisch (Turkel From Stre	ion to Blue Springs, Mo. A., assumes command of the Trans		- 1 1	Cav3	Cav., 2 Companys 1st Oblo Cavaly;	The Older 1st. aut. C. Lieu. Col. T. C. A. Surite. F.				or			
Strombia. Call Az 71,000 mm in the National Coll Az 71,000 mm in the National Recommissance in Fort Expedition to Florence, Ala Coppure of Fort Henry, Twan Recommissance of Fort Henry, Twan Recommissance of Fed. Troups	M	-				Capt. Oliver, F. }	-	21					
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	Expedition to Florence, Als. (Oth-Utile). Capture of Fort Henry, Penn. Recommodissacro of Fort Troops to Wright Erver, S.C., under Maj. Banci.		11 hours.	. 2000	celeni skenners Tyler, Lexington and Concloga Federal timboats Kacz, Carondeld, St. Louis, Cin- cinnett, Conclogat, Tyler nod Lexington	Lleut, Com. Phelps. U. S. N Brig Gun. U. S. Graut, F. Fing Offi, Foote, F. Geor, Tilghama, C.					<u> </u>	3 :	Folora), Foloral,
Expedition to Flat Itili and Ita Brig Alva, B. R. Johason, C. S. Skrausch. Skirmish.	Papelline De Flait IIII and Ilmare's Mill, Va. Fifty claim, R. Addairon, G. S. A., newares command at Fort Donable Natural Statement of the Company of Teach C	The Bluestone, W Va. Liny Cheek, Va.	8 6	6 Sqd C		Mirjor Moss, F Lient. Col, Peters, C	-		+			<u>~</u>	.oofd.
Battle, Marial Law declared theorgident the State of Kanasas Affair in Redien, Mo.	Remain The State of Kansans.	Roasone Haast, N. C	, dogre, 148	3900	hell, Distances, Sone and Selection, London, School, Louise, Louise, Louise, Life, Unimediate Perry, Biderrater, "May Berlin, Developed Certification, Statement, Parish Selection, Certification, Statement, Peter, Primers, Printer, Titled, Chanser, Brid, Sale, 344, 546, 244, 244, 244, 244, 244, 244, 244, 2		37 23	3	- 65	2	9 9	Ĕ	Foders
9 Brig. Ara. Pillaw. C. S. A. ange Skiranoda.	Dunelson, Tenn.	Чарангівдэ, Мо. Кызавети Сту, Х. С.			Underseriter, Louis ana, n. Udlay City, Purham. Morse, Watchend, and	Lieut, Cof, Wright, F	71	* :	c) c) ;				Foderal, Federal,
Skirmlelt Occupation of Edisto Island, S. v.	Skirmishi. Reb. 11 Occupation of Edinal St. C., by Polerni Forces	BARINWELL ISLAND, S. C.	<u>ā</u>	Pikts	_	Capt. Dimock, E.] {Lieut. Foot, F}						_ <u>\$</u> _ <u>\$</u>	Federal. Federal.

		CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF EVENIS (1860-1865),-Continued	isi or	EV	NTS (1860-1865)	Continuea.									
DATE.	EVENT.	LOCATION,	DURATION	FURCE.	COMMISTRON OF FORCE.	FOICE.	COMMANDERS.	Kitekn.	Woundsto	C Phu	PARENDY MESTIN	Mrseinn	anni Garan	annis) audai audai annis in andai	Abrass Taug.
1862 Feb. 11 Feb. 13	Feb. 11(11th, 12th.) Operations at Armans Bay, Texas. Feb. 12(12th, 12th.) Surge of Fore Descious Texas, Sternard.	Spectropylead Mo.			BrigGon. Curtis' Commond		Bric. Gen. Curtin. F.	67				-			Foderal
Fob. 18 Fob. 14	resumes command it Fort Douclson, Tenn.	FORT HEIMAN, KY BEAUMERS GAR, W. VA. BLACKERS GAR, W. VA.		509	Thegr. or Collectrists. (1) The and Hernden's Bandons (Confederates). (67th and Co. A. 98th Virgina Vols. and Federal Cavalry Col. 17 at No. 65th 17 Co. 65th 17	(Cunfederates)	Llent. Col. Miller, C., BrigGen. Lander, F.	- =		n :		92			edoral. Federal,
	Skirmanl Skirmanl Atlack an Confederate Prodis. Atlack on Confederate Pickets	Char Luer Ford, No. Maisurfield, Mo. Cumberland Oar, Tenn.			Cont that Total Contro	ontmund. Ct.	ipt. Monigent ry, F	6110		20 CS 20 CS	- 11	- !!		124 (24	Federal. Federal.
Feb. 15	Brigade, U.S. A., resigned to compasse of the Destrict of West Tennesses. Brigade, Sherman, U. S. A., nasigned to command of the District of IGBrigade, Schedold, U. S. A., nasigned to command of the District of IGBrigade, Schedold, U. S. A., nasigne reammand of the Pightet of				_										
	n, Ky., by Confederates and	Version Down Ct.	100		Troops of BrigGen. Buell's Army. Interchance Sel D. 1 Boret. A Confidence of Control of the C	ny.									1
	Action (16th-22d.) Expedition from Calro, III., to Eastport, Must. Skirmall.	FLAT CHEEK, Mo	Trion		Federal Troops	Dicagnation of the control of the co						1 1		1 1	Federal.
Feb. 10	Feb. 16 Action	Ротг'я Пав, Анк		-	{Wright's Battalion Miss Cavalry, 3rd III, Cavalry, } 1st Mo. Cavalry, Majur Bowen's Battery.	and was	Lieut, Col Wright, F.	-	03	-	ij	-:		<u>[84</u>	Federal.
	Engligeneel	(Artan) Fort Dokeson, Texx		15,600 10,090	The magazine, K.; 11th, 23th, 14th, 24th, 18th, 18th, 18th, 18th, 24th, 18th,	i, Blat and 44th Ital., San, H. Nick, Skilt, and S. Skilt, Shi, Shi, Shi, Shi, Shi, Shi, Shi, Shi	rig -General U.S.] Grad, F	7, W. W. W. W. W. W. W. W. W. W. W. W. W.	1735			150	9		Federal,
Feb. 17		SUGAR CREEK, ARE		:	but said 6th Mesonri and 3rd Illinois Carafry	nois CavatryBi	BrigGen. Cartis, F., 13	13	12	1	1	:	1	-	Federal.
100	FOR J. SEATTH-SHI. Action (18th.) Expedition to Mount Verson, Mo.	BENTUNVILLE, ARK.		30	An Onthe work 155. [An Indian work 155. [An Indian work 155. [An Indian work 155. [An Indian Work 155. [A	oost Bussars, and Capt. } Br	BrigGen. Asbath F P Col. Rector, C. Capl. Madged, F	- 1 1		8; ·				33	34 Federal.
Feb. 1	(18th-cut, Expedition to Whiteon, A. C. West Barten, M. Est Planks, Mo. Overpaine of Chriswilli, Ten., by Federal Forces under Gen.	VEST PLAINS, MO.		505	Sni lowa Cavalty, 6th Missouri Cavalty		LieatCol, Wood, F.	œ :	Ė	8 (3)	:	÷		8	Federal.
	Crau. (19th, 20th.) Expedition into Curitivek Sound, N. C. Skirnish	WINTON N. C.		: 00	U. S. Gunboat Delarare	875	E 64.	:			1	-	- :	-	Fideral,
Fob, 3		ALVERDE, NEW MEXICO (Fort Gralg)	11 hours.		Deachments of its, 2d and 5th Now Maxico Vols., 1st. N. Max. Cwardry and 2d Col. (Nowiby, Determents Col. Carby, F. Frit and 10th U. S. Infantry and Hall's and (Gen. Sibley, C.		:	98 36	160 150	150		-12	4-		Conl'd.
Feb 25	Feb 22 Engegement, September to Vienas and Plint Hill, Va.	ARANSAS BAY, TEXAS.			2 Federal Nesem Laurelies 2 Federal Nesem Laurelies 5th Penn Covalty (funerou Dragona)	Rgoons CC	14		- 11	0		÷		- 14	Fedoral.
Feb. 23	Heydran Armold III S. A. surrender Colonial Barroy Brown in con- mand of the highermore of Further. 20 Congraine of Experiential Art. in Federal Foundation of Experiential Reveal and Suppose Channel, S. C. (202-20th.) Exeministrate on Workship, Prent, by Confederates and Occupation by Federal Forest of Staglia.	AUDITERATES, BIOL.		23	(organizations nas recondent) 8th Mchigan Volanteers	ರ :	Capt. Ely, F.						Z,		
	Configuration of this Uniformity of the Army of the Misperger B Physics of the Uniformed and the Communication of Majorden B F Baller, U. S. A., assumes contained of the Army of the Mis-														
Feb. 2	Fob. 23 Siltramile. [263, 241]. Recommender to Pen Bilgge Prartie, Mo., and Skrimski. [264, 264]. Recommender to Pen Bilgge Prartie, Mo., and Skrimski. [Attunck on Pederal Pickets.) Affair set.	Masun's Neck. Va Mingo Creek, Mo Lewis's Chapel, Va		4 888	17th N. Y. Volunteers. Miscouri Monatoin Rongors. (Organizations not recorded.) (Organizations not recorded).		Capt. Richardson, F		-	-00				_ <u>f4</u>	Fedoral
Feb. 3	Stiffmulia 28 (Standard), Recommissing from trecevitic, Mo, and Skirmidal most St. Ermistellio. Skirmida, Londonia Co., Yu. (Feb. 5051-May 0th).	New Mading, Mo.		200 200	Organization and year-colod). Organization and year-cope (2a) of Market Market (2b) of Market Market Market Leaper's Cope Market Milliar, Market Copial Coperation federates. Artifley, Sight Femasylvenia federates).		Major Cleadenning, F. Col. J. W. Hearr, E. Capt. Montgoin: J. Mai. Rose, C. Mai. Rose, C.	H 47 60	01 6-	- 10	0 1- 11			Confa	Confd.
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20.00	ECENTAL STATES	LOCATION.	Dunation	-	COMPOSITION OF FORCE.	COMMANDERS.							-
ZIV.	AND VALUE OF			Ç.			. E	E C. F.	C. F. C. F. C.	.;	P. C.	10 10 10 10 10	TADE.
20 co		NAMIVILLE TENN			E	Capt. Moreno, C.							
3 3 3 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	Fol, 2000 10. Major Grie, McConn, C. S. A. nasumos cummand at Madrid Board. Fol, 99 Operations at New Madrid, Mo., and Island No. 10, and Deceent upon Union City. Term. (38th-April 8th.) [Flagths Expedition with from Warsow Sound.	111111111111111111111111111111111111111			-								
< 23	a Major-Gen, Bragg load West Plorida,	OSAGE SPIRKOS, APK		:	(Offganizations not received) (Federal Onnibasta Lexisation and Ther. and 32d 141.)	Brow Gen. Cullant. F.	~						
Melt 1E	1.Engagement	PITTSBURGO, TENN. SIRESTOWN, MO.			Vals. 7th Cnaulty. 10th Infantry Illinois Volunteers.	Col. Montos, C.	03	ت ا			70	50	Federal.
Meh, 9E	us, Ky., by Confederates and Occapation by al-3a.); in Your Moxico, by the Federal Forces.				f Sta Jown, 59th Ind., 28th sad 43rd. Ohio tafastry and	Gran Pours R	-	-					
n est	, Azk	MARTINEBURO, W. YA			(Organizations not recorded.)				9,	: ;_			60 Federal
: U				t:	56	Capt. Aragon, F.)	- 1	-	- 1	Ċ	- 1	:	00 Confa.
	Anable faland, Fib., concusted by the Confederate Forces. Gan, R. E., Lesy, C. S. A., asked to Relational, Va. Gan, H. A., and M. and			50	Feleral Troops	Col. McBlair, C. Copts Ludlow and fielden, F.		7	ő			8	
Note:	Scott infing a darcae, "Tigo and conques concern, so, two-tree Admentioners of Statt Fe, New Marker, but Februar Forces. Major-Gent, Pontlairon, C. S. A., atennies comband of the department of South Carolina, deepgia and Enal Florida.												
Mcl. 68		BUNEER UILL, VA			(Organizations Not Recorded).	Br. Gen. A S. Will J.			- :	i	- 1		Federal
on at	Skiradali,	Рошск Спупси, VA		93	30 63rd Pennst Ivasia Volunteers,	Lient, Col. Morgan,F.	e5	-	-	1	-		Coul'd,
10 X	rd, C. S. A., assumes command of Coalederate Army of dipi.	BENTONYDLE: ARE			(Organizations not recorded)		as a	à	-				
	(b-88b.)		-	7	00 The Army of the Southwest 111th Mo., 20th and 3rd Mich. Cav., 1 11th Mo., 20th and 47th 10., 2nd and 3rd Mich. Cav.,	Brig -Gen. Curtis, F. Br., Gen. Plummer, F	208, 1,00	G1 .	290	800	5		Federal Federal
a color				100	4. Jef Mo Tagail Arthirey, one company Engineers.) 4th Massach (Awaley Lat Massach (Capi, Madiew F. Lat Massach (Capi, Windiamelber F.	Capt. Ludlow, F.		40.00					Fedoral.
, on_					Colors Cavalry, Mathuw's Battery, 46th Penn. and	(Lia.Col. Ashby, C)	22	:	- 3	:		÷	Fivloral
J- 144	Operations in Soline Co., Mo. (701-1001). Wittin and of the Conicidents forces from Expansion. Danishing Man- ness and decorates. Vo. (71-1001). Federal chance in Controllib and Manness, Va. (21-201). Adverses of the Federal Porces to Centroville and Mannesses, Va. (21-			:	Federal Troops.	Col. Kaiser, F.	:		<u>e</u>	=		<u> </u>	Confd.
	Recutary Reconnections on the Savannah River and to Elba Island, (7th-11th.) Attack of Federal Combons on Bitteries, from Liverpool Point to Bord's Holli, and at Appin Creek, Faviound.			371		LieutCol. Jackson,F.							, June
Moli. 6	Stackenfolkswitch From Shill Falketh V. Bern. Merganich Operations neer Nasheriby, Tean. Operations noon follow the Object of the Company of	MESCERICE CUTY, LA		: 12	21 at Why. Voly. and Hit Oilo Cavalry. Betachment Wood's Buttaling.	Maj. J. alyo, F.		-	G2				Federal
2.11	Decignation of Leveberg, Ve. by the Federal Forces. Shirman's Division pulparks at Padacah, Ky., for the Tonnessee Hiver. Averal Engagement in Hampion Roads, Ve., and Pastraction of J.				(Federal Frigates Comberland, Congress, Manch Flux Off. Marsing, F.)	Flug Off. Marston, F.		9					Suff
- 55	the renefal Figure Confession and Stoped Nat Foreignfall by the Confession renefall Figure (hereby the Myratone). Occupation of Clustenenge, Team, by the Confession for confession and Confession of Confession of Confession and Confession of				Zonuble.	Flag Offi, Buchasan,C. Brig. Gon, Floyd, C.	2		-				
	Expedition towards Purdy, and Operations about Grump's Landing, Trau. (9th-14th.)						-			_			
Mcb. o		SANOSTER STATION, VA. GRACKER WITTER PIKE, TESK. BIG CREEK, MO.		3	40 let Zousdang noverteen Coolederree), Capt. Scott, C. Capt. Coolederree, Capt. Wholmsteller, Capt. Wholmsteller, Capt. Wholmsteller, Capt. Scott, C. Capt. S	Capt. Scott, C	22 :			- 11		:::	Federal.
101	samues command in East Tennessee.			98	5 let love Cavalt	Lieut, J. D. Jeokn. F	-	. 4					Federal
F 11		Paris, Tenn. Stedienson b Station, Va.			Detachment 5th love Cassiry, and lat Nebrake Capt. Croft. F. Cassiry and Bat. K. Is Missouri Artillary	Capt. Croft. F					1	-	Federal
	Wineleaster, Va., abandoned by the Confederates and occupied by the Federal Forces. (11th-13th.)						_		_				

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10 parament of Westers Virginia surged into the Mountain Depart 10 parament of Westers Virginia surged into the Mountain Depart 10 parament of Westers Virginia surged into the Mountain Depart 11 parament of Westers Virginia surged into the Mountain Depart 12 parameters of Komes of the Misseria of the Misseria of the Mountain of the Mounta			COMPOSITION OF FORCE.		COMMANDERS.	Kutzu.	Wовире	PHIVON	WOUNDED PRIFORTS MISSING.	ING.	920 920	nne nde nde nde nde nde
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Squarest Color Rts, No. (1410-1616) Accessometer Color Rts			Eagineers				:	:	-			SS SHAM Frederical
Majorica, Pontarion, C. S. A., sequel to constant of State it in the state of the present of the state of the		:	2nd Tonnessee Volunteers		Colonel Carter, F.	-	:			-	-	Federal
the characteristic Department and Brighton Trajer C. S. A. new feltine are an interestic Department and Brighton Trajer C. S. A. new mental of the Manual Department of the Senter A. A. new mercanism of the Manual Department of the Senter A. A. new mental from the Manual Department of the Senter A. A. new mental from the Manual Department of the Senter A. S. A. new mental of the Manual Department of the Senter A. New Manual Department of the Senter A. New Manual Department of the Senter A. New Manual Department of the Senter A. New Manual Department of the Senter A. New Manual Department of the Senter A. New Manual Department of the Senter A. New Manual Department of the Senter A. New Manual Department of the Senter A. New Manual Department of the Senter A. New Manual Department of the Senter A. New Manual Department of the Senter A. New Manual Department of the Senter A. New Manual Department of the Senter A. New Manual Department of the Senter Senter A. New Manual Department Department of the Senter S		-	with an t. vois, and a brigade of cavary		co, Stoneman, F	_	_			_		
Planting and Continued and Continued Communication of the Alementa of the Al		_				_				_		
Particle Particle			(51st N. Y., 8th, 19th and 11th Conn., 21st, 23r	1, 24th,)		_			_	_	_	_
International College College		1	57th and 27th Mass, 9th N. J., 51st Peng., 4th and BgGen. Burnside, F. 5th R. I. Vola.	Ith and BgG	en. Buraside, F.	3	380 101	200	-	318 518	-	Federal.
National and of perturbation about chains, Town, 1(1911-1811a). March M		_						_			_	
Agent Chart April 15, Step of Hamil St. 10, Step of Hamil St. 10, Step of Hamil St. 10, Step of Hamil St. 10, Step of Hamil St. 10, Step of Hamil St. 10, St.	-	30 20	Lieut, Turley's Co., Missouri State Militin		Lient. Tarley, F	-	63					Fedoral,
September Sept									_			
Maistania Mais			U. S. Gunbouts Lanker and Asserveria			:	-	-		-	-	Coufd.
	-	1	Boomwille Battaition Mo., Cavalry			5 S	_	· .	1	1	÷	Fodera
	30 minutes	200 000	Just Ohio Cavalry	Vols., BgG	Bg. Gen.Garffeld, F.	·-	:	İ	i	-	-	Frederal
		Cav. 86 569	Cavalry of General Sherman's Division Detachments 4th III. Cavalry and 5th Offic Cavalry.				***	C.5	11			Federal
								_	_			
		Batty	Batty 6 Federal Gunboats and i Martar Boats		Brg. Gn. Trudeux, C.	-	-			-		Coufd.
			Date date of the state of the s		farren, F. F	1	1	2				
			(Organizations not recorded.)							-		
	-	:	Denathment 1-1 lowa Cavalry	Cupt.	Ankeny, F	01	-	İ	-	-		? Ferteral.
	÷	35 4	Mussouri State Militia. 1 4		id Jewell, F.	1 4	-		1	-	:	Federal.
			Jth Kansas Cuvairy		.Col. Cluyron, F.			000	:			Federal.
		-	3rd N. H. Vols, and 3rd R. L. Vols.		Lieut, Col. Jackson, F		_		_			
		-	iana and Commodore Barney.		Col. Stevenson, F.							
		40 100	Missouri Sinte Militia	Lient	Lient, McCulle, F	1 1		i	-		-	Confe
		2300	300 18 East Tenn. 7th Sy., 16th Ohio, 49th Ind., 18t (d., 181 Col. C	Col, Carter, F	-	1.77		-	+	÷	Fedoral
Nel. 22 Skirmish. Plan.			 S Gunlesats Pengnin and Henry Andreas. Organizations and recorded. 	Lient	Lent Rudd, U. S. N. 5	1	:			:	-	Con Ca

										Daysande	100			
DATE.	EVENT.	MOCATHIN.	DURATION.	FOUCE.	COMPOSITION OF FORCE,	COMMANDERS		Kulka, W	WOUNDHD.	TAKEN OT	C. F.	Misserson,	Gons iskes, Stends of Arms takes.	ADTAN
1862 Mel. 23	1802 Mel, 23 Sklrwisk	LITTLE SANTA PE. MO.		300	36 Sod Kansas.		-	-1						Foderal.
Meb 28	Heb 28 Hatue.	Warehester, VA		2500 10,000	00 (11. Volv., 1st W. Vn. and 1st Ohlo and Co. E. 1st	II. Brig. Gen. Shutde.	rde.	103	9	300	ā	57		1000 Federal
1	Affair at, Expedition to Sigmular Sigmular Sight Stages of (SSE-part) 19th Stages of (SSE-part) 19th Stages of (SSE-part) 1st Afragas	SMYRKA, FUA, CANTRAGE RIVER, MO, CANTRAGE RIVER, MO, FORT MACON, N. C.		002	U. S. Artillery, Ja Mich, and Jat. Otto Cev. On Tal Illinois Cavelry Otto Katoses Cavelry Ill Regiments and Il Baltry			- i i-	8 to to	7 8	0	_ : [3	5 6	Canfid. Federal
acu, ci	пфермон	CAMP JACKSON, TRNK		- 1	. (Organizations not recorded.)									
Mch. 25	Sakraiski Expedition in Monitera (Co., No., (33th-28th) and Skirmish en route on the contract of the sakraisky of the contract	Mos gohan Springs, Mo		390	Organizations not recorded.1 +Co. A, 6th Mo. Volv., Capt. Admir'n Co. 6th Mo. Vols ? 2 Cos. Milvin and Section Arillery	Lleut.Col. Blood,	<u> </u>	4-	-	(1)		+	- :	Feeloral,
	Recogniseance from Authorities for the Control of t					Cal. Konnett, F.	4		_					
Meb. 26		APACHE CARON, NEW MENICO				May Chivington,		23	22	: :	-	-	. !	Follerid.
	Action	Post Oak, Mo		8	200 Visgouri State Militia	Caple. Slockton.)	x, C 9	9		9 4	:	: -		F-dend.
	Skirmidi	Gouge's Mill, Mo		255	Of compounds A, B, D and E, Stu MO, Millish Cavally.	(iy and Smith, F.)	h, F.	2 -	6	70				Federal.
Mch. 27	Santa Rosa Island, Fig. (27th-31st.).			_ :	Company L. 1st Artillery, Companies D and Gib N. Y. Vels.	F. Capt. Closson, F.				_				
Jeh. 98	Atteck on Pedrati Uspil) Expedition and Scalt and Aorgan Country, Tean. Met. 28 Recommission and Tea Month of St. Aurustian Crook Ga.	Prhasbend, Va			Portion of Brig. 0cm, Book's communic. Tennessee Infantry and Cavairy (Confederate)	Col. Vaughn, C.		: e	2			1		Fosteral
		Minnight VA			28th Pennylynnin Volunioera.	Col. Gongh. F.	-		1		-	1	Ė	Federal.
				9	Gnor Deiselment Col. Phillips, Mo. Berlinent	Maj. Foster, F.		-						Fodural
	herland dup Campudgn, (Morels 28th–June 18th.) a. Morgan, U. S. A., anestern-state command of Seventh Develon, of the Ohio, and ordered to aperate against Camberland Gap.				0	C Quaptrill, C.								
Seb. 29	Mch. 29 After on Skirmish on the	Edisto folando, S. C		£ °	650 Enfield Battalion, Confd. Holcombe Legion, Confd., 65 Betachnesse 19 fows Cavality and 1st Mo. Artillary	Capt, Thompson, F.	2 3 Sean, F.	: 9	00 A5	S 2	E :	1	= ;	Couf'd Federal.
	The Competeron Armies of Kontracky and the Mississippi consolidated and of the Market As a bolt most ownerships and General Base and several in communal. Maje-defencials Polis Bang, Market Mitthender assigned to the First, Second, Third and Reserve Commerces assigned to the First, Second, Third and Reserve Commerces assigned to the First, Second, Third and Reserve Commerces assigned to the First, Second, Third					(Cod. Parker	٠							
fch 30	Viffairs Gu	Wilmington & Whitemarch Island, Ga.,	-	96	Dengliments 48th N. T. Regt , 13th Georgia Regt.,	Col. Rosa, F.	4 6 5	i	-	-	91	- 1		Conf'd.
	Skfraigh.	CLINTON, Mo.		-	Detactioned let lown Cavalry 197th III. Vols. 15th West Vols. Captain Hetchin		- A	-				-		Federal, Fodorel
delt. 31	Mel. 31 Skiratholt.	Pundy Road, Tenn		70	(Co. I. 5th Oltio Cavalry	Cav. (Col. Picken, C.	ما تا							Confid.
	. U. S. A., assuices contourd of the Department of specificate	P vris, Tenn				Capt Baw, F.								
		Per Hull, Mo Deep Gulle, M. C.			150 Detachaoust 1st Mierari Cavalry	<u> </u>	<u></u>		,	-				Fedural.
Apr. 1	9 :	LITTER SKI, MO.		22	Mindouri Cuvalty.	Copt, Murphy, F.	-	A.12	£1			:	- :	Federal.
Apr. 2	Experient of the Pitcherry Landing, Tena., to Eastport, Miss. and Chilehman. Ah. 2 Hechmoneurer from Capo Grandent to Jackson, Whitewater and Dal-	South B.K., M.G.	÷ —	:	Advance blaund	Cott Caritto, P	:		-	:		:		9000
		WAREBUSTILE, MO. PUTXAN'S FRONT, MO.			Organizations not recorded). [Ali III. Caroling 21st read 38th III. Vols., 16 Ohio) Instery, Coloud Carlia's Brigado.	Col. Toller, F.	-			:		-		Poderal.
A A S	J. Treeps of F. A. sesumes command of Destrict of Kana- er, C. S. A. sesumes command of Destrict of Kana- lained to Bioxi and Pass Circustan, Mus., 80d, Chick Savannah, Teng. to Eastport, Mus., 80d, Chick	-		-	. 23th Pennevivania Volunteers	Col. Geary, F	-	:		09		-	:	Foderal
	xi and	Pass Christian, Miss.		300	1000 9th Conn., 6th Marsachavetta Artillery and Onnboats.	S Maj. Gen. Lovell. C.	ell. C.		69	-	-	-	:	Federal.

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	EVENT	LOCATION.	Denastion	FORCE.	COMPOSITION OF FORCE.	ORCE.	COMMANDERS	Kuled.	WOUNDED. TAKEN BY	D. TAKE	N BY M	Missino,	#1024 \$ #PIGE *(2.43)	Antage Antage	* K V .
DATE.				P. C				, P.	, i	pi,	C. F.	F. C.	ns ns	141	-1015
1862	7-1	Mosterner Texa		8	511 Ohio Coxolry		Col. Taylor, F.			-		_		Endowal	1
Di. 0	Apr. Suranteh	ADAMBULLE, TENN			5th Olio Covalty, 18th, 70th and 72nd Ohio Volunteers.	- FET-8	Liout, Murray, F				02				rd P.J
		BIG BETHEL, VA. LAWRENCERURG, TENS.			75 (28th Obio, 17th Indiana, 3rd Obio Cavalry	- 3	BrigGen. Bascall, F	-	-		-		-	Fede	ora).
54		PITTEBURGE LANDING, TENN	1	-	Gunrd of 78th Obio and Co. B. 72nd Ohlo Regiment	Ohlo Regiment	Lieu, Herbert, F. ?	÷	Œ	2 10 11	=		-	2	13 Fd.
Apr. 5	S Occupation of Ediato Island, S. C., by the Federal Forces.	SAR LUIS PAFE, TEXAS.		ei	3rd Now Foungabire Regiment. 25 13th Texas Infantry (Confederate).		Maj, Perry, C.	- 1	- 1	20	- 1	-	- :	Fede	edoral.
	Singe of Yorktown (April 5th-May 3d.).		(Actual)	-	Second, Tuird and Fourth Corps A:	riny of the Potomac.	dajden. Grant, E)								
Apr. 61	6 Battle. (6th, 7th.)	SHILOH, TENN	19% hours	40.8	46.335 Army of the Tengersee and Army of the Onio, Army of the Mesissippi. (Confedente)			1751 1723 8408 8012	8408.80	: :	2845	£ 959	-	. Foderol	vrol.
	Description from Commonlin Town Lafe	LATHER, VALLEY, N. C.		Cos	13rd Tennessen Regiment (Confed		MGeo, K. Smith, C.	151		-					
Apr. 76	Capture of Island No. 10.						dejGen. Pope, F		i	- 1	- 1	- :	191	. Federal	oral.
	Raid on Contralarate line of communication between Chattaneoga, Tenn														
	Major Gon, Pemberton's command extended over Middle and Eastern												_		
	(7th-8th.) Expedition to	ELIZABETH CETY, N. C.	9)	Co's 2 Cc	3 Co's 2 Co's 9th New York Regiment.		Lieu, Col, Griffin, F., Capt, R. S. Smith, C. 5	- 10		1 73			0.0	Federal.	erol.
	Skirmich	NEWFORT, N. C.		ð	Pickets		Japt. Boothe, C	1	yes		91		-	Conf	rd.
Apr. 8	Skirunsh. S. Oranger of Island No. 10 surrendered at Tiptorville, Town.	FOR S PLANTACION, IN. C.		:	(organizations not recorded.)										
		Уликемевало, Мо. Уливам: Мо.			(Organizations not recorded.)										
	Skirmielt. Sent themel Godie Newtonia Orachy Nepelio and the Valley of In-	MEDICINE CREEK, Mo.		1	A Guard (Federal), a party of Guorillas (Confederate)			-	: 81		1			Federa	eral.
	dia Creek, Mo., and Skirmishes.		-	1			Col. Clark Wright, F								
	Marklat Liny procumed in East Tennusees. Brigéten, Flargan, C. S. A., seugned to constant of the Department							_					-		
	of Mights and Eastern Flurian	ALEUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO		1216	Federal Troops.)	Jol. Canby, F	-		- 1	1	-	-	Fede	Federal.
	Recognolisance from Shiloh Battlefield			: 1	(Detachments Companies A. B and C Misssouri Cay-	d C Misssouri Cav.)	Capt. Flentz, F	0			-	_		Confid	3
Apr.	O'SSUTIBLED. O'SSUTIBLED. O'SSUTIBLED.	OWEN'S RIVER CAT.				<u> </u>	opt. Jefferies, C §								
-	Evacuation of Jacksonville, Fla., by the Federal Forces.						BrigGen. Wright, F								
	nieles, scout to Little Ningra, Hivlery County, No., and scout							- 6	7	13					
	John Humanskane to monter and bring County, Mr. Persons assumes command of Missouri State Fund (Confed-			:											
. 10	Apr. 10 Skirmled.	Fehnandina, Fla		<u>-</u>	40 Detachmants, 9th Maine Begt., 1st Florids Cov., (Confd) { Capi. Baker, F.} { Cupt. Footunsu. C}	Flaride Cev., (Confd)	Capt. Baker, F. }	:	-	-		Ī	÷	Confid.	렫
	Big. Col., Striggs, C. S. A., Sparines Comment of the Library of the Side.				Cook and south N Wilson Oak	and Sell Come Mil.									
-					Maine, 2 companies N. Y. Vol. Engineers, 2 com-		MajGen. Hunter, F?			360			į.	Foctory	(man)
apr. 11	II((10th, 11th,) Bornwardment and Capture of	CORT FULASKI, GA	on nonue.	-	Corps of Engineers, 15th U. S		ĵ:				:		:		
	Occupation of Hunisville, Ala., by the Federal Ferces			- 1	Std Division Army of the Ohio		BrigGon. Mileholl.F	1	Ŧ	200				-	3
	Skitungu Skitungu			600 200	ž ş	es)	JeutCol. Starner, C	00	i					Federal	oral.
1. 10	Apr. 12 (19th, 13th.) Expedition to	BEAR CREEK, ALA			Detachment 4th Unions Covalry, General Fry's) Briends and Couldnats Taler and Lexington	od Lexington	BrigGen. Sherman,F		-						
	Skirmlah. Arnok on Endorul Pletera	LATTLE BLUE RIVER, MO		1	Organizations not Recorded) 73ch Olin Volunteers, 1st W. Vn. Cavalry.		Major Wubster, F	- 1	00		- :		-	Frde	Federal.
Are 18	Expedition from Southern Colifornia, through Arizona, to northwester Torse and New Merice (And 13th, Sent 9th)							_	_						
		GLILETTS FARM, N. C.	1	61	11 103rd N. Y. Infaniry, 2nd N. C. Vols., (Confederate)	ols., (Confederate)	¿Col. Egloffstein, F. ¿Col. Robiuson, C. §	63	C3	00	1	1	-	Fedoral	cra
	Occupation of Decatur, Ala., by Fedoral Forces, Reconnoissances on the Porinth, Miss., and Pardy, Tean., Rosds		:	10	Thielemana's Cavalry		Maj. Thielemann, F	_			-				
	_	Mestavallo, Mo			2 Companies 1st lows Cavalry.									_	
dpr 7		Polagersylles, N. C			(Organization, not Recorded).								_		
-		М. темперация Мо			3nd Missouri Militin Cavalry.									-	
16.30		PERALTA, NEW MEXICO.			Organizations not Specified)		Col, Cauby, F	9	co	77		-	27	. Fedora	orn
ar. 16	of Tuecopia, Ala., by Sedoral Fores.	Pea Ridge, Tenn			(Organizations not recorded.)										
	Skirmish	Lee's Mills, VA.	l ltour	- :	(3rd, 4th and 6th Vt. Vols., 3rd N. Y. Bettery and Brig., Gen. W. Parlure of 5th U. S. Artiller.	N. Y. Bettery and	FG.	35	13	-	1	-	-	Conf'd.	rd.
					(Dancey or one or or over-										

1									-	Day	No. Vina		Ĺ	1
DATE	EVENT	LOCATION	Dekatios	2	COMPOSITION OF FORCE.		COMMANDERS.	Name of	Woen		TAKEN by	Missino.	Miraino, e e e e e	Acres Any
				E. c				2	A O	O. P	F C. F. C.	F. C.	int lat	197
22 12	Apr. 18 Stemiels Stemmels Apr. 17 (Springle)	Savanaui, Tera Whmangon, Ga Puodono's Gal Tera Munteren', Tera		200 Ek	Pata, Federal Caralty. Sti Mich. Vots, and Battery R. J. Amillery. 24 (4th Temperson Lawley (Confederate). 10/generations not preprint.).		Lient, Wilson, F.	82:	98	3 :	: : :	100		Federal Federal
20		Holly Rayell, W. Va. Farmouti, W. Va.			Hitli West Virginia Voloutieem Fleet of Federal War Vessels 2nd New York Cavely Federal Stommer Creatiffer and 3rd N. H. and 53th)	and Soth	Adastral Farragut, F. Gen. Augus, F.	40	22 :					
130	(14)	SOUTH MULE, N C.		: 000	Star Pennsylvaola Volunteers Star Penn, 6th N. H., ishi and 89th N. V. Vols.,	Y. Vols.	Brig Gra. Rena, F }	12 60	n <u>x</u>		: 21	: :		Freezal
81	Shremin Shrenjih Apr. 22 (Zajiure of Federni Lamehos zu Amosna Bay, Toxae.	Talboy's Fenny, Auk			4th Ohio Cavalry.								-	
25 25		Buidgefort, Ala. Milsebuck, W. Va.			(Organizations not recorded.) Srd Maryland and Potenizat Home Gunds		Col. Downey, F	93		45	Ė	-		Federal
3. 33		LICK CURER, TENN. SURDBYVULE RIVD, TENN.			(Organizations not recorded.)									
-		CORINTH KOAD, MISS FORE MALOR, N. C.			(Organizationn not recorded.) у Federal Gardonica Lingible, State of Georgia, Chipper 1 2 Produced Canada Lingible, State of Bearing District	gia, Chippe-	Gen. Burnside, F 1	20	61	98				Fedural
Apr. 258		NEW ORLEANS, LA. Su odno New Maxico	1	-	Frederick Strate Forces	N DIVIDION.	Admiral Farcagut, F.		3					Feileral.
.,	Negation Networks	TUBECAMINA ALA CONTATU ROAD, MISS.			(Organizations not recorded) (Organizations not recorded)									
Apr. 26	Redoubt Infero.	Yountown, VA.		200	2 Cost 3 Companies 1st 3bx-webusetts Volunteers.		LieutCol. Wells, F.	-	E1			-		Fedoral
		LICK CREEK, TENN.			Trops commanded by Brig. Gen A. J. Smith		And Malburgan o							
	Fight with Indiaca	Neosno, Mo.		146 6	600 1st Alivour Carainy		Maj. Habbard, F.	30		62		÷		Federal
63	Skirmishi Akaniammut of Fr Outman, In., by the Confedente Forces	Pea Ridge, Tenn			Cavalty		L.Col McCallough, F	· · ·	:	-		- :	:	Federal
	Recapture of First Livingston, Pike and Wood, La., by Federal Forces.	Burdepore: AlA			(Demartizations and eserceical)									
80	Skirmleh, North Jackson and St. Dallin, In	Agenton's Mult, N. C.		110	30 193rd New York Volunteors		Col Egloffstein, F	-	E-	8 8	1	-	ŀ	Federal,
	Skirolek Skirolek	Movered Year Rolling Ala		Co. 1	5 Co's 150 2nd Iona Cavalry.		Drighten Flaciful F	H					i	Frake
	Skirmish Para Gan Eranav C. S. A. marrand to grammand of the Demonstrates	PAINT ROFE BRIDGE, ALA.	-	63	250 19th Wiscousin Volunteers		Serg't, Nwison, F. /		9	-	i			Federai
	Of Alabam and West Forda. (28th, 28th,) Prevention to	Pundy, Texx.			(Organizatina and recorded)							_		
33	Skirnish	BATCHELDRICK CREEK, N. C.			70 Pickels Confederate Cavalry.			-	-	-	1			. Preform
	Action	West Buncs, Ala (Beidgeport) 2 hours.		1000	600 3rd Division, Army of the Olike		Brig. Gen. Muchel, E	-13	:	350	:	:	_: _:	Federal
	Skirmieb	MONTEUEY, TENN	-	1	Fedural Troops.	-	Col. Ellion, F.	5.	7	. 20	i	+	÷	Firderal
	Raid on the Mobile and Ohlo Railread near Bethel Station, Tenu. Advance bland Stepton Cerenth, and persuit of the Confederate forces to declove, Miss.				Maine-Gen. Hallock's Army		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·							
Apr. 30	Recompleance and Skiemish. Recreasing state of the Armies of the Department of the Mississippi.	COMBERTAND GAP, TENN.					Brig. Gen. Carter, F	÷	+	-	i	-	÷	. Federal
	Major-Grounds Thomas, Pape and McClermand, respectively, as- signed to comband of the right wing, left wing and reserve. Ma- is-Planetal Buell resisting command of the Army of the Olia.							-					-	
May 1	und Major Ouneral (trant assigned as serond in command over all. Occapation of New Orleans by the Federal Forces.	New Onleans, La			21st Iod., 30th and 35th Mass., 4th Wis., 9th and 12th Coun., 5th and 6th Mass	oth Mich.,	Mai.dvo, Buler, F					-	- :	Federal
	Skirmidi.	POLASEI, TENN.			f 2ed Vi Cavalry Gea. Mitchel & Wagon Traio	,	10 C				270		i	Confid.
	(ast, .u.,) Operations in the vicinity of athean, Morestellie, Limestone Bridge and Elk River, Ala.	Conclusion W W.			Commence of Shall Olive Velentania	_	P	-	E				-	Finds
May 2	Oktowiał Drado, w Pronton to Parts and Dresden, Tenn, and (2d-0th.) Expedition from Trenton to Parts and Dresden, Tenn, and	DEED OULLY, N. C.		i	He Pickets Contedente Infante.		apa Silice, F.			3 :	:			Conf d.
Nay 8	Skirmleh near Lockelige's Mill. Evacation of Yarktown by Confederates.			125	1280		Col. Clubbuene, C	*	0	÷	17		:	1 'ouf.
		F VIEWINGTON, MINS		:	4500 16th Mich, Vols., Yare's III, Sharpshorter, 2nd Mich, Cav., and Battery C, let III, Artillery.	Doters, 2nd	Cols. Morgan and Cumming, F.	9	10	1001	į	-	<u>:</u>	Federal
	Skirujsh. Keconindsenoeve to the Mempils and Cherletton Railroad.	Watrin's Febry, Oa		÷	(Organizations and recorded.)									
Mey 4	Joseph Land Mills and Olito Railrad near Bethel, and Skirmels near Perdy, Tenn.													
	beingen, Tenn	PULASKI, TENN			(Organization and recorded).									

		CHRONOLOGICAL LIST	2	1 ^1	EVENIOUS 1000-1000),-Conunded										
	FURKT	LOCATION.	Detamost.	1 2 1	COMPUSITION OF FORCE.	_	COMMANDERS.	ď	With Takes in	Piuro			100A 100A 140A	ABYAN.	VAN.
DATE				£.				D H	4	C	4	U 1	9	10	1
1862 Nay 4	Skirmish Skirmish	FARMINGTON HEIGHTS, MISS.	1 hour3 Co.		Sed Mich. Caroley. Literi-Col. Minty, F., Sel, Miscont Mint Cond. F. S. Orasirsoni Volunteers.	Nunicers. Lie			-					Fed	Fede ral.
No.	Skirmish Sheton	Wilklawsagas, Va			and the Corps. Army of the Potomac	N 5			1400		Ŧ	872 400		Fed	Federal
		SN	15 hours.		Detachments 7th Pean, Cav., 1st, 4th and 5th R.	E. Cav. Ville	Brig Gen, Dumout,F. \		3	150	1	:	:	I'onfd.	leral.
Mar 6	Skirmish (1) Recognishmen and Skirmish from Newmarket to (1) Recognishmen and Skirmish from Newmarket To (1) the control of th	DRESDEN, KY	5	300	Detachment fith New York Cavalry			1 10		=	-			Fed	Federal
May 7	Occupation at Villiamments, va. 23 are concerned Thirmwin. Thirmwin. There are some to Mulburg Point, James River.	Pindy, Tenn.		-	<u></u>		spt. Parisen, F.								
	(7th, 8th.) Expedition from Rosnehe Island towards Gabesville, N. C			:	(1988) Stat 29th N. Y. Volunfeers, Confederate Cavilty										
	Engagement between Franklin's Division and Army of Peninath Majorden, Braxen Bragg assumes common of the Confederate Army	West Point, Va		-	Arithery Col., 1st Mass, and Battery D. 2nd D. S. (B. dren, Whiting, C. Arithery	8 8 8	6. Franklin, E. (Gen, Whiting, C)	9 14	ř	33	\$	8	1	Fed	Federal,
	Misotacippi.	SOMERVILLE HUIGHTS, VA.	l hour				Col. Faster, F 20 Lieut.Col. Minty.F. 1	1 20	-	: :				- Con	Confd.
May S	Skirming Ski	Whiten Ab.			. Organizations not recorded),	-	anj. Appungton, r					_	_		
		McDowrl, VA	bonrs	14.0	14,000 { 25th, 32nd, 75th and 82nd Oleve, 5th W. Vo. Vols., 7 1st W. Va. and 1st Caun. Cav., 1st Ind. Battery 5 and 1st Caun. Gov., 1st Ind. Battery 5 and 1st Caun. Gov. Buttery 5 and 1st Caun. Gov. Buttery	щO.	BrigGen Milroy, F. J. Gou, Jucksing, C. 1				i	+	1	,ō :	L'oul'd
	7 4 8			- 2	Consumer A Balls Meanwhitentha		Cunt. Walker, C.							- 1	Federal.
May 9	9 Skirmish Expendion of Perencola, Fla, by the Confederates and Oc.	Washington, N. Crimer,		-	continue and an annual section of the line.			_		_		_	_		
	enpation by Federal Forres. Skirmich. Skirmich.	Statensville, Va.	10 montes	320	inh U. S. Chv., 98th Peun., 2nd R. J. Vols. 480 lei Kentucky Cavalty and Texao Bungers (ComPd.)	nPd.) t.	LCol. Woodward, C.	7 :	o :	3.	:2:		I		Federal, Conf.d.
	Esgagrinost.	Faimeroton, Miss 9 hours	g kours	35.0	55 000/2 Brigndes of the Army of the Mississippl		Camping, F	16		÷		: 2	Ė	: :	j ;
	Skimpleli		35 hour	48 600	600 Company E, 27th Indiana Regiment.	1	Col. Woodward, Cf	13	-	÷	9	-	:	ē š	Courte.
May 10	Skirmish. 10 Skirmish	COHESTE MISS. LAMB'S FERIN, ALA.			(Organizations not recorded).					_		_		_	
	RECORDINAMENDE OU LIE AIGUAIDO ANDO BRUT CONTRO SAID, 20 435. NARAI EMPAREMENT DE PUBL. DEBT FOUR PILON, '1 600.	PLON POINT, TENN.		-	Federal Gunbouts, Cincinnati and Mound City.		Capt. C. H. Davis.					-		E.	odoral,
					(10th, 20th and 99th N. Y., 1st Del., 58th Pen		C. S. N.		_	_		_	-		1
	Occupation of.	Pontsmouth and Nontolk, Va		2000	Ind. and 16th Mass. Vols., Bariery D, 1st U. S. Art., 1st N. Y. Monuted Ruffes.		Gen. Wool, F	:	İ	-		-	360	:	red-rat.
May 1	Skirulah May 11 Skirulah	FARMINGTON, MIES, POLASKI, TENN		:		S	l. Motgan, C.			_	90		- 1	_್ರ <u>ಿ</u> :	eJ.
May 1	Skirmeli Skirmeli Skirmeli	BLOOWEIKLD, MO FAININGTON MIES.	0.8.pd. 1 Co. P	6Sqd. Pkrs.		55	Capt. Latimer, F			: : = :	-			: S	Confd.
Moy 1	May 13 Skirmish Prochined in Currenton, S. C. Artill Law Prochined in Currenton, S. C. Loomanin, at Humanoville, Ale. Inv Profinal Forces.	Baltinore Choss Roads, Va		300	Organiza		Col, Starkweether, F.	-:		4				_	
	(18th.) 14th.; Occupation of Rogersville. Ala, and Skirwish at Lamb's Ferry, Ala.								_		_			_	
	Surrender of Natchez, Miss., to Federal Flort.	REEDY, W. VA		Gr	Guer BrigGeo. B. F. Kelloy's Command		Brig. Gen, Kelley, F.	-	:	÷	İ	+	1	in in	ederal
	Occupation of Sulfairs, v.a., by Federal Forces. Skirming and Manachine and Charleston Reducing man Corpula Miss.	MONTEURY, TENN		Plate			Brig . G .n. Smith, F	63	:	69		<u>:</u>	Ĺ	5	Federal.
May 1	May 14 Stitrated by Molte and Ohio Radroad. Rad on Bus Molthe and Ohio Pathroad. Stirring as Musukis and Charleston Radroad agent Corintle, Mass.	FAYETTEVILLE, TENN			Organ zations not recorded).									-	
May 1	May 16 Skirmleh	Scrieg, Mo. (Trentos Burde, N. C.			1st lows Cavalty. (17th, 25th and 27th Mass, Vols., Battery B, 3rd N. 1		Col Amore F	-	7	- 61		ea ea	_	_@	Federel
	Skirmbettes, (15ttl-10th).	~- <u>5</u>			Y. Art., 2 troops N. Y. Carairy										
	Naval Pennaukraton apon. Encerconent		4 воитв		(Frders) Stehmers Golena, Port Royal, Naugaturk,	ugaturk,) Ce	Com, W. Smith, U.S.N	- E	18	:	į	:	_ :	<u>3</u>	Confid
	Skírmíst Eduracium	Linden, VA. PA.		17 300	6 tine Company Pennsylvania Volunteers.		1 B. Gen. J. D. Cox, F?	- g	92		Z :			<u>8</u> 8 : ::	Court
	Rocannelssance vovard Menaphis and Charleston Railroad and Skirmish. Skirmish			-	Detachment 3rd III. Cavalry (1998) Detachment Schille Beignder of the 5th Div. Army of 1		Lieut. Smith, F	: 3							Federal.
1	May 17 Eugageuret.	, RUSSELL'S BOUJE, MISS		:	the Tennesse.							-			

DATE				FOIR D				KTLIMD.	Wolfsbro.	C. 100	With the same of t	CONTRESS OF	0	T U	
	BVENT.	LOCAPION.	Винатом.	pi	COMPOSITION OF PURCE.	FORCE.	COMMANDERS.	E. C.	G.	C. F.	C.	F. C.	DDD DJ41	A No. No.	TAUL ES-
1862 May 17 May 17 May 18 Ev	upon Richmond is creaperation	Phyceros, VA.		9	(Detachment Sib and 17th far, and Detachment) (Sternal Troups.		Maj Willard, F. Gen, Cox, F. HomphysyMarshull,C	88	95						200
	assumes command of Pitth Army es command of Sixth Army Corps, Va. (18th, 19th.)						apt. Foresth, F.								
o C		ITV FOINT, VA		900	or A. Saut ordering in about 7. Consideration by the Charles of State and 47th land. Denominent 5th III., and III. FrigGen. Quinlay. F. Charles A. Chilles A. Alilles, S. Sai and 17th Mo. Vole. 4. Cole or Charles S. Sai and 17th Mo. Vole. 4. Cole or Cole or Charles and A. Chilles S. Sai and 17th Mo. Vole. 4. Cole or Cole or Cole or Charles S. Sai and Tol or Chilles S. Cole or	and 17th Mo. Vole., (opt. Willith, C	: :			: =	-		:	onfd.
= 75.V.		SERIET LANDING, ARK. GAINER MILL, VA.		2	On Battery B, 1st Mo. Light Artillery (Organizations not recorded) Plets (Organization not recorded)	illery	Hidra, C.	150 6 6		: 01				G 6:	Federal, Federal,
(ay 100 x	May 90 "compulsation and Sattlevel May 90 "compulsation" Theson, Art ant, by Federal Forces. Nigtuishes	ELR BIVER, TENK.			(Organization not recorded)		inj. sugart, F.							: :	edoral.
By 31 A		STRASBORG, VA			Gil New York Cavalry, Ashlay's Cavalry (Confd)		Brig. Geg. Hateh	2 9	7	9		-		2 6	Potleraf. Pedenal.
Mov 80 King A	ent. seguaço aud Skirmieli	Panaae New Menoo. Philadys Veleb. Mes. Whow dealary Conven. Mes. Therefore Cada Rayle M. C.	2 hours	9	100 3d U. S. Caralry 2nd Division Arniv the Tennessee. Colombi Selgentek'n Brigande and Battery of Artillary Co. 1. 72d Mass		Capt. T. Mord		. 62 55 00		: :			2G G	Feel rat Feeleral.
5	scompulsumen in Naw Castle and Ranovortown Ferries, Va.				Gili Penn. Catalry.		'ol. Rosh, F.		:	11		_			
y Fig. Ad	Architektur (K. 1974) Streinbur (K. 1974) Streinbur (K. 1974) May Di Miller Beeter (K. 1974) May Di Miller Beeter (K. 1974)	FLORIDA, MO. EARIMINGTON, MISS. FOUR CRAME NEW MEXICO. 3 lours. 40	S Jours		Detachment 3rd Iowa Cavalty. 3d Much, Regiment. 200 3rd United States (1991)	70	Livot, Caldteell, F.		e= 03			- !!		<u> </u>	Predural.
120	_	FIGNT ROYAL, VA			lat Maryland Vols., Deitschment Bith Penn., Captain Mapse Pionners and 5th N. Y. Cavalty, 1st Penn.	Cavalry, 1st Pepn, C			<u>8</u>	-		-		Ģ	Confd.
10		hewishing Vs		×	3000 36th and 44th Oldo Vols, and 2nd W. Va. Cavalry				99	38 160	9	-	-		Federal.
完五	Skirmink Skirmink	REGIONICSPILE, VI.		11	4th Michagan and 27th Indians Volunteers			30	-		Ė	÷	İ	-	Federal,
****		BIOAN'S, VA	4 honrs	-	. Kegiment and a Squadron		Col. Woodbury, F	- -	5	14		-		<u>. </u>	Courfe.
ay 31 11.	May 3) Recombissance forward Humwert fourth hour. Va.			125		5	O.L. Rush, F.							_	
គ្នាក់		Entrook's Mules, VA.		. 908	. Gen Stoneman's Brigade, Gen. Da	avidson's Brigado	of Lordo F	01	-			- : :		EE	Federat.
5 T	Skirmsh (we Bagan's, Va.)	NEW BRIDGE, VA.		2 . 2	All Michelm Volunteers.	dreine Party		510	7						sleru).
22		ULD HARIOR, VA.		5C05.	Part of 1st Brigade, 4th Corps		Gen. Nagler, F.	8 E-	-	15 87	i				Frdera
Ay 25 E	1	Mechanicythe, Va., Winchester, Va.	5 hours	5000117	500 Brig, dam, Davinson a Brigade and Jane rest. (2nd Mass., 29th Perm, 25th Ind., 3rd Why, 28th N.) 5000 Bright Com., 40th Perm, Batter M. Rt. N. Y., 7 S., 5th Com., 40th Perm, Batter N. Rt. N. Y.,	all the Why 28th N.)	Srig - Gr Davidson, F.	e 20	100	7		12		<u> </u>	redoral.
62 5		Man Man		1	Kadarat Combant Learedton		Uleut, E. C. Davis, F.		-						
May 20 R		he Indian Cherk, Mo.			Det U. S. Cettalry and McClethan Deagoons		Light Col. Grief, F.				-	_			į
N 12 40	mend in Confederate Trans-Misassalppi Department.	CHAND GULF, MISS			on he Missoni Caralta	Chyalty	blode Denny, F.	- 0			:				Federal.
		N. WH. CHEIRT, VA.	t boar			Aruly	Gen. Johnson, F					-			Frdoral.
S ==		ι, Vλ.			Organizations and recorded i Portion of Gen. Fitz John Parter's Corps				e e	200	I	20	i		Pederal.
90 V		Decley, Mo			let lown Cavalry Portions of the Army of the Otio,		eps. Phomen, Bacill K	25 30	- :	- 1				_ <u>54</u>	Folumb.
on.	Skirnish	Acue Riven Bridge, Auk	. !	ICOs .	9th Illiards Cavalry	30	LtCol. Sickles, F. !	-	-	-	i	÷	İ	E4	Folemi,
May 28 C	Virginia Control Rallwan Bridge deatroyad by Federal Foreas, Destruction of Confederato Sopplies at Ashland, Va, Natronial.	SECTA PLACE VA. Procyalier S. C.	3 bours	Pkts.	100 Federal Treeps. Xiel Mica. Vols, and 18 Mass. Cay, Cul. Christ, F	N. Tols, and 1st Mass. Cav. C.	laj. Kelly, F.	9	C\$					66	Frderal. Federal.
7.0	in of Ashland, Vn., by Frederal Forces.	White-weng, Ala		<u> </u>	Organizations not recorded.)		_					_		-	

		CHRONOLOGICAL LIS	ST OF	EV	S	CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF EVENTS (1860-1865),-Continued.								
1 6	FVENT	Location.	Druggids	FORCE		COMPOSITION OF FORCE,	t OMMANDERS.	Kaler	Wana	WOUNDED PANES OF	NEED NO.	Mestaga.	April April	ADVAN.
5107				ú				P. C.	F. C.	G :	C. F.	ci .	10	TAUE.
1862 May 19	1862 May 20 Skirmishkes in front uf.	Commun. Mins			Porti	Portions of the Army of the Ohio	(Mic. Gen. Buell)							
		brovervious Mone			250 2nd l	2nd lows and 2nd Muliese.	JCol. Elliott, F . }		1		9		91	federal
,		, A O O				100th N. Y. Barelmont and Richards	2d Licor Allia, F?							Soulound
alay o	May of Shitmiel	To compare Course N. C.		12	15 3rd N	ear York Carolin	3							Confid
		Zen, va			Organ	Organizations and recorded).	T INCOME.		-	906				The state of
		KOONEVILLE, MUSS			n n ≥	DIVA ANG SHO SAICHIERD CREMEY.	Col. Elliott, F						:	THE STATE OF THE S
	Marina Law prochimed in Towns.	12		Š		that Discolar Pollon of the real are send Declared Distortion		œ	-	102				Sedome
	At Forces					: :	MrjGen. McClel-]	N. P. W.	o	1				- Leadordi
May 51	3] Battle. (May 3let, June let)	SELL'N PINES AND FAIR OARS, VA	11 hours., 30000 35000	3000030		of Richmond, (Confederate)	tien 1 E. Johnston,	100,4730,3294	N 3284		645	-		Federal
	Skirmish	TUNCUMBIA CREEK, MISS			Comp	Company 7th Illinois Cavalry	May. Rawalt, F	-	9 :		-		-	Coufd.
	Skirmish	Eicusno, Mo.		220	17101 002	10th III, Cavelry and 14th No. Militia Cavelry	Maj. Wright and	c,		-	- 1		-	Confid.
		GREENVERLE ROAD, N. C.		15	3rd N	3rd New York Cavalry	Copi Coffee, C) Lient, Allis, F	-	1	65				Federal.
June 1	General R. E. Lee, C. S. A. Manumes command of the Army of North orn Virginia.				-							-		
	The Department of Virginia included in Najor-Gue, NeCkillan's com- mand: Main-Gen. Wood pasiened to Middle Department, and Ma.													
	jor-General Dix to commund at Fort Monroe, Va.						2 - Cont.	_						
Jane 2	DBBOILSGARCO Dely ODG Seven 17068, Va.	TRANTER'S CHEEK, N. C.		20	lof. Mix's	and alternity High Hamily Mix's New York Gavalry	and, Distant, F.	:			es g	-	-	Courf'd.
	Expedition to Wormby's Ferry, Pamankey River, Va	HOENZI, MISS.				Illnots the granest.	Tapt. Kantz, F.	-			:			opt o
	(3d-5th.) Evacantian of Fort Pillow, Tonn., by Confederates and occa-													
	Skirnish	LEGARE'S POUNT, S. C.			2Sth	28th Massachusette and 100th Pennsylvania Volunteers	71			-	_			Umlumi
	Reconnaises toward Baldwyn and Carrollavilia, Miss	SUACREARD, MINB				HIO CAVAILY	LIEUL COL. SIRVED, F.			-				
	(3d-71) Recognissance to the James River to communicate with the Federal Fleet.						Mei. Myer. F							
	North Carolina, west of the Blue Ridge, subtraced in the Confederate						· Andrew of the					_		
	The partitions of Lags Andreseer,	Manager Manage			-	the state of the s	t Col. Elliott, F ?	NZW 6	3					lonff'd
		SOLOGIN S AND TO SEE S CARBERRO, MINSTERN			(44)	Very Contract Plane And and 7011 Black Walter I	R Alem Verslam D		-					
Pune 4		SWEEDEN'S COUR, TENN			100	Julia Ay Cay, Mill Penn, Cay and Mills Pring, Voles, A	Gen. Adams, C	65	ž=	50 15	÷		-	Fedorid,
	Skirmslat. Skirmslaben, (4th, 5th.).	Windstrue, Ala			(Orga	(Organizations not recorded.)				-				
Jane 5			45 minutes	3	520 94th	24th Mars., Co. L Stel N. Y. Cav., Det. Marine Art.	L. t ol. Oshorn, F.		2 6	-			-	Jednal.
	ederni Scouts				2411	24th Mass. Regt., Confederate lof. Regt.	t can confermely c)	L-			-	-	-	Conf'd.
g rang		New Bridge, Va		1	15t M	let Maryland Light Artillers	Cupt. Stoom, Fr	67	:			1		etlernil,
	by Federal Forces.		1 1/2 Isonrs.		-		Flag Off Davis, F. f	100		-				
	Skirmlah	FOURKESSTELE, KT.		0.0	80 9th P		Cpt. McCullough, F7	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	7					Pederat.
	Skiroint	Houribox Bring, VA			1181	[1st N. J. Cav., 1st Penn. Rifles, 60th Olifo and 8th;	Col, Windline, F	90		-			-	1 Cotts, 5 Evel
	nent Skirmish				-		t'ol, Sheridan, F		-	_			_	
June 7		De avector en Oraco			S Con	S Companies 4th New Jorsey Volunteers.	Cal Starter 1	- a			3			Coufd.
		Markov Trees			Study 1		Col. Dentils and							Fi-deral,
				:	1	Section 2010 and a section and	t Legged, F.	84.10	-					
	(7th, 84).) Attack on Market Bond, Va.	CHATTANGOGA, TERN	5 hours	:	Ports	on of Gen. Negley's command.	Copt. Gary. F	=	Ī	18	1		-	Federal.
1					844	5th and 8th W. Cath and 58th N. Y., 20d, 3rd,	Gen, Fremont, F.,						-	Fordorm
	The state of the s		9 HORES.	SPECIAL GIVENS	-		then Jackson, C §	-	2000					
	Percental sentite on. JAMES 181AND, S. C.	AMES ISLAND, S. C		-	8 Fed	oral Gunbaats and Federal Troops	Col. Murrow, F	63	t-		-	_		
	Kentucky and Tenucher.													
	Skirmish.	FAIR OAKS, V.1.			Organ	mzations not recorded }								
900		ALDWIN, Mins	-		Sud le	and lows and 2nd Michigan Cavalry	Col. P. H. Sheridan F.					_		
	Eaglagement	Pout Republic, VA	-			th lad, and lat W. Va. Vols., Battery E. 4th U.	Gra Jackson, C.	67		1	674	:	:	Conf.d.
	BrigGun. Burney reassumes command of his Brigade (acquitted by C.M.)				6	A. and A and 1s, 188 Onto ATHIETY								
											i			

PATE THE CONTROL OF	March Marc		Persents. F. 3 bours.	ECE.	COMPOSITION OF FORCE.		COMMARDERS	Kalks.	WOUNDED, TABLES BY F. C. F. C.	P. TANA	S by Mits	C,	Suns Suns	A 0 P A 5
June 10 Strensh. June 10 Strensh. June 11 Strensh. June 12 Stre	12th). nt from Army of Northeen Vigitins to the Valley	JAMES SLAND, S, C.	bours	3.0									0	
Jun 11 Stratistics (1914) Ben Histories (1914) Stratistics (1914) Jun 12 Stratistic (1914) The US (1914) The US (1914) The US (1914) The US (1914) The US (1914) The US (1914) The US (1914) The US (1914) The US (1914) The US (1914) The US (1914) The US (1914) The US (1914) The US (1914) The US (1914)	-12th), nt from Army of Northern Virginia to the Volley	Winthesprii, Tenn.			F. deral Troops. Organizations not resorded). 12nd Olio Yolunteern		Lieut. Col. Parsies. F	3 17	23	3	-			Fodent
Danie Skrimini. Jane 1 Skrimini. Occupation of Macon 15 (1341–1344.) McCall Tural 136.) McCall Shrimini. Shrimini. Bane 14 Conference for the formation of		RIG CHEER HAP, TENN		6	Brd, Sth and Stb Tennessee Velunieers		Bg. Gen. Sprans, F			22				Foderal
Jane 13 (1334–1344.) Jane 13 (1334–1344.) Old Church Luce Skirmshid Skirmshid Skirmshid Skirmshid Skirmshid Skirmshid Skirmshid Skirmshid Skirmshid Skirmshid	Skirmidi. Andromenty A. K. Noming Four Ank Woming Four Ank Comment of Man diabetic Ye, by Febru Force, et al. 11.	Молиомену, Ку. Waddell, Fain, Ark			Goer Cupt, Blood's Mounted Provent Ganeds and 13th Fad. Bio Cept. Nicklie, F Deutchmont 9th III. Cav., Howker's Co. Confedencies., Col. Breckett, F	ofederates	Capt. Nickie, F Cal. Brackett, F	. A. S	9	8 **				Federal
Skirmish Skirmish Skirmish Line Skirmish Skirmish Skirmish Line 14 (washedontes five In Recognishance to Skirmish Parkey butweed Brig	12th-13th.) McCalla Division re-giornes in Army of the regional. June 18 (13th-13th.) Strart's Raid ; Including Skirubishes at Hawe's Slop.													
June 13 Action. Skirmleh Skirmleh Parley batween Brig	Old Church and Garliek's Landing. Sklemein Skrandal	DASHES HEARING, S. C. OLIO CIRTIENT, VA.			Confederate Chynley. (Organizations not recorded.). (the United States Chynley.		Grpt. Royall, F.	2	10 6	11:				Confid. Federal Confid.
Parley between Brig	June 14 Christoform for the American American Section 19 Christoform Christofo	BIO CREEK GAP, TENN. Seven Pines, VA.			3rd, sth and Oth Tennessey Volunteers:		Cal, Houk, F.	-			-	1	1 1	Federal Confid.
Juno 16 Agthon,	Farily jarvees Brig. due. Hoveld Colb., C.S.A., and Colonal Kert.U.S.A. Sherrestox Titals, S. C., Sherrestox Titals, S. C.,	SECESSIONVILLE, S. C.	8337		[4914, 47th and 29th N. Y., 3rd R. L. 3rd N. H., 4rth, 197th and 100th Perm. fifth and 7th Cones, 8th Mich., 29th Mass. Vols., 1st N. Eugineers, 1st Cones, Batherion E. 3rd U. S. A., and J. 3rd R. L.	Copu., Sth.	B.Gwe, Wright, F.;	20	5	106	- 138	:		Confd
June 17 Skirmish	om viciolty of Staunton and Wey-	Wairensburg, Мо		- (E	Art, and Co, II, Ist Muss Cavalry	ſ			-					
Engagement and Occupation of Fort.	ur's Cave, Vo., for the Peninsala.	St. Сиапсев, Лив.	:		1 U. S. Hunboans Lexington, Mound City, Conedigat Ping Oill, Dayls, F. Acid and St. Louis, 43rd and 46th Indiana Volk	Vols	Flag Offl, Davis, F.	125	Acult 25		-			Fedoral
June 18 Skurnish		NINE MILE BOAD, VA		<u>:</u>	od and 3rd South Carolina (Confederates)		Cols Kepnedy and				- 1	-	+	
Skirmish	Skirriichiak, Arx. Willemich. Willewy O. A. I. Exx.	WILSON'D GAP, TEXE.		<u>::</u>	(Organizations not started). Organizations not recorded.)		Maj. Zeluy, F		÷	4 10	-	Ĺ	:	. Feedoral
Cumberland Only, T		PAIR OAKS. V.		5	3rd, 5th and 6th Tenn, Vols. and tern, tartern prigado. Titth Mass. Vols. and Cant. Brumlas, 's Battery.	Ter a prigado.		16 39	20		155		- :	Fodem]
Brig. Geo. Hebert, Skirmish.	Printings. Belginger, Bebert, C.S.A., mesuwee command of the District of Torns. Skirmsh	Talaanatene, Fla		0)	(Organizations not recorded.)									_
June 19 Skirmish	Jubo ft Skirmish	CHARLES CITY ROAD, VA 1 Bour	hour	300 20	20th Judiana Infaatry		Dick, F.		en en	:	-	i	-	Jetheral.
Jupy 20 Artillory Affair near		New Burder, VA.			Battery R. Int N. Y. Light Artiflery, and Battery I, 5th (Capt. Voygube, F. U.S. Artiflery . Weed, F. Capt. S. Weed, F.	Battery 1, 5th	Capt. Vacgaloe, F.	©9	-		÷		+	Confd,
Mair at	Affair at higher parts and the second at the	BATTLE CREEK, TENN.			2nd and 33rd Ohlo, 10th Wie, 24th Ill Ohlo and 4th Kv. Cav. and Edgminou's	Butery	Col. Sill, F.	:	-	-		İ	- :	Federal
Skirmish	Skirnish		Pk	Pkts. (0)	Drenizations not recorded)	ad Co. 51st /	Lout, Rhind, U.S A	G1 :	-					Fedoral
Confederate Depart	Confederate Department of North Carolina extended to the South back		-	_	L'enthay l'alona y oranaveers									
Juon 22 (22d, 23d.) Recons Reconsolesance and Reconsolesance inte	Janu 20, (22d, 28d). Recommendents to the left of White Oak Swinup, Va. Janu 20, (22d, 28d). Recommend Shrindin Recommendents of Recommend Shrindin Recommendents of the Character and Malacter (Totalda, Va.,	RACILLAND, LA. (Algiere)		Guor St.			Col. Gregg, F. Colonel Compbell, F. Jant, Ward F.		00		-	Ė	-	Confd
June 28 Shirmish and procla	Just Schmidt and were Acut our thanks, a. a. Navidel Law preclaimed with the law preclaimed with the fifther and retransmith. Va. Navidel Law preclaimed with the fifther and retransmith. Va. Navidel Law preclaimed and the transmitter of the Navidel Navid	RAYTOWN, Mo.	Pkt	7. 3.	7th Missouri Cavalry. 3rd New York Cavalry		Unpt, Jocknick, F.							
Junu 24 Arresta	and a second sec	Michaels VA			Portion of the Aray of the Potennae. [Sn] and 4th Mario, 2nd N. L., 16t, 7th, 19th, 11th, 16th and 19th Mare, 2nd R. L. 1st, 2nd, 39th, 37th, 40th, 7th, 72th, 72th, 73th, 18th, 18th N.	1904, 11th. 39th, 37th. 5, 101st N.	MGen, Hocker, F. na	8	993			=		Zodara.
June 55 Bettle		OAK HOOVE, VA	nouse	2000	Y., 2nd Hatter, N. J. Art., 5th and 26th, 63rd, 195th Penn., 2nd, 3rd and 20th Indiaca and 4th U. S. Artillary.	d 7th N. J., I 5th Meb.,	BrigGeo. Wright, C		-			-		
(June 25th-July 1s	June Sidi-July lat.) "The Sevoo Days" Battles."			005,001 455,001	Arnay of the Potomac Negatist Confederate) Arnay of Northern Plegatist Confederate) (Gen. R. E. Lee, C.	}	-	1734 2836	8002 13,946		6053	88		
Skirmish Skirmish Skirmish Furuana Frenost, mark	Skirmini, Skirmini, Arabacha M. Arabacha M	Ashland Va. Little Red River, Ark.			(Organizations not resolded), igili Obio Volutteeni. itti luva (avalty.									
Gen. Popu, U.	S. A.								-		-	_	-[

		CHRONOLOGICAL LI	בופו	2 0 0	EVENIS(1900-1903)Continued.								
, ,	E Name	LOCATION.	DURATION. F	FORCE.	COMPOSITION OF FORCE	COMMANDERS.	KILLED, WITH	CNORD.	WILKORD, PAREN BY XIPSKO.	Xneizo	400	AULT (ADVAK.
DAIL			_	F. C			P. C E.		C. F. C. E. C.	. <u></u>		10 to 10	YAGE.
1862 Jane 26	1862 Jane 20 Engagement John, Shomman's Operations, including Destruction of Storce at Wilter	Уіскерцію, Маёв	8 Loure	<u> </u>	Foderal Mottar Fleet	Com, Porter	-		-	i		-	Conf'd.
	ding, Va. (Bisth—July 2d.)	ATLEE'S STATION, VA. HANDVEH COURT HOUSE, VA.		Cav.		Cal. Farnworth, F	- 1						Confd.
	Battle	Mechanicsvelle, Va.	8 hoars 6000 12006			Maj .Gen. McClel- lan, F. M. Uen, B. E. Lee, C. M. Gen. Juckson, C.	40 997	:	-	105			Federal.
June 97	Expedition to Appoint to River Va. Expedition to Appoint to The Va. Stringles, Gith&Tib., White and County of Nation Viggins. Majoridar Promet 1: 8.A. reliated from command by Birtherdon	Pannof Royse, Va. Hondley's Courry, Va.		:::		Capt. Rogers, U. S. A.			·				
	Skirmish in Williams Like.	WILLIAMSBRIDGE, LA		: :	the Indiana Volunteers	· -			=				Federal.
Jone 28	Settle. [27th, 198b.). Strondal. Strondal. Strondal. Strondal. Strondal. Strondal. Strondal.	GANEE SALL, VA. WADDELT'S FAIN, ARK GARRETT S FAIN, VA. FAIR GARS, VA. VILLAGE GREER, ARK.	nonre				E 2000		-	2000			Federal, Conf'd,
	tion with Army of the Potomas, Action Butte. Skirmish	GARNETT'S AND GOLDEN'S MILLS, VA. CERCRAIRONINY, VA. DISTATUS, VA.			: : :2-		150	111	g				Foderal, Conf'd,
	vance of Engagement. Skirmink. Skirmink. Skirmink.	ALLEAS FAIM, A ALLEAS RIVER BOAD VA. Whatabsedow Boad VA. SAYARE'S STATION, VA.		Cav.	Cav Friday of the Poromac. Cav (Organizations out recorded) 229 (Spi bad bln Copps, Army of the Potomas.		24.86 34.86						Federal Conf'd,
Jane 30	Recordingsance and Saltmind.	IORDAN'S FORD, VA. IOLENDALE, OR WHITE OAR SWANF BRIDGE, VA.	6 hours	Kts 53	srigden, begray's Brigade. (Snd, Srd, 4th, 5th, 6th aad McCall's Div. of the 1st Lorpe, Army of the Potoniac.	Maj. Gen. Sumner, F. MajGen. Hooker, F. Gens Longstreet and				:	- :		Federal.
	Skyrniel Action Fogstgrunnt	NEW MARKET BOAD, VA Brankety's Va Tujirwy Bindor, Va.		i.		Iliil, C. Col. Tompkins, F. Lieut, Szeley, F. Col. Warren, F.	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	- 1 1 1	7	- 111		111	Federal. Federal.
July	Skirmedi Skirmieli Battiele Styrmedi	New Kent Court House, Va. Jones's Builde, Va. Malyeren Hill, Va. November one Three	12 hours	28000	12 bours	Maj. Gn. McClellan, F.	377	1746		:	- : 8		Federal.
**		Modrato sus, leba Booseville, Miss. Resembathar, Tera New Esery Court House, VA Markein Hill, V.	7 liours.	47.00	: : :	Col. Sheridan, F	41 65						Federal.
	ity Road, Va.	HANALI'S LANDINO, VA. Heinino Cherr, Va. Grand Haze, Abr.		Gaer	d 8th Olifo Volunteers.		17				-		Podoral.
July 4	A tunck on Unived Sinter weeds the villace, Tereas, Resease Resease Research of the University of the	WESTOWER, V., SPERIOVILLIA, V.,		500 12	St. Illicois Cavalry Skirminhers of Gen. Ewelle Division (Confederate). 1st Manne Cavalry.	MCol. Gamble, F MajGen. Ewell, C Col. S. D. Lee, C.				:			Confic
Joly o	Virt. 1982. British on the wife with re-information for the Pleanant. All main. The first of the Total command of the tops, of X. Cardini Grass Parkins, And. Filtrials, I licensing and the first of the Cardini Ca	GHAND PHAIRIR, AUK., Ahannasa Bay, Trans,		260 Cav. 2	24th Indiano Volunteera 5th Pensylvania Civelity J. Hib Wis, "Bred III., 8th Ind. Vola., 1st Mo. Light?	Col. Spicely, F. Mrj. Wilson, F	010		10				Pederal.
July 1	Werenschause to Waterloo, Va. Strondi. Strondi. Provinces Lincoln reviews in Army of the Prostate. A strondi.	Black River, Mo. Lothereach Fain, Mo. (Ultyrow, Mo. Americes, Ame.			1. Act., I that, after and fifth III. Cor	Gen. Albert Rust, C. §				_			
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DATE.	EVENT	LOCATION	Бенаток.	F. C	K00	COMPOSITION OF FORCE.	COMMANDERS.	F. C.		F. C.	P. C. F. C.	s.	Grain Grain Lakers	Huand of Arm taken	ABYAN- TAGE
20 E	July 9 Skinumh. Tovaystasville, Kr. Recognises on the Long Bridge Boat, Fa. Content of the Co	TOMPKINSTILLE, K.F. HAMITON, N. C.		520	O3rd Pennsylvania C Federal Tronps Federal Gusbort Hu New York	Storical Trought Security S	Maj. Jordan, F., }	-7 29	6		6.			1	Couftd. Federal
ly 10 H	July 10 Recognologication from Harrison's Landing toward White Oak Sewing, Va., and Skiraish. Skiraish.	SCATTERVILLE, ARE		- 1	Detackment lat Wi	90 Detachment 1st Wiscomilu Cavalty			-	- :				- :	
- 00	e, Vn.	WILLIAM BURG, V.		Pkts. P	Federal Troops (Organizations not 1	Pris. Pier (Organizations on tecorbist). 1 Or diany is I now a cardy and Massuri Militin	Col, Clillda, F.	:::			50 t-		-		Federal. Federal
r. m		NEW HOPE, KY		:	S3rd Ohio Voluntee	33rd Ohio Volunteers	Llent, Col. Moore, F., (Cal. Johnson, F.)	:			-			į	Federal
y 12 S	July 12 Skirmish and Capture of Lebanon, Ay., by Confederate Forces	LEBANON, D.Y.			Cav. 1st Md., 1st Vt., 1st	Jet Md., 1st Vt., 1st W. Vn. and 5th N. I. Cav.	d. B. Hateli, F.	Ξ	-	ю	=				Federal
22		Murpheesdong', Tenk,			99th Mich, and 3rd Cay, and let E Let Maryland Caval	Oth Mich, and 3rd Penn, Volls, 4th Ky, and 7th Penn, P. Cav, and 1st Ky, Battery, at Maryland Cavalty	BGen. Forrest, C Mal, Denus, F	88	8		+	8	H		Confid. Poderal
9 15 8 4 15 8	o dustroy the Confederate sam Arkensus.	Barespulle, Ark. Afracher Parr, Arrecher Parr, Arrecher Parr, Arre. Vicksburg, Mrss.	2% hoam.		2nd California Caralty. Redoral Steanours G Tyler nod Ener, n	th north Lareity. 2d Calfornia Caralty. Federal Steamers Garondelet, Queen of the West, Tyler and Essex, and 4th Wisconsia Volunteers	the West, (Flag Officers Farragus and Com-	-0-	- 19				- i	- :	Confe
ur st	Skirmelt. Skirmieh	FAVETTEVILLE, ARE. DECATUR, TENN.			O Federal Troops Detachinest 1st lev	1600 Federal Troops Deficition of these Graffy.	Maj Miller, F		+	I	1	Ī	-	<u>i</u>	Federal
y 16 y 17	Recommissione from Westever on the Richmond Mand, Vn. Morgan's Raid "—Capture of	CYNTHIANA, KV	2½ hours. 340	340	4 18th Ky. Volv	Cyothiana, Newport, Cinciocati, J. Homo Guarda and Tilt Ky. Cav.		2 8	13	£	-	1	÷	÷	Confid
5 E83 v	Major-Gen. D. H. Hill, C. S. A., seeigaed to command of the Department of North Carolina. July 1888/minst of	Мвигия, Мо.		001	800 2nd Mo. Cav. and 9	2nd Mo. Cav. and 9th and 11th Mo. State Militia	Maj. Clopper, F.	ž 2	62	İ	÷				Frderal
- 00		Ouvene Corner House VA			Federal Troops		Col. Bridhead, F.				- :		-		Federal
200	Skinnish	PLITMAN'S FEBRIN, AUK		İ		'n									
200	Cavalty Rain apon Virginia Central Rallrond at Benyot Dum Creek.	Turkey Island Buidge, Va		Squ. P	Pkta, 8th Penosylvands Cavalry, Guor God Kontucky Volunteers	avalry	Capt. P. Keenan, F.		-	- :	-:		-		Conf'd.
184 hh	10 2) Microfie and appure if February 12. A, resumed consumed at Memphis, Tonn 141 Microfie Siernan, U. S. A, resumes command of the Second Army Microfie Department of Virginia Microfie Department of Virginia														
~~2	Majorden. Burnade angunes commune of the Nobil Ariny Corps, v.a. Affair med.	Westoven, VA		:	Federal Cavalry	5 Federal Caralty.	Capt, Taylor, F	İ	-	Ė	:	1	-	1	Federal
33	t'onofes, Yu. out, Walteck assumes command of the Atmirs of the United States				3rd, 4th, 5th und 9t	90 Ord, 4th, 5th and 5th Virgina Cavalry (Confederate)	S. Maj. Caldwell, F. 3	19 19	_					_	Confd
L 2	Skirmink	FLORIDA, Mo.		800	300 and low York and	ord lows Cavairy	Col. Kil, atrick, F						-		Federal,
35	Skirmina Skirmina July 34 Skirminah	COLUMBUS, Mo.			(Organizations not stated.)	y. rtaled.)								_	
_ت ر.	n New Barne, N. C., to Trenton and Pol-	BOTTS FAHM, MO.			117th, 25th and 27	10	Brig., Gen, Foster, F.								
40.5	Skirmsi	Thes		i	Company E, 31st O	Company E. Shat Ohio Volunteers	Capt, Harman, F	Ī	10	8	+	1	÷	į.	Federal
July 25 F	nisles.	Big Piney, Mo		108	60 (3 Companies, 3rd	Companies, 3rd Mc, Cuv, and Battery L, 2nd Mc. } Unit, Bradway, E. } Artiflery.	Unpt. Bradwny, F.	1	- co >	23	17	1	:	-	Federal
J. J.	Skitzudelia	OBASSOE COURT HOUSE, VA			Reconsolvering Par Federal Cavality	Reconsolitering Party of Federal Troops.	i Naj. Wallace, F.		: :						
11		COURTIAND BRIDGE, ALA.			2 Companies Ky.	2 Communics Ky. Vole. and 2 Companies 1st lown Cav ("spt. Davids m, F	Capt. Davids in, F		-	- 6	 		÷		Confd
Jely 26		Mul. Chrek, N. C.			~	Organizations not recorded.) Salti N. T. Cav. and Section of Ricket! (Col. Hickman, E.,) Batture.	Col, Hickman, F., .		:		:		+	- :	Fedu rai
		Раттен. Мо.	Co,		200 Missouri Millila	Missouri Milita.			8.6.W 25.0	ŧ			+	-	Federal
34.5		GREENVILE, No		i	Srd and 12th Mesouri Malitia	Sal and 12th Missouri Milita Cavalry	Coll Culeman, C., §	:		13	+	İ	÷	;	Fedoral
ly 37		BROWN SPRINGS, MO			and foun Cavalry.	organizations un recutacy, francis (analyty, Frederis Gunboats Paul Jones, Unaddla, Huron and				_		_			
85 7	July 28 Engagement	Bayou Bernard, f. T.			18t, 2nd and 3rd b	. Unde hit. Speakers and the Home Guards and 1st (Col. Willipps, F.) Kanssan Battery.	Col. Phillips, F.,		125		-		-	1	Federa
	Expedition from Batcheldor's Creek, N. C., on Neuse River Road			105	Companies D G	Che	Capt. Sauford, F	:	:		92				

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DATE.	EVENT	LOCATION.	DPRATION	FUNCE.	COMPOSITION OF FORCE.	COMMANDERS.	Knuen.	WOUN	Tax	F X	450.	pane lken Armi Armi	ADVAY-
				υ υ			P C.	ú	C.	C.	°.	al Es	W
1862 July 28	1	Moore's Miles, Mo	2 hours 63	920	ard lows Cav., 2nd Mo. Cav., 9th Mo. Vols. and 3rd [fnd. Bettory.	Col. Guttar, F	15 X		-:	- :		- :	Federal
July 20	Recommonstance from Harrison's Landing to St. Mary's Church, Va.	Апром Воск. Мо	#	120 180	2 Companies 13th Missouri Volunteern	Unpt. Dupcan, F.	- C			-			- 6
						(Maj. Tenley, C.	_			:		-	2
		Description Ex		070	240 18th Kentucky and Home Guards.	(and Maj. Brackt,F	32			1	į	÷	Federal.
	Skirmish and capture of	BROWNSVILLE, TRANS.	1 80		80 15th Ulmois Cavaler.	Capt. Dollin, F.	7	~ 0		:		÷	Confd.
Joly 30	ce from Barrhou's Landing to Junes Ford, Chlekalominy											-	
	River,	Daniel Ka			Federal Gundont Fleet,	i Lleut. Col. James	_	_	-				
[m] 61					ord Foundy Makin Covally	f Thompson, C.	1	:	8	:	1	÷	Federa
luly 31	haly 31 (31nt-Ang. 15t). Attack on recerativamps and Suppring, between Suffrey and Barrison's Landing, Va.	HARRISON'S LANDINO, VA		-	Forces andar MajGeo. McClelling.		10	12	6				Confid
					The second secon	Crpt. Larr, F.				:	:		FOR Coor's
Aug.		On twee Course House W.	2 DOURS	ano	Guerrie Men Litt Missourt State Milita	Gen, Bayerd, F.						:	
	S. C. Primited	Paris No.		76. 105.	Recommend Party of Federal Troops.				÷	1	:	1	Federal
*	ling and re-occupation of	Austin, Miss.			8th Iorinna Voluoreers.	Cajit, Diffeli, F.			-	:		<u>: </u>	Federa
		GRANGE LOURT HOUSE A A		-		Gon. Crawford, F.,.		13	_	- 1		-	. Fedure
	Skirmisk	CLEAN CREEK, NO.	4 Co.B	1	let lown Cavalry.				_			-	
Aug. 3	wance no South Side of James River, Va., and Skirminh at						_	_			_	_	
		SYCANDER CHURCH, VA.			Federal Troops	Col. Averal, F	-		61 0	1	į	:	Confd
	lellan ordered to withdraw his forces to Aquia Creek, Va.										_		_
		LANGUELLE FERRY, ARK.		-	Let Wisconsin Cavalry. Let Wisconsin Cavalry.		_	_					
Ang. 4	(4th-5th), Recomolessure from Coggiu's Point bayond Sycamore				Styl II St and Sed Dans Caraline	a municipal	_				_		
		SPANTA TERM	f hour	170 700	Petachments 4th Kentucky and 7th Indiana Cavalre	Col. Wyakoop, F.	98	-	10			_	Contid
					Design Darkson Darkson	Cant. Birch. F.			_	_		-	
	e deaft of 200 and Kalees Militia	MITTE BLY BR, MO.		Gruer	rarty f'ateral Proops	Col. Lawther, C.	:	:	:	:	Ė	1	. Federal.
4		Domestic Description		0000	(14th Mano, 6th Mich., 7th VI., 21st Ind., 30th Mars.,)	Curd, Porter, U.S.N.	_		_				_
			4 bours		U. S. Gueboats.	Gran Breckingdoe,C	-	:	-	:	1	:	Federal
		WRITE OAK SWAMP BRIDGS, VA		98	30 3rd Pennsylvania Cav. and 5th U. S. Cav.	Lieut, Byrnes, F.	:		222	1	-	- :	Federal
		MALVERN HILL, VA.	:	-	Dry. 2nd Corps and Cav. Army of the Potentiae . i	Brie - Gn Humpton.	00	11	<u>6</u>	:	-	:	Federal
Aug. 6	Six regist.	MONTAVALLO, MO	-	Gaer	3rd Wisconsin Cavelry	Maj. Moutgomery, F		1	-	1	:	-	Federai
		Kursville Mo.	ŭ	300 Guer		JCal. McNolll, F. J	-						Fords rail
		MARYBEN HELL VA	_	Pke	Dickelom	Reign Gun Evens	_			-		_	Cond
	Skirmish	MATAPONY, VA.				Col. Carler, F					ij		. Federal
	Engragement	LAZEWELL, TENK	hours	1	(Hith and 42nd Olito, 14th and 22nd Ky. Vols. and)	Col. De Courcey, F.	100	151 001	-	39	-	-	. Federal
Aug. 7	7 Eugagehnent	FORT FRINGER, NEW MEXICO		,		Gen Chubr, F.				-			Fedura
	Skirmish	FRENTON, TENN.	-	Cay 9	Cay 2nd Illinois Cavaler	thpt. Faulkner, C.	30		36				Federal
	Sklrmisb	Dodd County, Mo		Guor,		Maj. Montgomery.	:		-	-	-		F. doral
Aug. A	Skirmish	PANTHER CHEER, MO	-	-	lst Missonei Millila Cavalry.	Character of the control of the cont						-	
Aug. 9	9 Engagement	GEDAR MOUNTAIN, VA	3 hours		3nd and 3rd Corps, Army of Virginia.	(Ma) Gens, Banks	450 [307	999	_	29	290	-	Federal
						f Gro, Jackson, C.	_					_	
Aug. 10		STOCKTON, Mo	-	:	Missourl State Militia.	Col. McNiell, F.			-	-	i		Fedural.
	Rivor, near Fort Clark, Texas	Represent to No.	-		Parcel Misseria Espaffiste,	(Col. Smart, F							7.0
Ann. Il		The state of the s				Col. Guitar, F	Key	le c		:		: 3	
		GAND WINES MO.			THE APPOUNT ARMEIN AND DESIGNATIONS.	Col. Poindexter, C			300	÷	-	÷	100 redera
	SKirmish	KINDERHOOK, TENN	¥	108 175 [Detachments of 3rd Ky. sod lat Tenn. Cavalry	(Mil) Anderson, C	:	:	120	:	1	-	Federal
		HELEKA, ARE.	-	Car. 3	Car. 3rd Wisconsta Cavalty		1	i	÷	i	:	-	Federal.
	Skirminbed	:	÷	Gurr 1	Guir Troops of Brig. Gen. Negley's Command.	Muf. Kennedy, F	-	1	-	-	:	1	Federal
		LABORATORIS, AGE.			man of the Missouri and Srd Wisconnin Cavalry	(Col. Burll, F)	ē	0.0				_	-
		NORTHNOKNOK STO.		7000	The Alesandra Militing Cayaley			100					֡

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		CHRONOLOGICAL LIS	T OF	EVE	CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF EVENTS (1860-1865)Continueo.						Í		-	
1	E ZZ	LOCATION.	DUBATION.	FORCE.	COMPOSITION OF FORCE.	COMMANDERS. En	Knam, Wor	WOUNDED. T	AKEK DA	TAKEX ON MINNEY.	- FOLD	sper smr/ smr/	ADVAN	
DATE.				C I		EL.	O, P	0.	P. C.	C. F. i C.		10	1701	
1862 vag. 11	14. (Spitter of the Besides and destroyment the France 1 Crosses Civisity Tenny 1000-	SALISBUILY, TENN.		Ga	Gaer Halt Hittoris Cavelry.			-	-		-		Federal	
ank.	Capitare of Post at Gallatin, Trans, by Confederates.	GAILLATIN, TENN		G. City	Took lad., 4th and 5th Ky. and 6th Ponn. Cav.	Col. Morgae, C	9		1.5	Ė	-		Conf.d.	
Aug. 1	Aug. 13 Skirtolah Inserencian at Balaita Toan by Rederal Earnest	HELLOW CHELK MO.			69th Oido and Hith Michigan Volunteers	Col. Miller, F					-		Tara Tara	
	Battle	Ставендия, Анк		-	BrigGen. Hovey's Division, 13th Corps.	BrigGen. Hovey, F			700	-	- 1	-	Federal	
Aug. I	Aug. 14 Skirmish (14th-15th), Reconnelssance from Newport, N. C., to Swannborough.	Велема, Апв.		Sct+ Gaer	Federal Troops (23th Nass, Marine Battery and U. S. Ganboost, Wit- (23th Nass, Marine Battery and U. S. Ganboost, Wit- ner and Wile Sumdrea of Caveiry and 100 Inf.	Gen. Stevenson, F.	-	:	:	Ė	-	:	Frderal	
	(14th-16th), Third and Fifth Army Curps wove front Harrisco's Leading Addis Creek, Vo. (14th-16th), Operations, Vo. (14th-16th), Operations of the Cavalry, executing the gran of the Army				Control of the same of the sam									
Aug. 15	of the Potoine, from Harrison's Landing to Williameborg, Vs.	MERRIWEATHEN'S FERRY, TENE.	1	1 Co. Gu	s Cavalry	Capt. Binfield, C.)	20	:		1	-	-	Frederial	
A 1,K. 1	A 1g. to Capture of (16th-18th). Bombardment of	COUPUS CITATIVE, TEXAS.			i Federal Gunboats and Marines.		- 1						Coofd,	
	Engagement		4 hours	800 30	Missoure Milltin Cavatry	8	001 011	:	:	i	-	:	Cout'd.	
Ang. 1	Aug. 12 Reconsularance toward Forge Biblige, Vis. Aug. 13 (Capture of Confederate Steward Felip Play, new Millitera Brod. La. The Capture of Confederate Steward Felip Play, new Millitera Brod. La. The Stewards by Maddis.	Бовов Вигос. УА. Верисор, Мин.		2	12 Jeff Davis Legion (Confederate) 15 Stil and Pôts Okto Volunteers. 5th Mingesola Volunteers.	Lieut. Warnag. C. 160								
4 ag. 19	Tome. Tome. Diskirmish Strings of Chekwellis Terro to Confedence of Strings.	Rienzi, Miss		153	Organizations not recorded.)	(Col. Masun, F.			-		-		Conf'd,	
		WHITE OAK RIDGE, KY	<u> </u>	- /	2nd Hilneis Cavalry.	Capt. Moore, F	e1 	1	2	:		\$00 100	106 Federal	
4-1g. 20	pant of the Ohko.	BRANDT STATION, VA		R 6d	Cavairy of the Army of Virginie.	Col. Morran C		9			- 1		Federal	
	The Fittle Army Corps carbarked at Newport News, Va.	ENERTEED JUNCTION, PROF.						;						
	Skironich.	UNION MILLS, MO		0	and 13th Illinois Cavalry	Maj. Price, F 4	* =		-				Federal Federal	
And 9	(sectional), right with induces as (section and all sections). Any of The This Third and Arizon combined for Trace Messerppi Department, Any 64 This Third Areas Corne and From Vorkment Vo.		-		Kungera.									
	Еодрадисти	GALLATIN, TENN	-	800	(3 Regimeots and Detachments 3nd Jud., 4th and 5th Ky, and 7th Peau. Cavalry	B. Gen. Johnson, F. 80 Col. Morgan, C	50	Ì	75	Ė	:		Sout'd.	
	11	Freeen's Ford, Va	Д.	Pkts	Cavairy of the Army of Virginia, and Artiflery	Jeb. Kello, F.	200	ij	8		H	<u>: i</u>	Cond'd.	
Aug. 2	23	COURTLAND, TENN	-	Ga	Guar Detachment 42nd Illinois Volunteers	(Geo, G. C. Smittl, F.)	00	Ė	÷	C1	-		Conf'd,	
	Raid on	CATLEGY'S STATION VA		Cont	Parnell Legen Maryland and 1st Pennsylvania Rifles.	Col Scott, C							Cuof'd,	
Aug. 3	Aug. 23 Engagoment.	Віа Ніп.с., К.т				Scol. Metcalf, F., t 10	25 40	İ	:	i	÷	1	Conf'd.	
	The Sixth Army Corps embarked at Fort Monroc, Vs. Skirmishes, (934-93th), at	WATERLOO BRIDGE, LEE SPRINGS, FREEMAN'S FORD, AND SULPHUR SPRINGS V.		- :	Army of Virginia	MajGen Pope, F.								
Aug. 2	A ag. 24 Skirminh	DATH-48, Mo		Co's Gu	Aco's Guer 12th Missenri State Militia Cavalry	Shi, Lazoar, F)	÷	İ	-		-	-	Fedoral	
	Cognectivat	DOON CHKEK OH LAMAH, KANSAS	g hours	Ga	Gaer Deinchwente 2nd and 64tr Knasss	(Maj. Campinell, F.)		-	1	:	-			
Aug. 3	Aug. 25 Attack ac.	FORT DONELSON, TENN.	bour	155 785	73st Ohio Volunteers and 5th Iowa Cavalry	Col. Lowe, F.	38		÷	-	-	1	Federal.	
	Sk (runfeli,	Bloompield, Mo		180 83	850 18th Blinois Cavalry.		02	Ė	÷		-	-	Toderal,	
0 101	toding Fight. (25th-20th).	New Ulm, Minn		-	. (Organizations not recorded)	01	25	:	1	1	-	1	Fevioral.	
duk	Europalarit Europalarit Skiransi	CUMBERLAND MON WORKS, TENN.		130 Su	500 71st Olio Volunteers and 5th fown Cavairy.	Lieu, Col, Power, F	<u>∞</u> :		11		H		Federal, Frderal,	
	Skirudalı Skiradalı	Rienzi and Koseuth, Mess			2nd Lown and 7th Kannas Cavalry. Home Gards.	-	ce cs	<u>51</u>	36	i	-	:	Fosteral.	
Aug. 5	Aug. 27 Engrygemen.	BULL RUN BRIDGE, VA. (Manassas)		2000	Iffit and 1916 Olife and 184, 20d, 5rd and 4th New) Jorney Voltagreers Jorney Managers Division, 3rd Corps, Army of the	- Fitz Hagb Lee, C		:	+	Ė	1	:	Confid.	
1	Lattle,	KETTLE RUN, VA.		: 		ligen, Ewell, C., f					-			

	LOCATION.		FORCE,									
		BURATIDS.		COMPOSITION OF FORCE.	COMMANDERS.	KILLEO.	WOUNDED.	CD. TAKE	TAKEN III	Missing.	eber G 13 eber G 143	ABVAN
		-	E. C			F C	pi.	ai ci	. E	si i	1P1 101 101	TAMES
	Four McCoos, Ala			33rd Ohio Voluetrens and Detachment of Cavalry,	Scol. Mandy, F							Forderm
Destraction of City Point, James Ricar, Va., by Federal Guaboats under	HOWAND CO., MO.				{Geo, Ferrost, C., \$							
	SHADE SPREAGO. VA.		20 33	Dail West Verginia Gwealty. (1st and 3rd Corps, Army of Va., Bosher's and Kear- nee's five of Set Green and Revocitie Div. of Ja-	Lit at Montgomery, F. M. Gas, Pole, Sigel, M. Chaurell, Bouker, K. Keno and	K K K K K		10	:			Federal.
Aug. 29 (20th-20th.) Eagragonemits Recommissence from St. Charles Court House, La., to Bonuck Carre.	Macconstant Press		1 6	Corps and 8th Corps, Arnsy of the Potentia	Ning. F. trens, Jackson and Lougstreet, t.							Fedural
: :		6 ронтя		18t and 3rd Corps, Army of Va., Honker's and Keer- ney's Div., 3rd Corps, Perter's 5th Corps and Rey-	Maj - Oens, Pope, Sigel, McPonell and Reito, F	800 cm	E, W & M. 578 0 400.0		3000			Coul'd.
	BOLIVAR, TERM	Lours	6000			:	2	:	3		- 1	Federal.
Ne.		-			Col. Frife, F.	:	1	8	1500			Federal.
Engagements Innevillo, Ala, by Federal Forces under General Bael. Exagnicio of Hunevillo, Ala, by Federal Forces under General Bael. Seconation of Federickichtelity, Ya., by the Federal Army suder General.	BICHMOSTI, KT.		16,000	16th, 53th, 69th e9th and 71st Ind. Vols. and Batteries D and G. Mich. Art.	Gen, Kirby Smith, C	200 330	200	200	1000	:	1	Confid.
W. N. N. N. N. N. N. N. N. N. N. N. N. N.	WESTON, W. VA. MEDON TENN. STIVENSON, A.A.		3 Coa. 15(ff)	6th West Virginia Volunteers, 65th Hims is nod 7th Missont Volunteers, (Federal expudzations not recorded).	Maj. Oliver, F.	- ! !		্ল			- !!	Federal, Conf.d.
TA CA	VATER FORD, RY.			Odh Ohio Volum ers. (McDowell's tropp Army of Va., Hooker's and Keur') ner's Divisions, 3rd Corts Army of the Potomac.		KA." h.d.W. 1800 8.0		-	-			Federal,
Dargarennent. Ba	Bartton's Lune, Tenn	- ;	900 2000	(20th and 30th III Yole, Battery A, 2nd III. Art., 4th		5 I79	13	221	- 1	- 1	- 1	Pederal.
	Vienna, Va. Mondansymle, Ky.		Gara	1st Minnesom Volunteers. Gwer Federal Troups		-		- !	- :	-	-	Fedoral.
Decapation of Versailles, Ky., by Contelerate Cavality. Reference Fight. (2d-3d). Skirmin Fight.	Випси Соодів, Міяк. (Астор.) Рекморти, N. С.			1400 Co. F. 9th N. T. and 1st N. C. Volunteers		98	i	÷	-		-	Feileral,
		3 hours		Federal Troops.					-			Federal.
	SU COUTERVULE, KY.	3 bonrs	Guer	Guer Cavalry. 600 Sth Regtucky Cavalry.	LiantCol. Foster, F. JCol. Shrekelford, F. JCol. Julyango C.	23		S .				Federal.
ederate Troom.		-	:	Druchment fild Tennessee Volunteors			1	:	1	-	-	Federal.
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	CACAFON BRIDGE, VA.				_	- Augilian		-	-	÷		Feders1.
id., by Confoderate Army under General Lee.	MARTINSBURG, VA	Ŏ	Outp. 400	400 Federal Troops.	Goa. White, F.	: cı	01	93	+	Ė	-	Fedrind,
	LA GRANGE, ARKCUAPSI CASPULE, YA		1008	let Missouri Cavalry. 4th Virginia Regiment	Mai Hall, F.	-	F		-		-	Federal.
	CLAHRSVILLE, TENN.	-	- :	111th III., 13th Win, and 71st Ohio Volu, 5th Iowal Cac, and 2 Batteries	Col. Lowe, F.			_				
Iroops.	Des Arrewayne La	-		Cacl. Sed Indiana and 5th Illinois Cavalty	<i>r.</i>	~	-					Federal.
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DATE.	EVENT	LOCATION.	DURATION.	FORCE.	COMPOSITION OF FORCE.	PORCE.	COWNANDERS.	F. C. F	F	F C. F. C.	C. F.	Mentalka,	Gone Lakers orth to	oration of the state of the sta
20 44 20 40 20 44 20 40		WILLANSERING, VA. 155 (5 hout. 157 hout. 157 hout. 157 hout. 157 hour. 157 h	% pour	200 260 200 260	94 hout	irgiala Vojanteers.	(Col. Campbell, E.) (Col. Shingspe, C.) (Col. Shingspe, C.) (Col. Shingspe, E.) (Col. Shore, E.) (Gol. Loring, C.) (Gon. Loring, C.)	6 4	9	8	25	98		Fedrand Couft
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n pr.12(1	Broomfield, Ma., by Confederates.	BERGY E. Side A.A. (13D B1) (Vol., 1st Wheel C. (12D N.) (13D B1) (Vol., 1st Wheel C. (12D N.) (13D B1) (Vol., 1st Wheel C. (12D N.) (13D N.) (13D B1) (13D	bours,	(500) Gue	Bate-ry E. 3nd Mo. Art. 13b L. Tor. and Mo. Milton	11. Vofe., 1st Wis. [111th, 115th, 125th Band S7th Obio, 9th B. [17], 15th, 1bd, Vole. [17], 15th, 1bd, Vole. [17]	Ig. Gen. White, F)	80 1500	961		Salit	İΙ	7.5 000E1	racco Conf.4
0 4	Occupation of Frenkfort, Ey., by Confederate Forces. Eugenpenent and Distraction of	Citairestown, W. Va.			L 12th Ill, and 1st Md. Cav	olankers	(vi. Lightboara, F.,		:		-			Federal
2 Z Z	Starmini, Bergaran Elosambidi, Me, by Eden-I Troops under Ceberd Born, I Starmini, Starmini, Chornellon and Commission and Com	Frensinck, MD. Floor Bluffs, Tex46. Newtorn, MO.		d.G R.Gd	MA G. Refel Advenues of the Army of the Penemes. One and and the Missouri Mittle Co. aigr.		Uen, Barnside, F. Col. Nart n. F. Col. Mart n. F. Mai dann Hoder N.			:	: a		- :	Confd
щ_ О	Battin. Occuration of Ponclatonia, La., by Frider? Frica.	PURKER'S AND CHAMFTON'S GAPS, SOUTE MOUNTAIN, MD				e Potomac,	Franklin and Beno, Franklin and Beno, Gen. R. E. Lee, C. Muj. Strong, F.	1433	500 1806 2343 1500	43 150xi	48		-	Federal
5		MUMEDIUSVILLE, KV 7 hours.	7 kours		(186) U. S. Inf., 28th and 33d Ky., 17th, 50th, 00th, 00th, 05th, 68th, 78th, and 88th Ind. Vola and Battery 13th Ind. Art. and Louisville Gaards		Cof. Wilder, F Gen. Dancan, C Gol. McNelli, F	50 711			8506		+-	P deral.
E WY	Ferpt. In Englands Skirrollen Ski				Cavalry, Arns of the Petonine,		Portor, C	_						
pt. 16	Sept. 16 Buttle.	ANTIETAM, Mo. (Sharjeburg)		95	M. Sud, Sil, Sil, Sil, Sil, Sil, and IShi Corps, Couch's Dr., MGn, McCinlan, F. Arny C. Heb Polonac. Arny of the Polonac. Detectingen 32nd Indiana Volunteom.	Orps, Couch's Div., N. Cavalty Division, S.		2010/8000/91140 2 8 10	10 20	20	1048		74000	Federal, Federal.
	nd.	FLOUENCE, KV. and LEESBURG BOLD.		53 1 91		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	Maj. Foley, F	-	-	-				Federal. Federal.
11.18	by Federal Forces under Colonel y Federal Forces under General y Federal Forces under General society of the Colon Colon Colonel society of the Colon Colon Colon Colonel society of the Colon Colonel society of the Colone	SAMOTE, KY		- 01	Restreky Ilvino Garbie		Col. Berry, F}	69	-					Federal
14, 19	Soju, 19 Skirnúski.	I-U-KA, Miss.	9 lours		Stanley and Hamilton's Divisions,	Missour Cavalry	n, Roncerann, F., }	144 1200	288	1060	₽	÷	-	Federal
Pt. 20		On ensure RY		1711	Gord Min. Ky. Cav. and Sprencer's Lod.) Co. Home Guards [L., Cal. Wood, F.] Griffin's and Barner's Brigades, 5th Corps	Co. Home Guards		25 25 FF FF	8 E		108			Conrd.
	Engregation Engregation Engression of Nilsiangset, Ma, by Confederate Force Hardes, Auta Engression of Nilsiangset, Ma, by Confederate Force Hardes, Auta Engregation Englass, Auta Engression of Supergramming Engression of Constitution Engression of Constitution Engression of Constitution Englass E		12 Itour.	600 Gaer	6.09 and Kanson and 3rd Indiana Homo Guards	Guards.		9	F - :	19				Foderal

		CHRONOLOGICAL LIST	S OF		EVEN 15 (1860-1865).—Continued	d.									
	F. W. W. W. W. W. W. W. W. W. W. W. W. W.	LUCATION.	DURATION	FORCE.	COMPOSITION OF FORCE.	COMM	COMMANDERS	Kitzen V	Wounder	PRINCHERS TABLES BE	NEW N	Missing		81114 8711	ADYANG
DATE				 				F. C.	13 A	4	C.	F. C.	14K	NUT PATE	TAOE,
1862 Sept. 21	1862 Sopt. 21 Occupation of Mumfordaville, Ky., by Federal Forces	Mumpondsville, Kv		- 1	Frderal Cavolry	Col. Mc	Col. McCook, F.,)	63	- 1					:	Federal.
	Attack on Shepherdaville, Ky., by Confederate Troops	SREPHCHDSTRUE, KY		Cav.	Cav. Colonel Granger's Command.	5	Anger, F.	49	-	89	÷	+	÷	1	Federal.
Sopt. 2	Sopt, 23 Skirmled	Asuny's GAF, VA			2nd Pennsylvania and 1st West Virginia Cavalry	(LtCol.	Lt. Col. Green, C. Maj. Hont, F	-	-	Ξ	÷	-		:	Federal.
	Shirintali, Emmicjintum Prochamation issued by trendent Lincoln.	STURKES, MO.		Sx.In	outs on suppression of the community of the community of the control of the contr	Trpt Cuoningly	oninglam,C			:	:	-	:		rederal
14. 14. 14.	Srpl. 83 Engagement Strendels After the	WOLF CHEER BRIDGE, M188.		90	77th Olio Voltaires Regiment	May Widner, F.	tore, F	3						: ;	() Frd.
Sept. 25	Sept. 24 (General Beautregard, C. S. A., assumen command of the Department of Sept. 25 (General Beautre, C. S.). Assumen General Section: Kearington Sept. 26 (Americal Stables Pase, Twee, by Federal Section: Kearington)	WAIRENTHWY JUNCTION, VA.		125 500	(straig)	Act. Mas Crocker.	Crocker.								Caron.
Sept. 27	Skirmish Scot, 23 Canting	Самтиприк, Мо.		Gue	9th Mesouri Militia Cavalry. Guer Gunboot Ecffast, Kentucky Home Guards	Col. Br		4. K.k. 9							Confd.
	Attack on Confiderate Count at.	BUFFARO, W. VA	:	Cav.	34th Ohio Regiment.	Col. Toland, F.	l. Totand, F.	-	- :	0	÷	-		. :	Federal.
Sept. 28	Sept. 29. Engagenum.	Blackwiner, Va		3 Cos Inf.	1st Now York Monated Rifles.	Col. Dodge, P	Col. Dodge, F.	-	-		÷	-		:	Pederal.
Sept.20	Reconomism from Centreville to Supt. 20 brigg-doen dillimere, U. S. A , assigned to enginemed of the District of Western Vrightla.			÷	Brigade of Cavalry	Cient Col	Narge		:	2					
Sept. 30	Sept. 30 Battle	NEWTONE, Me.		000	Organizations not recorded). 1st Brig. Army of Kao, and 4th Brig. Mo. State Militin			50 50			135	-			Could
	Engagunral. Oceanatina of Brayeon, Kv., by Confedersta Troyle.	Rossellatine, Ky.	:	870	Federal Troops	Col. Harr	Col. Harrison, F.	. 88	:	9	÷	-	-	:	Fideral,
0et. 1	Engagement. Engagement	FLOYD'S FORK, KY		Guv.	Cav. 4th Ind. Cavalry, 34th Ill. 77th Peau, Volunteers Guar Let Tennesseo Cavalry.	Col. Kirk, F. j Cul. Stoken, F.	ken F.	- 04		. 88		H	4	: !	Federal.
	Skipaleh	SHEPHERDSTOWN AND MARTINSBURD, VA.		:	18th Ill., 8th Penn and 3rd Ind. Cay, and Penning-		santoo, F	8	12	10	63	-			Federal.
Det. 2	Evacuation of Shothyville, Kv., by Confederate Troops. Skirmishes	BALTWEIN, M88. Ohry, III.a. Ky	- :	- : :	Cavalry of the Army of the Missersappi.		Merican, C.								Federal
	Skirming	MOUNT WASHINGTON, KY.			Advance of the Army of the Onio	Gen. Ki	Gen Faell, F								1
Oct. 3	(3d-4th), Britle	Cordictif, M188	(Actual.) 3 hours., 20,600 38,000	000 38,00	McKean	20	(E.S.	315 1423 1812 5692 3268	812 569	93268		235	C.S		3300 Federal.
	Recomplisance to:	FRANKLIN, VA	hours	1500		300	leb. Sprac, F., pt. Flueser, U.S.N.,	E .	÷			+		i	Gadera
Det 4	Engravement	Bardstown, KY.	- A	Ad G. R Gd		Maj. Foster	Aer. F					-			rough.
i	Engagement. Capitura of Coakedorntu Camp at.	PAW PAW, VA	11	1 Co.	54th Pennaylvania Regiment. Carnley (Harlbut's and Ord's Dividons, Army of the Mississ	: 4	L L	9 4	#			#		- : :	Confei. Federal.
0	Engagement Cognitioned Analysis of Analysis (V. b. Frence)	GIG HATCHIE KIYER, MISS. (Metamors)	Logical Control		rces in refrest)	f Arn. Price, C	-	200		9 :	ii	#	œ	1	Federal, Federal,
Oct. 6	Octopalista of all statements of the control of the	Madisonchle, Ev Charleston, Va Lideruy and Sibley's Landro, Mo		Cav	4th Indiana Cavalry. 6th United States Cavalry. 6th Missouri Milkia Cavalry.	Col. Roberton, F.	riwii, F						- ::	_ ; ;	Federal.
Oct. 7	Battle	SPHINGFIELD TO NEAR TEXAS, KY	% p-m. 3	5200	Advance of 3rd Corps, Army of the Calo	(Gen. Palmer, F	Gen. Palmer, F., J	5 80	- 6	170		-		_ :	Federa
Oot, 8	Eracastion of Lexington, Ky., by Confederate Forces. Battle	PRINKELLE KC	% nours. 14.	14.000	lst and 3rd Corps. Army of the Osio.	MajGens.	Buell,	NAW M M 016/2500 2943 4500	W A M M M M M			- 689			Prdrzsi.
Oct. y	Skiroski	Lidde, VA.			Detaclancot of Caralry.					2	:				Federal.
Oct. 10	Eagagnineot. D'aptune de l'aptune Missouri River Letaces a partiv of Stoaz and a satty of	LAWRENCERURG, KY	Lours. 3	3000 3000	3000 [15th and Twit U. S. Iaf., frr and 49th Ohio Vols., Butter H. Sth U. S. A. and 9th Ky. Carabry		Col, Parrott, F., t Gen, Kirly Scald, C f Liout, Col. Beyle, F.	0 13	9 :	1600			-	11	Federal. Federal.
Oct. 11	Minorm II Engagement	LA GHANGE, ABE		-	. (Frischment 4th lown Carniey. (Tuxua Rangers)	Maj. Re	Maj. Rector, F.	:	- 6	0		-			Pedenal.
	Minek oo Federal Guubeat. Skirniish	Cour Fear River, N. C. Mouth of Monder, Mo		Bac's		Gel Ven	NeBaranda Ru		10	:	÷	+	i.		Conf d,
	Faggigenuni. Recognoissance in vicinity of.	Cacayon Buider, Va		300	Federal Cavalry	Col. Imboden, C Gen. Stahel, F.	hoden, C §			. ₹	÷-	-	<u>:</u>		Foderal.
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DATE.	EVENT	LOCATION.	Бозатавя	FORCE.	COMPONITION OF PORCE.	COMMANDERS.	Burgs P. C.	Wates F.	Ogn Tal	TAREN BY	Mrsthu. F. C.	Gaus.	Maken.	ADVAN-
1862 Nov. 3 E	1862 Nav. 3 Engagement.		2 bours	3500	Federal Gunbewis Kinaman. Estrella, St. Mary.) Californ and Jona and Sala Ind. Vol. 2011. and M. Y. St. 1, and M. Y. Vola and M. Y.			10					- 1	Federal
	Attack on Federal Escort.	RAWLE'S MILLS, N. C		22 300		Lient, Newber, F.	· ·	7	1	1.0			थ लंडी	lat Conf.
~ 50 0	Bonthardment of Tampa, Flo., by Federal Forces. Uscapation of Pedmont, Va., by Federal Cavalty. (Georgation of La Graga, Miss., by a portion of Georal Grant's Army.	favan Mo.		Guor	69 Goor 8th Missouri and 8th Messouri Militia Cavalry.	Mnj. Braden, F.,								Confû.
- w c	Capture Skrimble Greenen Burnelde, U. S. A assigned to command of the Army of the					Gen, Averall, C., 1 1Gen, Pleasonton, F Gen, Staart, C.,	: 	10	16			<u>.</u>	- L	Frderal
0	Potomae, was McClellan, Gecapathin of Salem, Va., by Federal Cavalty.	The state of the s		(Cav.			_					_		
-4 0	Eagragement.	GREENVILLE ROAD, EX.		Ganra	A Art. Gonright Kentucky Covalry	Cot. Wyndham, F. (Maj. Holloway, F.)		- 00					: :	Federal
	Shirtund	NARHVILLE, TENN.		2200	Mich, and 78th	- <u>m</u>]		£ :	:	-	- 1		- :	Folers
St. 32.	6 SK rm Jedt Sk km Jedt	Leatherwood, Ky.		13 aug	Page Captan Ambrose Pewell's commond.	Capt Powell, F	-		÷		-	1	:	Federal
E-2	Occupation of Warrenton, Va., by Federal Troops.	BIO BEAVILE CREEK, MO.	5 hours4	4 Cos 1300	1300 loth Illinols and 2 Companies Missouri Militia.	i Capt, Barstow, F.			H	3	- 1	- 1	:	Cost'd,
W X 141 Z		Rheas Mals, Ark. Mandag, Ark. Mappalangog Buldos, Va. Hiddonyllar, Mes		909	3rd Arkansan Indian Home Guards. 3rd and 4th laws and 9th Illinnia Cweiry. Cavalry Brigade, Anny of the Potomae. Th Ransan suid 3nd Jowa Cavalry.	Capt. Perkins, F. Geo. Bayard, F. Col. Lee, F.	111	9 - 9	13				3.24	Federal Federal Federal
	Evarantion of Holly Spring, Muss., by Canfoderate Porces. Oldeconnoiseance to Skironnoiseance	FRIDERICKSBURG, "A. Bastin Mountain, Mo.		160	1st Indiana Caralry Organizations not recorded.)		-	:	- F			-	:	Federal
wal d		Moonefield, VA	İ		1st N. Y., Binggold and Washington Cav. and 23rd 111 Vols. 111 Vols.	BrigGeo. Kolley, F.		7	93	:				Federal Federal
	Sev 10 Expedition through N. W. Kentucky.	ST, MARY'S, FLA		400	Federal Tropies, Molarik, Federal Tropies, Molarik,	Col. Forter, F.			-					Federal
	iato. de, U. S. A., assumes command of the Army of the	бикемвиче Сопиту, ТА.			Federal Troops	Capt. Gillmore, F.	_							on Co
30		BACHELOU'S CHEEK, N. C. (Newborn)		Pkts. Guer	H	Capt. Doncan, F.	:	-		1				Federal
90		Lebanon, Tenn.		Cav.	let Kentucky and 4th Michigan Cavalry	Wolfard, F. Margaa, C. Maj Madd, F.	;		3	:				Federal Federal
- 5	Now, 12 Engagement. General Hower, U. S. A., masumed command of the Fifth Corps, Army, Grenard Description Description.	LAMAN AND HOLLY SPRINGS, DISS		, a		Col. L.o. F			_					
W 4 2	Nov. 13 Expedition to the Usboy River, Ga., under Lieutenaut Col. Beard. Attack on Culteforder (2019) W. Nov. 14 Recognisation of the Army of the Performer by Graven Recoglid.	CALHUUN, KY		400 Guer		Col. Shanks, F		-	-:-		:	-	-	Federal
- 264 (Nov. 15 Engagement	FAYETTEVILLE AND WHITE BULEUM	1 bour	: 3	(1st and 2nd Brig., Stargis' Div., 9th Corps and Cav., Array of the Potoune.	Gun, Stargle, F	:	00	÷	-	-	-		Federal
of James	Nov. 10 Satternish. Nov. 17 Skirmish. Evacuation of Warrenton, Va., by General Barande's Arnay.	GLOUCESTER, VA.		ð	Authorea it Ottom Str. a Drigues 194th Penasylvania Volanteers. (Ontpost Picket Guard.) 948 New York Carattee	fleat. Cal Mix. F.	-	o,		g)				Courd. Federal
- w O	vance Column of Army of the	RUIAL HUGS, TENS		On V	814 Kenturky Cavalry	Col. Hawkins, F		16	1		<u>:</u>	1	:	red .
- 50	Nov, 10 Raid by Federal Troops at. Skirmin Nov. 20 Raid on Federal Pickets	Blackwater, Va. Wallen's Creek, Ky. Boll Run Brime, Va.		Guer Cav.	Now York Mounted Rifles. Harlein County State Ghards. Federal Troops	Col, Dodge, F.			##	ro r				Federal Cont'd.
- on	Occupation of Waffenton and Lecenourgu, va., by Confederate Cevary. Nov. 31 Skiruleil.	Bayou Bontouca, La	% hour	120	Slat Massachusetts Volunicers	Capt. Darling, F. }	1	y-1	1	Ŧ	:	-	:	Federal
90	Occapation of Salem, Va., by Confederate Forces, Nov. 23 Skirmieli.	WISGHESTER, VA.			Detachment let New York Cavalty	Capt. Harklas, F	i		÷	1	+		Ī	Federa
L	Expedition and Markew (e.g., a, by Forces under Commander Parker, Nov. 92 Nature and Brig. Consult Naviges. Nov. 92 Nature and Pederal Supply Train at	Велуеп Сиев, Мо. Zuni, Va.		39 Gaer	3rd Missouri Cavalry and 21st lowa Volunteers.	Col. Dodge, F.	10	5 12	= :		11	- !!		Conf'd.

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DATE	EVENT	LOCATION.	Denation.	-	COMPOSITION OF FORCE.		COMMANDERS.	1		10	-	0	nn9	nali nA 1 sala:	1406
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1862 Sev. 25 fer. 26	Nov. 302 Selements Nov. 302 Selements Nov. 502 Sele	CAMP BADGUEK, ARK. CRAWFUID GGENTY, MO. COLD KOOD MOSTARY, VA. SURMENTLE, MISS.		CB	Stef Kassas Indian Home Guards. Miscori Ecrolice Militia. 2nd West Viginia Gwalry. 7th Hilmole Gwolry.	Cap	Capt. Rewoos, F.		61	28				<u> </u>	Frderal. Frderal
Nov. 27	Nov. 27: Erpedition from Beloach (Seas, June 1982). Nov. 27: Erpedition from Beloach (Seas, June 1982). Execution of Maria (Machinera). Execution of Riemal, Miss., by Federal Furces. Sittentia.	CARPHAUE, ARK			2nd Karmas Cavalty. 5th Brie. Sill's Div., Army of the Ohlo	20	Col. Dodge, F !		2			:		<u></u>	ederal.
Nov. 28	Nov. 28 Expedition from Holom, Ark., to Delta, Tena., by Fuderal Cavalry. Expedition from Hovey.	CANE HILD, BOSTON MOUNTAINS AND			lat Division, Army of the Frontier	5 5 5	Geo. Blant, F.	7		- :		- :	- :	See.	Federal.
	Engagement Skirmid Skirmid	LITTLE BEAU CREEK ALA RATTE BEAU CREEK ALA COLO WATER RYER, AFRE	154	Рідзя, Сак.	Portion of the 2nd Division, 10th Corps. 3rd Pennsylvans Cacalry. 1st Indiana Cacalry.			7	e :	÷		-		<u> </u>	Conf'd.
Nov. 29	19 (28th-30th), Shirmishee Shirmish	Waterford and Lemrin's Mile, Miss Benlin, Md		Car.			Cal Lee, F. S. Capt Mears, F. C.		9 61			: :		G 6E 6	Fedoral.
Nor. 30	SO Reconnistance to Stringly Stringly Control of Stringly Control	S. JCEEN'S FERRY AND BERRYFELE, VA AMBEVILLE, MISS			1st Cavaley Brigade, Stahl's Division. Reconnuitying force. Let fown, 19th Hisada and 2ad Wisconsin Regiment.	111	Gen, Stald, F. Col. Lee, F. Col. Wickersham, F.	2		?		H		588	Federal.
	SkIrmish.	CHARLESTON AND BERRYVHALE, VA			2nd Division 12th Corps.		Gen. Slocum, F White, Hen- darwon & Baylor, C		10	<u>.</u>		÷		<u> </u>	Foderal
Dec. 1	Shirmish (spitare of Warraton, Va., by Federal Troops.) Execution of Abbreville, Miss., by Confederates, and Occupation by	Новик Свежк, Мо		8 : 3	Gaer Detachment 4th Musouri Cavalry. Detachment 3rd Virginin Cavalry.	20	daj, Kally, F Japt, Cruger, F			::		:			rdera.
	Skirmiek	FRESHUS, VA.		A A	11th Pennsylvania Cavalry	8 5	Col. Spoat, F			8	:	1 1	F4	£ 0	Federal Coaf'd,
	Attack on Federal Tropps at. Reconneissance from Bollwer Heights, Vs., to Charleston, etc., by Federal Reconneissance from Bollwer Heights, Vs., to Charleston, etc., by Federal	KING GEORGE COURT HOURE, VA.			Federal Forces	9	Geo. Geney, F.	70	¥ 0.	145	10			ti	Colored
Dec. 3	Sktrudel. Sktrudels Sktrudelse	OZAIK, MO. OAKLAND, MYSS. OXFORD, MESS.		2 : : 2 : :	Std and 9th Missouri 4 nvalty. Inc Indiana Cavalty. 2nd Cavalty Brigady		Col. Hatch, F.	20		9 8				- 52	Frderal
Dec. 4	Occupation of.	Phinceton, Ky. Tubedneila, Ala.			Work Emerchy Voluntaria			-	į	. 70		-		<u>(-</u>	Fedoral
	Skiraiah. Engegement E	WIREMAN'S SHOALS, RY. WATER VALLEY, MISS.	hours		data Mendang Ita and 2nd Cavalry Brigades. 6 Federal Ganboats and Confederate Batteries.	-	Cols, Hatch and Lee,F		1	;	300	÷	:	<u> </u>	Fedoral
Dec. 5	Lettingement. 5 Eligngement.	Coffeeville, Miss.		2000	114. 6000 lat, 2nd and 3rd Cuv. Brigades, Gun. Grant's Army		Cola. Hatch, Len {	100 ::				÷		€ @	Cunfid, Fedural
- F	Attack on Federal Troups at. Skirtheld, R Attack on Endural Expense Trees page	HEED'S MOUNTAINS, ARK		98	Shib Iowa and 29th Wisconen Volunkers. 2nd Kaoma Cavalry. 83rd Ohio Volunteura.		Col. C. Anderson, F.	-		: :				5	ralera
	Parties on recognition	PRAMIE GROVE, AIK		35,0	25,000 lwl. 2nd and 3rd Divisions, Army of the Frontier	-	Brig. Gcus. Blunt	495 ISC	* N * N * 1500 600	- :		188		_a_	Federal
	Britle	Hartsville, Trnk		-	1 106th and 108th Ohlo, 104th III Vols., 2nd 1nd.		Gol, Moore, F.	35 X	149 100 .	÷	:	1800		<u>\$</u>	l'nol'd,
Dec. 9	Skirmish.	Bean's Station, Tenn			(Organizations not recorded.) (Sith Led., Sist Ohio, Sib and 21st Ky. Vols. and 7th.)	d 7th.)		9	8	- :	10	-		<u>4</u>	Pedirm
	Skirmlelt	BRENTVILLE, TENN		400	25th H. Shi Kan, and Slat Ind. Vols. and Sth Wis.		Col. Martin, F.			-	i	:	İ	E E	Federal
Dec. 10	Dee, 10 Eagragement. (aptern of Pymonth, N. C., by Confederate Berees 11 Expellitua from Newberne, N. C., under Major-Gea. Fester, U. S. A. Bronthardmont of Fredericksburg, N., by Fed. Ferex under Gea. Burneide		3 Donra	:	S Federal Guaboaks and Confederate Dationies		Col. Swenney, F.								
Dec. 12	Dec. 12 Storment	11	3½ hoars.	Ап. Ап.	Federal Brigade.		Gen, Terry, F.	=	:	30 40	c.	- :		3	Pederal
	SK-Frinist SK-Frinish Descent unon	TRENTON, N. C. FRANKLIN, TENN					Capt. Hall, F	H	10	122	i			<u> </u>	Federal, Federal.
	(1311-18th). Expedition to	Оогревово, У. С		- 1	Weesell's Brig. of Peck's Div., let, 2nd and 3rd Brigs.,		Gen, Foster, F	. 00 739 478	. 458 	÷	Ī	; a	13	:	Federal
Dec. 13	Dec. 13 Battle	FREDERIEESBURG, VA		:	-		Gen, Burande, F Gen, Leo, C §	1519 180	0.0000	-	2078	÷	Ī	ي د	Saders!
	Engagement	Somm Weer Cores X O		400	JULY N. J. REG SAUD PETER VOIN, OF L. L. Cov. But	Gen.	Gen, Wesselfs, F	:	:		::::		-		- Compa

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DATE	EVENT*	LOCATION.	Вспатю	FORCE.	COMPOSITION OF FORCE	COMMANDERS,	KRILED.	KRIED. WOUNDED	Prure TARE	PRICONFIDA TAKEN DA	Miserxo,	Gans Intends	Dienda Jahren Jahren Tauff.	9.6
1860				-			-		-1-			-	- -	
Dec. 1	Dec. 13 Skirmish.	TOSCUMBIA CHREK, ALA			Federal Troops (2 Regiments Int., 1 company Cav.)	AGum Fostor E		11 1 70	6	-	İ	÷	Federal	ž.
Dec. 1	Dec. 14 Buttle and Capture of Kingston, N. C., by Federal Troops	KINGSTON, N. C.		-	Brigs, let Drv, Dept. of N. C.	Ovn. Ectos, C	96		98,400	1	i	122	Federal.	Ē
Dor 13	Skiralen Skiralen apperer of seastern rote Skiralen for 150 causes Rathe announced by Gunzer Rathe in commerce of the Army			200 800	Fedoral Troops	Capt. Thorabeery, F.	-	:	ij	÷	İ		700 Conf'd	궣
Per 16	Dec 16 Wolver Goo Banks U.S. A assumer commond of the Demartment of											_		
-	The full		1		(9th N J. 17th, 23rd, 24th and 45th Mass. Vols., 3rd)	(Gra, Faster, F., t					_	-	-	
	Surprise of Centedwater at	NEW HAVEN, KV		=======================================	7 N. Y. Cav. and Srd and 23rd N. Y. Butteries f 1200 Detachment Wolford's Cavalry	Chpt. Adams, C., §			0081				Federal	įį
	Army of the Potomas withgrawn from Predefickabargii, An.				(Och N 1 1841 1754) 9564 dech and 4984 Man Volo	9 - 4 - 9 - 9					_	-		
Dec. I.	Dec. 17 Engagement Occupation of Baton Rouge, La., by Federals under General Banks.	Goldebullo, N. C	l hour	÷	4 3rd N. Y. Cav, and 3rd and 23rd N. Y. Batterles, .	Juen. Evans, C., §	+	i	Ξ	1	1	÷	Foderal	Ţ.
Dec. 18	Dec. 18 Engagement and Occapation by Confederate Forces, of	LEXENGTON, KY.	3 hours	- 1	11th III, and 5th Ohio, 1st and 2nd Tenn. Cavalry	(Col. lagersoll, F.)	40			- :		e :	Confd	Ę
	Engagement	JATESE TERE			Hth M. and fith Ohio Cav., 43rd and 61st III, Vols.	Contraction of the contraction o					_	-		
Dec. 18	Dec. 19 Engrigement.	Оссодили, Ул.			Wagou Train Guard of the 12th Army Corps	Col. Ruelt, F	-	:	-	-	_	-	Federal	ral.
6		;				(Col. Marnin, F.,	K.W.					_		
Dec. 2	Les. 20 occupation of Holly Springs, Mrs., by Conference Forces	HOLLY SPHENOS, MISS.		1	(Detaching of Ten Car. 122nd III Vols. and)	Aug.		:	:	:	:	+	Confd,	ď
	Capture by Confedernte Forces of	THERTON AND HUMBOLDT, TENN		ě	orrest	Gen. Forrest, C.,	17	1		+	1			Federal
Dec. 21		DAVIS MICL, MISS.	815 hours. 2	250 1 06	ateers and 5th Ohio Cavalry	(Col. Morgan, F.,	C-F	. 00	30 :			. ž	-	Tal.
	Skirmieli	Nasuville, Tens.		Z.		Coordinate and Coordi	-		_		_		Frde	Frderal
	Resignations of Secretaries Seward and Chase profired, but not accepted by the President.					(Lient,-Col Onder-)						_		
Dec. 22	Atlack by Confederate Ferres on the Middle De-	BLE OF WIGHT, COURT HORSE, VA	-	1	Detachment 2nd New York Mounted Rillen	Geo. Pryor, C	:	i	-	÷	i	:	Confid.	ž
Dec. 33	gth A										-			
Dec. 3	Skirmish	Meddleberg, Miss.	-	115 Adv	12th Michigan Volunteers.	Cant. Dickey F. J.					_	-		
	Skirmali	GLASGOW, KV., (Mutafordsville),		5 Coe G rd. 5	1. 2nd Michigan Cavalry	(Gen. Morgan, C.)	·	-	1	33	1	÷	Conf'd.	Ę,
	Skiruísh	Jehners Bridge, VA		1 1	Detachment 11th Ponnsylvania Cavalry		-	Ė	7	:	-	-	Feel	Federal.
Dec. 25	25 Attack on Confederates near.	BEAR WALLOW, KY		Bat R.	Bat R. 4d 12th Kentucky Cavalry	Col Shanke, F	-	:	91	- 1	-	-	Fivleral	En.
	Skirmish	GREEN'S CHAPTE, KY (Mamfordsville)		A Ander	Arty Detachment 4th and 5th Indiana Gavalry	Col. Gray. F	÷	:	62 63	-	-	- :	Frd	Frderal.
	Skirmiki	BACON CHERE IN		100	Adv. J. Michaele Berimmt	Capt, Dickey, F.	-		_	- 56				3
Dec. 20	Scout and Skirminb.	POWELL COUNTY, KY.		130 66	Guer 14th Kentacky Cavidry	Maj. Stevens, F		i	3				Federal	Ę
4	English Contours	NOLENSWHILE, TENN.		-	Zud Brigade, 1st Division, ACC 30K 8 Cornic.	(Lient. Col. 11 S)	_				_			
Dec. 27	Zi Capuaro of Elisabeliatonn, Ry., by Confederate Foreca	EGZABETHTOWN, KY		-	9th Himse Volunteers	Gra. Morgen, U.	:	i	-	G	-	÷	College.	Ę.
	Engagement	DUMPRIES, VA	6 bourn	120	3500 511, 7th and 66th Ohio Vols.,6th Maine Battery, 12th 111, and Dr. Maryland Cavelry.	Guns, Mergan and	32	30	- : - :	99	-		- F	redout.
No out		Vickubuso, Mrns.				Luc-unda pect c							i	1
4 5000	Capture by Federal Forces ander Goneral Binnt, of	VAN BUREN, ARE,						Ė	:	-	:	<u>:</u>	ž.	Ē.
		MULDRACON'S HILL, KT 10 hours.	10 hours.	Con Contract	-	Gen. Mergan, C Brig. Gen. vilbbs, F	H	İ	H			H	2.5 2.5 3.5 3.5 3.5 3.5 3.5 3.5 3.5 3.5 3.5 3	Conf.d. Frderal
		Datping Nerkas, Are.		250 350	Aray of the Frontier. Ittl and 19th Kentucky Cavaley.	Maj. Foloy, E	8		176 51	:		- :	Feel	Federal.
	Skirmish	Occognar. Va. Glenton, La		Chr.	and and 17th Pennsylvania Chealry. Redoral Caeniry		-			-		-	Confd.	Ē,
Doc. 20	Poc. 29 (28th-29th), Battle.	CHICKASAW BAYOU, MISS. (Vicksbarg),		- :	Four Divisants, Army of the Tennessee.	(Gen. Sherman, F.)	191 207	180			756	- :	Confi	2
	Skiruslah	STEMANT CHARK, TENN			Jrd Kentacky Regiment.	The state of the s				-				
Dec. 9	Dec. 40 Engagmurat.		-	-	1 000 1 1							_		
	Battle.	PARKER'S CHORS ROADS, TENN			"H. Tean, Vols. and	Gee, Sallivao, F., 4 200	200		100	-	1	9	Federal	rhal
Dec. 33	Pec 31 (31 a. Jec 94 '08) Bertle	JUNERAGON, TRNN			2nd Brigada, 1st Division, Thomas Corps.	(Mai -Rossomas,F.)	3 14	-		- 8	- 5			
			Tel Boots		3 Corps, Army "The Camberland	{Gen, Brugg, C}	8 11		-	-	-	-	ļ.,	i
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Part Comparison Compariso			CHRONOLOGICAL LIST	10 F	EVEN	EVENTS (1860-1865)Continued.	;								
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Microscope Mic		seed by Presideat Limitals.	LA VERGRE, TENN. Stone Reveil, Plenn, (Murfreesbord) Vensbouige, Tenn		3,40110,406	1st Michigan Engineers and Mechanics. Army of the Camberhand. (Organizations not recorded).		emans,F 168	8 90 m 73		97,			- E E	deral.
Minter County, T.ESS Makes		Raid by Confederated Cump Attack by Cunfederated Cump Attack by Cunfederated Troops		Sev'l Il're.	Chr				кам 10					122	dera).
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Charles Coars of Praces Syminators Product Stemans Laborate Coars		Accook, and Criticanen respectivisty. Skirmish Prodimanium Issael by Governor Lotcher of Virginia, calling ent Milling of Countées bordering on North Carolina Jun, for Confeder-	Catlett's Station, Value		Cnr		Col, Sch found;	innael. (
FORT HINDE VA. ARK Jay hours 143h and 15th Comp. Army of the Visionistic and States 17 18 180 18 18 18 18 18 1	Jan. 11	ate survice. Bagagenant.	OFF COAST OF TEXAS	20 salautes		Federal Steamers Hitterns and 1 he Alahama	Chet Ko				÷	9		Con	af"d.
HANEYCEE MD, (Word's Furk), 7 Points, 6000 (21st pows and 19th III Vel; 3rd Mees and 3rd Ma; 7 Points, 7		Сарыт об		8½ hours		(13th and 15th Corps, Array of the Madaippi Ganhants of Mestshippi Squadron	pard	orter, F	250		999	17		- III.	dorad.
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Perfect Annual Role Perfect Company Perfec	Jan. ii	Bistrender of Foleral Furtural Hijos Siriet, continuation by Lawt, Vnn Dora, to Confederate Guerillas, on Cumberland Biver, Tenn.		Sow'l la're.	:	Sth Ve., 16th and 75th N. Y., 12th Conn., 6th Mi 21st ind Vols., 1st La. Cav., 4th and 6th Mc and 1st Matter Batteries and Gaubouts Culie.	se., Con, Baci				 Q	- 1			deral,
Heren's And Charles Role, And And Charles Control (Godden D. Kells and Sthe Indiana Volunteer) Control Copyright Copyrig		The Foderal Steamer Forest Quees captured and burned by Guerillus at Commerce, Miss The Foderal Gradiona Quren of the Trest captured by Confederates on Red River.				Diami, Brinnan and Barran	:		KA W		<u>t</u>			Com	ğ
Form. Operation Form For	Jan. J.	6 Minck on Federal Troups. Nound City, Atkinson, buttied by Federal Troups. Novel Frankling	Heleba and Clarandon Road, Arb Hovat's Brope. Ark			2nd Wisconstu Cavalty. Federal Gueboat D. Edb and 24th Indiana Volubi	7 7	Widh-		:			63	- 100 Frd	ieral.
IN THE PROPERTY AND THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPER	Jua, F	Wren's Experiment Stronger's With Federal Troops, near Simper's Wren's of the Transport Planter, with Federal Troops, near Simper's Skinning. Skinning Stronger Skinning Stronger Stron	Pollocesytle and N. E. Biver, N. C Bonyt Oidmann, VA.			3rd New York Cavalry		E. F.					- 11	- F	Jernil.
Cox. (Liout.Cal. Barlet). Tests. Monthusesanto, Tests.	Jan. 2	6) Georgian Andrew of Massachiaetts sulformed to raiso Voigation; in- cluding: "person of African origin; in Property in 17the Fishbard Mag-oft Wir Morning Light captured by Confederate Newments in the Sulfing Pass, Texas.	Социяна, Мо							- :	- 9			Fed	lerat.
		Raid by Confusionates. U.S. A. dismissed.	Mureheesbolio', Tenn		Cav. 100	Federal Troque	(Lieut, Col.	Hatch.)						con	ar'd.

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	1.OM WANDERS,		Col. Folk, C	Gen. Palmer, F.	Capt. Williamson, F. Col J. Lindsay, F	Lieut,-Col. Stowart, F.	Capt. Davson, C. S. BGon. Corcorae, BGon. Corcorae, C. Col. Snow F.	Gen. Pryor, C Kennett, F.	Maj. Donglass, C. R. Ada. Da Port, F. Fing-Off. Ingraham,	Maj, J. B. Gallie, C.	Gen. R. Johnson, F.)	Col Petcy Wyndham, F.		(Col.G.E. Waring.)	Capt. Ransey, F. Capt. Penfield, F. (Capt. Joses, F.		Lieut, Colvin, F Majar Knox, F. Capi Tucker, F.	J. Company		Sergi, Bown, F.
13 (1900-1903),-Confillined.	COMPOSITION OF FORCE.		Loyuling".	hud Division Crittandeu's Corps, Levaltocareure, 1004 Medigua Voluateera Leval Federal Colored Troops, Cos. 2nd val. Cav. and 1 Co. 3rd Col. Vola, eletral Gavairy.	1st Louishunt Chydry. Detachment (BM Missouri Millita.) (Fren Chil Monitor Montack, 3 Cambants and a Mar-)		25nd Obio Volunteer: Porting of Major-General Peck's Forces	4th Ohio Cavaley.	3nd and 3rd Tennessee Cavalry Federal Stenners Mercedita, Krystone Suls, Augus.) (a. Gusker Stig, Howatonic and Armphis.)				Guer 22th Missouri Militin. (SSrd III Vols., 2nd III. Art. and a Battery 5th Town (Tax.) (A. C. C. C. C. C. C. C. C. C. C. C. C. C.		Federal Troops, 19th Missian Enrold Militie Fallent (worlty Dateshand (St. Nov York Cwelty) 1st York Vork Creativ	fili Pennnylvania Cavalty	Guer 5th Missour Mittie Gwelry Chr. Freben Cavily. Chr. Freben Cavily. Chr. Robert Cavily.	Joyal Delawares and Shawnees.	[Rill Floracytwan tavetty [Rill Floracytwan tavetty] in Michigan Gwelly. Februal Raw. Queen of the West, abandaned. In Michigan Gwelly.	
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	1½ hours.	Guer	General Burbridge's Division of the 13th Corps General Burbridge's Division of the 13th Corps General Open and the Corps Federal Steamer Indianala. (4 Canf. steamers.)		128	-		-		Federal Confd.	
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Skirminit. Occumation of Franklin, La., by Federal Forces under General Banks.	DUNHAR'S PLANTATION, LA		1							_		
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	AND LUNDOV'S LANE, ALA		1		Brig. Gell. Grover, E.						i	Federal
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22. Confedento Baild Sklmish Occupation of McMauville, Toun. by Federal Forces.	Tompring Road, Va.		906	Organizations dat program	Mujor McGeo, F	7	-	52 6				
Apr. 23 Eugegenment	OHUCK VEDUE, V N.		£ €	Crew of the F. deral Guoboat Commodore Barney	Literat, Cardiang, USN	6				11		Federal
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Alu., by Federal Forces.				and Division, in the Corps.	Col. Latham, F.							Confd
hat post.	BEVERUX, W. VA.	L Boots.	2002	old West Angloin Calling	Jackson, C			-		_		
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The content of the	868	Capture of Confederate Treops.	FRANKLIN, TENN				atkins, F			-		- :	-	Federa	
Section Comparison Compar			Tuscumur, Ala, To Rone, Ga, Day's Gap, Black Warrior Creek and Gunt's Fern).		2000	Sri Ohio, 51st and 73rd Indiana Vols., 80th III, Mounted Iof, and 2 Cos. 1st Alu Cav Savalry Corps., Army of the Potomus	rokght, F.								
	F.		Howe's Ford, Ky (Weaver's Store). Joven Road, N. C. Town Chree, Als. Union Chreek, Als.		9	ist Keotucky Cavalry. Teops of the District of North Carolina. Perties of the Jib Corps.	dexander, F en, Palmer, F.					-	-	Federa	-i
Comparison Com	50 50		ASTOR RIVER AND BLUOMFIELD, MO			Lat Wiscones Cavalty. (Detachments 106th N. Y., 6th W. Va. and Va.)								Confd	
Street Comparison Compari			BRAND GULP, MISS.	beurs	Ba	Annin Frdwing Gushmats Louwelle, Carondelet, Mound City.) Pittaburg, Twenthia, Benton and Lafuyelle.				Ė				Confd	
Strengton Stre	8		Sportski Carle Constitution of Access VA		: đ	18t Corps, Arialy 6t tue Foreing. Detacliment fish New York favoles.					-			Confid	
			SAYDEN'S BRUFF, MES.			Portions of the 15th Corps.						-			
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Extra		Battin		2 hours.	- 61		Gu, Grant, F Gn, McCler- 130	K&W 1000	38	200				Federa	-
Predictions Productions						Maj-	Gen Bowen, Hooker, F.) RAW	14 44 14						- 3	
Strength Leg Control Leg		(tst-1tb). Battle.	Fredericksburg, Salem Belghts, and. Marye's Bolghts).		0,90 00,01	o 1st, 2cd, 3xt, 5th, 0th, 11th, 12th Corps, Army of 1.Mdu, the Potomac. (Gen. La	Sedgwick, F 15,000	18,000		2000		:	-	Contract	
Strends			A GRANDE, ARE			Petachment 3rd lone Cavairy. (2nd Tenn., 1st Ky., 2nd 8nd 7th Obio Cav., 45th Obio snd 112th Ill. Monoted lafeatry.		11					- 1 1	Coof'd Federa	.
Stimular Stimular State			оотн Фолт Вирок, VA.	bours,		Detaclment 99th New York Volunteers.			-	i	ij	-	- :	Federa	ų.
Experiments Experiments			APPEAN STATION, VA.			•									
Statemark Statem	E3 0		SANSEMOND RIVER, VA.		Art. Ar	Stotieman's Kaiding Forces [Federal Troops and disturbash. 3rd Otto, 3rd Otto, 3rd Otto, 3rd Otto, 4rd Art Ind. and 80th III. Vols., 3rd Otto, 7co, 3rd Otto	etty, F 41 Streight, F	Ė	_			÷		Federa	-i
Grand Out Miss, comped by Peden) Forces under Admin Protes. Statement Miss. S			VARRENTON JUNCTION, VA.		: 28	Monnted lufantry and lat Alabama Cavolry 1Gen. lat W. Va, and 5th N. Y. Cavalry	Porrest, C							Feder	. 4
Signature Sign		f, Miss., occupied by Federal Forces under Admiral Porter.	CORTY HILLS, MISS. (Houkioson's Forry),			7th Division, 17th Corps, General Grant's Command.	Action of the control				_			_	
Comparison of Free for Freeze, Nature 1 Present the Present of Freeze, Nature 1 Present the Pres		Skirmist, Nitralist, Skirmist,	UNSTAIL STATION, VA.								_			_	
Petters Mitels, N. C.	May 5	Occupation of Fort de Russey, Red River, by Federal Forces under Almini Perfect	SUFFICIENT VA.		1	I receive a trepartment of viginia and averal carolline.			_				_		
Companies of Alexandra, Miss, by Pederal Person and Address and Alexandra, Miss, by Pederal Person and Address and Alexandra, Miss, by Pederal Person and Address and Alexandra, Miss, by Pederal Person and Address and Add			PETTE'S MILLS, N. C			3d N. Y. Cavalry.	-		-		-			Federa	÷
Occupation of Archard Albar, My Federal Proper and Archard Albary (Archard Albary My Federal Property County of the Postural Albary of the Postural Archard Ar			TUPELO, Miss	, bour		. 10th Missourl and 7th Kansas Cavalty			+	98	÷	÷	+	Federa	a,
most Brown control and the state of the Polymer of Peter Peter, p. Mark and subspired by the Peter Pet		Occupants of Alexandria, Alisa, by redoral Porces under Admiral Porter. The Army Gue Foodene, under Major-General Hooker, U. S. A., President, Co., Expendence, under Amyor-General Hooker, U. S. A.,													
No anterior of Alack on Confedents Balteries. Somewhat State of March on Confedents and Norther State of Confedents and Norther State of Confedents and Norther State of Confedents and Norther State of Confedents and Norther Teach. State of Confedents and State of Confedents State	£		ČREDENICKSBURO, VA.		+	Arny of the Potomec	en. Hooker, F.				_			_	
Strong River, Texa. Cruque's Fairty, LA. State, C. S. A. ("Simmond") died is Gumars State House State Bein, K. (Greary Creek). Thours. Con Detaclment Federal Trong State	ay 8		Port Hudson, Mibs		Bat	Frd-rel Gunboats and Mostar Schooners.									
Justiens C. S. A., ("Stearwall") died is Gunners Sta. [N.Y. Battery, M.Y. Vota, and Play N.Y. Vota, and A.Y. Vota, and A.Y. Vota, and Play N.Y. Vota, and A.Y. Vota, and	e ye		STONE RIVER, TENN,			2nd Indians Cavalry.	- :	-		80					i
House Since Broth, Rx, (Greary Creek), House, Cox. Duesdmont Federal Tropic Cox. Duesdmont Federal Trop	ay 10	Jackenn, C. S. A., (" Stonuwall ") dled ut Gunners Sta-	Nigue's Fenry, La		+	{ 14th and 24th Maion, 177th N. Y. Vols. and 21st / N. Y. Battery.									
	8y 11		donas Suoz Benb, Kv. (Grenay Creek)	hours		Detacliment Federal Troops.	Morgan, C. § 25	К&W 100	+	-	į	-	-	Open Co	
		Occupation and Destruction of Crystal Springs, Miss., by Federal Cav.	action a service a service as a			OND EXPENSE WHO ONE THIRDDE CAVARITY		_				-			,

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DATE.	EVENT.	LOCATION.	DUBATION.	PORCE.	COMPOSITION OF FORCE.	COMMANDERS.	Korne.	WOUNDED TAKEN BY MINISTER. F. C. F. C. P. C.	TAKEN IIV	Muserasa.	Ggos. Intern.	Editation for A To Califor	ASTANT TAIL
1863 May 12	Nay 1845 May 18throl on Confedente Troops Saftra Maria	LINDER, TEAN FOURTEEN MILE CREEK, MISS. RAYMOND, MISS.	1.00 m	65 120	ist Western Tennesses Covalty	Col. Breekinridge, F. (Gen. McPherson.)	a 15	181	188	- 8		Fee	Federal. Federal. Federal.
May 18	ity, Nie., by Federal Ganboats noder Lieut	Mass , La Ex,		Guer Guer	and Illinois Cavelry. Colonel Davit's Command Federal Goard				25	<u> </u>		22	redoral, Federal,
May 15		ACKSON, MICES. WARRESTON JUNCTION, VA. CARP MOODE, LA. CLARSTILE AND SUPPOLS, VA. (Holland) HORST.	S bogn	Car	Esti aou Trib Corps, General (triat's Command. (Organizations not specified). Federal Troops. Federal Troops.	Goo, J. E. John- ston, C. Col, Davie, F.		G 60		P		22	rederet.
May 1d	Cipture of Company Feteral Variety by Condenses at Charlestown. Viz., (recuptured on 16th). 18 Stylender letter of the Company of Availty. Respirate of Veteral Variety.	Canturor, Mo. Piedrony Ration, VA. Cripple Cirre, VA. (Bradswille)		150	The Missoneri Militia Cavalry. West Virginia and Pennsylvania Cavalry. Denachment 6th Tongensee Cavalry.	Capt Vitt. F. Wen. Palmer, F. Lt. Col. Thompson.	D3		18			Fed	Federal,
May 17	Engagement. Attack on Confidence Troops. May 17 Engagement.	CHANTON HILL, MES. (Baker's Creek) Berry's Frent, Va. Big Black Rueen, Mes.	6½ hours.	25,000	Hovey's Division 13th Corps and 17th Corps, Grand's Command. Petadoment 14 New York Corelly. (Car's and Orenhaus's Divisions, 13th Corps, Grand's Army.	den Graat, F. Gen Bovey, F. Gen Bovey, F. Gen Benderich, F. Gen Graat, F. Gen NeCher saul, F. Geo, Pemberton, C. Femberton, C.	420 SURU 1812 2 29 242	10	\$000 \$000	180	18 20	2 2 2	Federal, Federal, Federal,
May 18	(Till-Still), Niktimid), in the Federal Forces under General Gran. Extremelian of Jesters, Miss., by Federal Forces under General Gran. Alterials on the Prespication of Toward Control Characteristics on the Transport Characteristics. The Still Characteristics of Toward Control Characteristics and the Transport Characteristics of Toward Characteristics. The Still Characteristics of Toward Characteristics of Toward Characteristics of Toward Characteristics. The parties of Periods Toward Characteristics. The President Stores used in Characteristics. The President Stores used in Characteristics. The Characteristics of Toward Characteristics of Toward Characteristics. The Characteristics of Toward Characteristics of Toward Characteristics. The Characteristics of Toward Characteristics of Toward Characteristics. The Characteristics of Toward Characteristics of Toward Characteristics of Toward Characteristics. The Characteristics of Toward Chara	FAYETTEVILLE, VA. Sherwood, Mo. Islando Yo. (S., Mes.	Pkts.	Pkts. 54 200	thi, and that Ohio Vol. and 2nd W. Vs. Cavalry	Capt. Writeon, F		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	*			3 8	ederal.
	SU-Jny 4th). 1st Assault, 19th; 2d Assault, 22d; surren- uly 4th).	Vіскаприю, Мізв.					R M.C.	- 88		803			Federal.
May 15 May 20 May 21	May 19 Strendal (Upport) by Considerate Outsilities of (Strenger) (Strenger) (Strenger) (Strenger) (Strenger) (Strenger) May 31 (Natte, on Conference Comp.	W. A. CHARLEN, V. FOUT GROOM, IND. FOUT GROOM, IND. FOUT GROOM, IND. TERM. A. FERRELESS AND FREEZERCHOLO, VA. MIDDELFOY, TENY.			Plenchment of I wally, Altoy p commond. (20th Missourt Voluntum; (20th Missourt Voluntum; (20th Missourt Voluntum; (20th Missourt Voluntum; (20th Missourt Voluntum; (20th Missourt Voluntum; (20th Missourt Voluntum; (20th Missourt Missourt) (20th Missourt Missourt) (20th Missourt) (20t	Gen. Minroy, F. Col. Phillips, F. Lt. Col. Glondenin, F. Gen. Stanley, F.	g 15	<u>m</u> «	8			Federal Federal	Sonf'd. Federal.
May 22	Victoring, Miss., completely favested by Fed. Forces under Gen. Gran. 28 leconoussauce. Skirmini.	Plans Stores, La Gus Swanf, N. C. Middleftos, Tren		200 E	1st Division, Anger's 19th Corps, (S9th Peon, and 504, 28th, 27th and 46th Meas. Volu.) and Bogg's Batter, Detechmens 1953d Illinois and 1 company Calculate	Col. J. R. Justes, F	-		165			- E	12 Federal.
May 28	uselin, Alter. Federal Porces. (24th-7).	Vickbūduo Mids. Baychriom's Cheek, N. G. Beaveu Dam Lake, Mids.	8 hours	39,000 25,000	Army of the Tennessee. Sali Pennyelvanin and 49th Massachasetts Volunteers. Miss. Marico, Brig. of Cav. and Inf.	Stig. Gen Ellet F						Con	Conf'd.
May 32		FSHING CHERK, Kr. PORK & PLANTATION, ARK FRANKING IA FRANKING IA FRANKING IA LARE PROVIDENCE, LA PONT HURSON, LA	8 hoars	Batt	Organization not recorded). Surf lows and Bot Xian, Liv. stat Mass, Vols and either Regiments. stat Mass, Vols and either Regiments. stat Mass, Vols and either Regiments. stat Mass and Vols and the Mass and Vols and Vo	Col. Chickwing, F. Col. McLvellin, F. Adm Enrugut, F. Gen. Backs, F.	600 7208 2500	E				Federa Ouof'd.	· 2 3
4	Engrigement	FLAGESTOR, ALA.		1	Brigade of Cavalry	Jonayn, F.			-		_	-	1

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00 00 <		THORIOUGHFARE GAP, VA		Set 8.	46. Detach 18 Ver Detach	Cav. Stel. Detacliment 1st Vermont Cavalry. 190 '1st Vermont, 5th New York and 7th Michigae Cavalry. Detacliment 20th Olio Resiment		ILL-Col.Presson F)	T :		F 8	-			Federal Federal	黄龙石
May 31 K	appahannock, Va., hy four Federal Gunhosts, ce of Federal Cavalry from Sumerant to Montleello, Ky., the Federal Gunbest Afert, in Novy Yard, Norfolk, Va.					distribution of the state of th			91	İ	1 :					i i
E 42 6	Engrephents 1 Experience 1 Experience 1 Experience 2 Experience 2 Comparison 2 Comparison 3 Comp	ROCHEFORT, MO.			Or. 1st Mo.	Civic Int. Mo. Eurolied Militin and the Mo. Militin Cavalry					-				Confd.	eri.
amp		CELETON, LA. ASHEROD, S. C.			- Forem	1100[18	5	Col. Grierani, F.	1		-			1	[
DE 10	4 Eugagament Engriptioner	Geinton, La. Mediantesburg and Sartonia, Miss	% hour	08	ONI DEL III	90001 Jih Jilineis Cavalry and Sth Wiscousin Voluntuers	8	Col. Griemon, F., Gen. Kimball, F., Go. Wirt Admus,		11	, j				Federal	70
30 <	Senat Attack on Federal Gardson	ERYTHO PAN, VA.		Rear 1 1	100 Detach §35th	Rear 100 Detaclment 5th Michigan Cavalry Gurd 135th Ind. Vols., 4th, 6th and 7th Ky., 9th Penn.,	Opens., (Co	Ky., 9th Pean., Colonel Gray, F.	60	Ė	-	:_	:		Federal.	<u>;</u>
(O) ====================================	al Ram Switerland, command.	Burffor, S. C. Semenor, La.				(Troops not procified.) (Troops not procified.) (28th N. 3. and 5th Vt. Vole., 35th and 50th N. Y. (X. Y	Gen. Forrest, C, . 5						_		
4 000	Reconsolisation ages the Raphilannock at Deep Rou, by the 2d Perconsolisation, dit Army Cores, moder General Howe.	FILABALIA G CROSSIAU, 'A			- E	Engineers and 6th Corps			6	25	ĕ	_				
-	6 (4th-7), Attack on Federal Cavalry	-		Pkts. Cav.	v. Sud an	Sud and 8th (?) Indiana Cavalry.		Col. Harrison, F. ?	:	3		i	1	- :	Fedoral	'n.
4	Destruction of Shawneetown, Ean., by Confedente Bushwhackors Shawneetown,	SHAWRETOWN, KA	:	1	(Organ	(Organizations not recorded)		Yeager, C		i	- :	:	-	-		į.
<u> </u>	Attack on Federal Wagon-Train. (Ric-Stl), Battle	Behnyydae, Va. Milerem's Bend, La. Addard)	(Actus!)	1400	2700 Dotach	Detretment 67th Pennsylvacia Volunteers, 58, Colored Heavy Art., this Ind., 19th U. S. Colored Trengs, 31th La., 91st U. S. Colored Trengs, 1st Miss. and 53rd Iowa Volls., Gunbesta Chactus.	U. S. B.	BGen, Dennie, F.,	154 200	21	W.h. M	: :	- 2		. Confd. Federal	r is
20 0 6	Theirest Boligan Renationed, True haured by Carbrierate Guerilles, Organization of Hurange Darkfeet after Frankeur and "The Booder, Organization of Mills for a fine Big-view, Event Renational of Mills for the Burnel of Mills for the Burnel of Mills for the Mills for the Burnel of Mills for the M	Burntwood, Terk.			di ,	mod Leanngron										
14	Eagagoment	MONTICELLO AND ROCKY GAP, EV.		Ca.v.		Sud acce, 10th Ohio and 1st Ky. Cav., 45th Obio and? 2nd Teon, Mounted Infantry.		Cols, Carter and Knatz, F.			-				Federal.	Ė
<u> </u>	Engripment	BEYGRLY FOUD and BRANDY STATION, VA.		Car. 12000	98.0 gg	[2nd, 3rd and 7th Wis, 2nd and 33rd Mrs., ith Mo., 8th Anne 19t		Gens. Pleasanton.) Buford and Gregg, F	K.W. E.W. & M. & M. 380 750 E.W.					- :		
4 000	Attack no Foderal Cavalry Age 10 Strendel. LAKE Floor DESCR. LA 11 Description	TRIUKE, TEKN Lare Propidence La			(Organi	Federal Cavalry Division. Organizations not recorded.)		Gen. Mitchell, F. } Gen. Forrest, C }	18	i	-	:	Ė		Frderal	ij.
	Institute and control of the control	DARIEK GA. PLURIEK TEKS	3 hours	5 Cos	Federal 90 lat Tou	Federal Troops. (14th Kentucky Cavally, 390 1st Tomessee and 14th Kentucky Cavally.)	8125	Gon, Forrest, C	6 21		9 1	G.6			Frderal, Coar'd.	1
< 20		Seneca, Md. Meddefor, Va		1 Co. 255	7. Gth Mic	Cav. (13th Proo. Cav., Stil. Penn. Vok. and Battery L., 5th.) Actilities Artillines	: 5	Col. Shaw, F.	c 0	- :					Cont'd. Federal.	÷ 5
~ pc pb	"I sturk on Fuderal Forces. Recommission of Belger Troops under General Corcums, from Safe Big-drivent (Bline Vit, to the Blackwater. Big-drivent (Illinous assource command of the Department of the South, vice Auf, circ. Busite relieved.	Beinivetler, VA.		8000		Int Grignde, Milroy's Division.		Gol. McReynolds, F. P. Gen. Ruodes, C §			:			-	Confd	ei.

		CHRUNOLOGICAL LI	51 01	ы >	2	CHRUNDLOCICAL LIST OF EVENTS (1860-1865)Continued.				1						
	100	LOCATION.	DUMATION.	FORCE		COMPOSITION OF FORCE.	COMMANDERS.	Knurp.		NDED	PARKS	WUUNDED TAKES BY MISSING.	estab.	Kern	emra Lenna Les na	ADVAN
DATE.	To deposit of			6.	5			и.	F C. F C.	ú	2	F. C. F. C.		(6)	ler ier	TAGE.
1863 June 13	1867:3 June 13 (IIII-131b). Battle	Wirchester, Va.		7060 18,000		2nd 67th and S7th Pette, 18th Conn. 12th W. Va., 110th, 118th, 122nd and 12th Olice, 3rd, 5th and the Hean, 4st N. v. and 1st and 13th 17th Tenn, 4st N. v. and 1st and 13th Van, 4st Ath U. S. Art, 1st	6 Gen, Mdroy, F., (30 P., 2 M. (50 C.) (50 C.)	3000 B	7 × × 20 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·					65	3000	11.Fed.
	Aliack on Confederate Troops	WILLOW'S CREEK, KY		Green.			Capt, Haro, F								E4	Fedurid.
June 14	Deatruction of Eunice, Ala., by Federal Guntont Marmora. June 14 Occupation of Martinsburg, Va., by Confederate Forces.			-	£	1105th N Y, and 125th Olito Vols, and W. Va. Bat., (3rd Brigade, 2rd Dw., 8th Corps	B.Gen. Tyler, F.			61	Ī	150		- :		Confid
	(Second assault on Fortifications). Occupation of Hagerstown, Md., by Confederate Troops.	Port Budson, La.			Ψ		Gon, Banks, F	-	÷	İ	÷	÷	-	i	:	Coufd.
June 16	June 16 Attack on Controlerate Forces Overspinion of Now-Yor Court House, Reclemond, Va., by Federal Troops, under General Mayor. Challeller Br., ackled by Controlerate Charley.	RIGHMODD, M195		:	1000 Gen.	4000 Gen, Mower's Brig. and Ellet's Miss, Marino Brig	BgGen. Ellet, F. MGn. Nulker, C. Sen. Lenkins (Federai.
June 16	Jano 16 Engestructt.				Car. \$ 10	10th and 14th Ky and 7th and 9th Mich. Cov., 15th.) Mich. Vols. and 11th Mich. Battery.	Col. De Coureey,F	-	on :		39	-			15	Federal.
	Skritnish Skritnish of Littlestown, Pa., by Confederate Cavelly. Histopers Ferry, Va., Invested by Confederate Troops.	DEMING COUNTY, EX.		3	150	99		12	8			- :			(A)	Federal.
June 17	Juan 17 Skirminsh	ORIGANS, IND 1 hour Shours	1 liour	Ē :	Guer Hom	flomo Guarde, K. 6th Ohio, 1st Mass, 1st Me, and 1st R. I. Car.	Gon. Stuart, C.		20		9	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1			::	Federal.
	Attack on Federal Trougs	Westpoit, Мо,		20 G	aer Oth 1		Capt, Fletcher, F	9.	"A"	İ	÷	÷	-	:	:	Confid.
	Capture of the Alanta by the Federat Frenchads Freduction and Nahani.	Wareaw Sound, Ga		Ė	Fede	Federal Ironclads	S N. Cpt. Rodgern, U.S.N.	7	-	36	-		-		:	Federal.
June 18	Juna 19 Coulesterate Ruid.	PLACQUEMINE, LA.	:	:	306 (Org	(Organizations not recorded)	Cal, Phillips, C.						_			
	Occupation of Middleburg and Philomont, Va., by Federal Cavalry. Engagement	ROCKY Chossing, Mies.,		900	100 3000	2500 (9th III. Mounted Infantry, 5th Ohio Cavelry and Principantal 18th Missouri	IA. Col. Phillips, F.	E+	83	100	30		- 1	i	:	Federal.
June 15	Evacuation of Chambersburg, Pa., by Confederate Forers, Skirmidd.	BICE ISLAND HERE LEAVENWORTH, IND.		i	Bom		Major Glondenin, F.	K G W	16 de 19		9					Codumed
	Skirmaden Evanuation of Bonnesbaro, Md., by Confederate Forces.	MiddleBurg, VA	S Loors	-	- A		Gea. Kilparrick, F)	3	_		:	<u>. </u>				
June 20	Водовусинент, Skirmini	JACKSON'S CROSS ROADS LA. GREKNCASTIE, PENK			av. [8]	(Deincles, 4th and 7th III, and 2nd R. 1. Cov., 62nd) Mass Volunteers and Section of Artillery. Cav. Ist New York Cavairy.				11		#		H	E E	Federal. Federal.
	Shirming Shirming the With Indians Engagement. (18th-f) and Capture of Federal Troops.	WARM SPRINGS, FORT MCKAR, N. M	1 Co.		2000 5th	Co. Dehachment lat have Americo (avairy. Co. 2nd Nubraku Cavitry. 400 20005sh Ghio, 2nd Ili, and lat Mo. Cavalry.	S. Maj. Henry, F				÷	- :	- :	- :	<u> </u>	'unf'd.
	onfederate Forces under General				- !							_				
	(20th-2)st. Engrycmout.	LA FURNCUE CHORSING, (or Thibodeaux)		:	9000	2000, 4000	(MGeo. Pleasan.)	00	60 10 KAN	3	5 8	:		: "	<u> </u>	Federal.
June 23		Upvenville, Va. (Middeburg). Low Cheek, W. Va. Hilds Pranthook, Miss.			Our Port	Cavalry Corts. Army of the Potomoc. (Organizations not recented) Portions of R Contagnies, 4th Lowa Cavatry. Fortend Guolosma and Stromers.	Gen. Stuart, C	2							- 2	Federal.
June 28	June 28 Occupation of Chamber-burg, Pa., Ly Confederate Troops under Ges. [20th-1, Engelsement and Capture of Braslews City La., by Confederate forces.	BHANDEAN CITY LA				3rd Conn., }	Gens. Green and	:			- :	:		3	7000 Conf.d.	of'd,
	(23d-30th.) Compaign from Marfreedoor to Tallalomo, Teon., (pr cinding Middenon, Hoover's Gap. Beech Grove or Liberty, and (in) 8 Gap.	Mempiesenoro' to Tollandaa, Terr			- E-	114th, 20th and 21st Corpe, Reserve and Cav. Corpe, X Army of the Cumberland	MOen, Rosecrans, F.									
Juno 24	The Pedral trumbool Sunfer ands off Cope Benry. June 24 Execution of Shipponaborg, Pe, by Federal, and Occupation by Con- federate Forces. Engagement.	Shittensburg, Pa. Middleton, Tenk. (Sbeldywild)			# E	av. Div., Army of the Cumberland	Gen Michell, F. (9 9	8	1	028	- :		00	- <u>F</u>	Federal.
	Eagagement	SOVER'S GAL, TENN			11.	(17th and 72od lad., 1337d and 98th Ill. Mugated 1'0), Wilder, F. 1 100.	Gun Bates, C	3	8	200	÷	-	1	÷	-	F. deral.
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Continued Service Cont	List E-	EVENT.	LOCATION.	Беватюк.	£	1.	MPOSITION OF FORCE,	COMMANDERS	P. O.	P P	C Tak		E. C.	+ngĐ Galk÷u	OI Arm Caken	EAUS.
Control of the Cont	863	of McConnellsburg, Pa., by Confederato Forces of West Virginia constituted, under BrigGen. B.			:	12th Pennsylvania	Cavalry								<u> </u>	ofd.
Price Pric	no 25		CHAKAPDOLA STATION, LA Reecu Groye, Tenn Foilt Hill, Vickardto, Miss.					Col, Wilder, F	93		- : :		- : :		_ <u>12. 12.</u>	deral,
10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10			LIBERTY GAP, TENN.		i	Rederal Troops		Geos, Wilheb, Wild.		901	-				12	doral,
Process Proc	Be 26	Engregement. n of McGenealsburg, Pa., by Confederate Troops under this Stanst.	South Anna, Va. Валтимона Сноев Roads, Va					Col. Spear, F MajGon. Keyes, F.		90	:		+		<u>.</u>	deral.
Process Proc	ne 27	Occapation of Frederick, Md by Federal Covalry. Engagement. Nkframent.	Fairfax, Va		1 Sqd		valry.	Maj. Rounggion, F		-			80		_లికి	nfd, nfd,
		ilto by Federal Forces.	BEAVER CREEK, KY				Indeers. Indior.Geo. Granger's Infantry Divl.)	Gon, Rosecrans, F.,	- 12	33	163	:			<u>``</u>	Soral.
Principal Control Co		VI	Counters, Pa.													
Fig. 10 Fig. 2 Fig. 2 Fig. 2 Fig. 2 Fig. 2 Fig. 2 Fig. 2 Fig. 2 Fig. 2 Fig. 3	B2 91		DONALDSONTLILE, LA				d Convalescents, assisted by Gunhoute.	Gen. Grein, C.,	-	İ		- :	-	-		1 Con. 9 Fvd.
Principle Prin			Whodesville, Pa Finit Hill, Vickaudig, Mick Unster Point, Pa			The N. Y. Millita	and Miller's Philadelphia Battery	Cod, Friek, F.	11				H		3_8 : :	nfd.
Second Comparison Compariso		f) I o	Mechanicsburg, Pa. Hover, Tenn	2 bours.,,		Division, Army of	the Comberland	Geo, Mitchall, F.		t-					Ĭ,	dernd,
Experiment Property Experiment Exper	ane 39		McConnell Sugne. PA.			10. Lat New York Cay	alry	Capt. Jones. F.		-			-			derai.
Equation of Wrighted Process P			Westminster, Mp.	20 minutes	56		elaware Caveiry	Maj. Knight, F	ea.	E-r				:		nf'd,
Content and Experiment Content and Experim		Naturnal. Eswanation of Wrightwille, Fa., by Confederate Forces. Columbia. Pa., pinced under Marfal Law. Octamina of Horover and York, Pa., by Federal Forces.	LAKE PROVIDENCE, LA			Organizations not	recorded.)	:								3
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	t April	he Martial Law by General Schenck. Tonn, by Federal Forces.					Gen. Resecrat's Artuy		-		-		- :	00	e e	drml.
Recent Street Recent Name		Dattle	Овттувнина, РА.		70,000 71 to 86,000 81	000 (1st, 2sd, 3rd, 5	oth, 6th, 11th and 12th Corps, and it, Army of the Potemas	MGen Meade, F. Gen Reynoida, F. Gens, Longsinest	2834		-				<u> </u>	dem.
Control Cont		Engrycusph	BLACK RIVER, MISS.			(3rd Wis, 0th so	d 9th Kan, 2nd Colombo Cay, 1st)		,							3
Experiment Exp			CABIN CREEK, IND. TRUITIONT		:	Indian Home	Guarda.			_	• :		<u>:</u>			Tan and and and and and and and and and a
Experiment Power from Nowbern, N. C., under General Power from Nowbern, N. C., under General Power from the Nowbern, N. C., under General Power from the Nowbern from the Nowbern from the North from the Nort			BALTIMORE CROSS ROADS, VA		-	Cavalry, Army of	Corps.	SM. Gen. Keyes, F.	ea .		+	$\dot{\perp}$	÷	1	8	nr'à
According to the Content of the Co			t i		_					_			_			1
Exception of Sulfish, Va., by Forbin Forest		able	OE, VA.			700 10th W. Va. Vol	He and Battery G, W. Va. Artitlery	Col. Barris, F	-				H			d-Fred.
Engagement PARTER		Va., by Federal Forces.				lat and life by, Ca			_	_	_					
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Batch. Bat			GHERN RIVER BRIDGE, TENN. (Tehb's Bead).	BK hours.	5 Coe	v. oth Mehigen Vol	unteera	{ Col. Moore, F Gen. Morgan, C. §	9 69	ន	000					deral.
		Battle.	BOLTON AND BINDSONG FERRY, BIG!		:	rd. Federal Troops.		MGon. Sherman,F		İ	<u>8</u>	:	-	-		derei.

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	ti ma	LOCATION	Desarios	FORCE	COMPOSITION OF FORCE		COMMANDERS.	Kriter	WOUNDED.	PRIFIG.	PRISONER M	Missand.	400 400 400	ADEAN.
DALK	***************************************			P. C.				F. C.	F. C.	sΰ	C. F.	i i	101	£ 111
1863	100 No. + 604. 1	Trees are No.			Reduced Arms cooler Gan Grant		Gen, Graat, F							Findore
July	May Loth.	VICKSBURG, AIRS	1,00	_	puro Oce Der 16th Command Combons Tales		M. Gen Prendsa, F. Kaw	Ka W Ka W		. 8	-		:	E Colonia
		Realizate, of the			G Table and the state of the st		Price and Hulmes, C.			9				
o Ajul.	Capture of Controlarde Train, and Engagement.	Montenky day and Smithshoud, Md Fainfield, Pa.			Cavalry, Army of the Petomac.		Geo, Stuart, C §	-	:	2	-		:	-
		GEBANON, EV.	7 hours.	400 400	Cav. 4060 20th Kenineky Volunteers,		Col. Hauson, F.	- :		- :	300		- :	. Confd.
Jaly 6		POUND GAY, TERM		-	10th Kentacky and Int Oblo Cavalry.		Maj. Brown, F.	1 30	1.1 30	123	i		÷	-
		QUAKER BRIDGE, N. C. (Comfort)		-			Gea. Heckning, F	-	:	:	+	:	÷	Federad
	(Stites), Reconnoissunce and Capture of Confederate Troops	HARBUSTOWN, MD.		1 Co. 1	Sed Cavairy Division, Army of the Pote	-	Col. Wynkoop, F	1	1	ICo.	1	1	:	Federal
		JONES FORD, BLACK RIVER, MISS		. 1	6th Iowa and 48th Ill Volunteers						_			
July 7		BDONSPORO', MD.					Capt. G. Challant, F.	00	-	-	-	1	-	
	In other Charles	HAND PASS FORT HALLSOK IND. TERR.	3 bours	Die.	9th Kansas Volunieers		Lloats Frandler	131	89		-		-	Frderal
		Description Courses Co.		- 3	ber Become Culticonia Monotainame		C CONTRACTOR CONTRACTOR A	_	_					
		Manual Manual Communication of the Communication of		Car			Out Louis E !	_			_			
	Attack by Confederates	MISS MISSERVE COURSE BEST COURTS.	1 Co. 11Cos	1 Co. 11C	39th Iowa Volunteers	Ī	Col. Boddy, C	C1 :	-	1	: 5	:	:	Confid
	Skirmlah	FERRY BRIDGE, VA.	:	:	. Potomac Home Brigade and 1st Mass, 1	Henry Art.		_	_		_		-	
July 6	8 Engragmant.	Bookshouo', MD		:	Federal Cavalry		Gen. Staart C	-	1	Ţ	1	Ĭ	÷	Federad
		BRANDENHUBO KY			Indiana Home Guards.	5	Jen. Morgan, C	~	-	-	12	:	-	Confd.
John		PORT HUDSON, LA			Army of the Guif.		Goa, Banks, F.	-		5000	-	1	46 5000 Federal	N Fredk
		:			7		Col. Timberley, F.			-			_	Confid
	(Morgan's Raid).	CORYDON, MD. (Rieazl Bolton Depot.)	d hours		Oth 13th 15th was worson of 1sth Corne		Geo, Morgan, C	:	:	:	200		:	
		Chaton and Chaton)					(p - 0.0)							
Jaly 10	Jair 10 (1884-Sopt. Oth).	FORT WAGNER, S. C.		:	. Troops of the Dept. of the South and Fed. Navy	~~	Adm. Dahlgren, F. §	_				_		_
	Salem, Ind., sacked by Confederate Cavalry under General Morgan	SALEW, IND.		_							_			
	Annault	FORT WAGNER, S. C	3 bours	:	7th Cone., 76th Peno., 2th Me., 3rd N. H., 48th and p. 100th N. Y. Volunteers	N. H., 48th and ? N	MGun. Chilmore, F. (:	1	-	÷	1	+	Conf'd
		UNION CUTY, TENK,,,,,,,,,		-	4th Missouri Cavairy.			_				_		
	pisced ander Martial Law.	BIO CHEEK, ARK.						_						
July 11	10 Company of the Com	HAGERSTOWN, MD	:	Cav.	Cavairy, Army of the Petemac			1	1	-	:	1	1	. redoral
	by Dr. Wright.			_				_						
	in, Indiana,	VIENSA, IND.			Confederate Cavalry		Pen. Morgan, C	-	-	-		:	:	. Confd.
July 13		FUNESTOWN and HADERSTOWN, MD.			Inf., Cav. and Art of Army of the Po	tomac.	Col. Lowe, F ?	_	_					Confid
	(Morgan a Haid)	VERNOW, IND.	:	1200	a d M. constitution of the Constitution		Gen. Morgan, C., §							
	Occupation of Natcher, Miss., by Federal Troops under General Grant	ASHIRY GAP, VA.			Care and description of the care and the car	_	M.Gen, Herron, F.	_		Ś	_	_	4	Rodom
July 13	SCapture by Federal Forces of	YAZOO CITY, MISS		2000	Majden. herron's Division and 3 Ganboads.					3			-	
		and account			3rd Mich. 3rd lows, by Tenn. Cay, and 9th III. Cayalry, Col. Hatelt. F.	d bub 111. Cavaley. C		13 175			-		-:	Federal
	Occumution of Fort Powhatan, Va., by Federal Floet and Admiral Len	#			The state of the same of the s	Districtions of the 1-19	Con Position E :	WAN	-				-	-
	Engagement.	DONALDSONVILLE, LA	:	1	Forh Corps	حرار	Col. Morgan, F	450	1	:	:	:	:	Copf d.
		WILLIAMSTON, ON THE BOANGES.		1	4 Federal Gunboats	:	Capt. Flusser, U.S.N.	W. de VV		:	:	1	:	L con
Saly 14	of Falling Waters, Md., by Federal Troops.			:	. 3rd 'avairy Division, Army of the Potomac	:	Gen. Kripatrick, C.,	10 400	22	3	1	1		Federal
	ring into each other)	ΓΑΨΨΕΥCΕΠΩΠΟ, Θ	:		103th fudlant Minute Mea,		1		_			_		
		ELE RIVEU, TENN	:	-	Advance of the 14th Corps, Army of the Cumberland		Gen. Backner, C. f	-	-	:	-	:	1	Federal.
Joly 14	Joly 14 Skirmish	SHADE SPRING, W. VA	:	:	2nd West Virginia Cavalry,						_			
July 15	SALTABLE	PULASKI, ALA			3rd Olio and 5th Tennessee Cavalry. 3rd Discountering and let Maine Cavalry.	i i				100				Federal
1				vi e	S. C.		E, W & M. WAR	K, W A M 1000 300	4 7 4					Fodera
em's	Eracuation of Jackson, Miss., by Confederate Forces.	JACKBON, Miss.			A Charles Locker			K, W K. W					_	
	Engagoment	Sheppandstown, Va		800	Jat. 4th and 16th Penn., 1st Me. and 16th M. Y. Cav Col. Gregg, F 150 75	0th M. Y. Cav	301 Gregg, F	150 75	:	-	-	- :	Cont &	Con-
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		CHRONOLOGICAL LIST		OF EVENIS	13 (1900-1905);-Continued.				1					1
DATE	EVENT	LOCATION.	DURATION	3BC	COMPOSITION OF FORCE.	COMMANDERS,	i ii	3/	Tekky	P. Miles		mode from spens	67-81 67-81 67-81	AHYAM-
				F. C.				2 M	F. C.	. P.	ت	11	10	1
1863 July 10	Attack on Frideria Troops. Maj. Hen. Foster, U. S. A., asspeed to command of the Department of Maj. Hen. Foster, U. S. A., asspeed to command on the Department of Engineering the Poster, U. S. A., asspeed to see the Command to the Communication of the Communic	SECESSIONVILLE S C			BrgGeo. Terry's Brigado	Big. Gen. Terry, F.	-						_Fa_	Federal,
Johy 17	Vigiting, to any over, but, mengines to command or command of the 11 Battle.	HONEY SPHINGS, ELK CREEK, IND. TERR. 5 LOURS		230	Sand, the and 9th Ken. Cav., 2nd and 3rd Ken. But-	Men. Blunt, F ?	17 180	36 40	8			- 01	200 Federal	rad,
	Occapation of Huntsville, Ala., by Federal Troops under Maj. Gon. Studies and Corints, Mes., by advance of Federal Forces under Gon. Occupation of Corints, Mes., by advance of Federal Forces under Gon.								200			-		
July 18	July 18 Expedition of Kederal Troops ander Brig. Gen. Petter, from Newbern	Newmens, N. C.			Federal Troops	Bric. Geb. Potter, F.								
	Action	VATES POINT ON THE POTOMAC		Trps.	Frederal Garbours Jacob Bell, Resolute and Teneral and Mariar-bour Dan Smith and Federal Troops		-	1	-	1			<u>.</u>	Forleral.
	tudina Fight.	Bilanday, Mrss Rio Humbo, New Mexico	1 0.0	S	Portsage of two. Shernan's Toops. 184 New Mexico Cavalley.		je ;							
	(Second assault).	FOUT WAGNER, S. C		-	y, 3rd and 7th V. H., 76th Penn, 9th Me., 62nd in and full Volunteers.	Gen. String, F	7.00 200 200	331		+	İ	:	<u>.</u>	Nuffd,
	n apture and Destruction by Federal Forces of	WYTHEVILLE, W. VA			34th Ohio Vols, and 1st and 2nd W. Vu. Car		17 75	61	1955	- 1	İ	÷	Z.	Fuleral.
	Бикветиев	Canton, Miss		2006 2000	(2nd Win., 5th III., 3rd and 4th lovatay, 76th Ohio, 25th neef film love and 3rd, 13th and 17th Mo. Vels and a Battery of Artiflery	Col. Busary, F Col. Wood F	20 30 h. w	÷	24	-	İ	- :		ederat.
	Raid, (1811-21st)	TAR RIVER and ROCKY MOUNT, N. C.				BrigGen. Potter, F.	X SS							
July 18	July 19 (Capture of Morgan's Builders)	BUFFINGTON ISLAND, O. (St. George's)		:		(Ga, Sinckleford,F)	30 200	-	986	-			Fed	Federal,
July 21	Jak 21 Englisher	MAN SSEER GAP. VA.			hat and rederal withouts dvance Cavelry,			-						
		Сиезген бар, Уа			Sth. N. V. ard lad, 12th In., Adrunee Cav., Army ?									
July 22	July 22 Skirmleh	CONCHA'S SPHINGS, NRW MEXICO		1 Co		den, Spinola, F}							-	
July 20	Joly 23 24 14-7). Engagement	WAPPING HEIGHTS, VA (Manassas Gap)			3rd Corps, Army of the Petennae	dej. Weight, C	88	Z	-	1	Ī	:	2	Federal.
July 21	July 21 Fight with Stoak Indiann.	Вів Москр, Дакота Ткимітоку		1000	1900 (1st Minn Cavalry, 3rd Minn. Battery, 6th, 7th and 1 19th Minn. Volunteers	Maj. Bradley, F.	128	÷	į	÷			Med.	Federal,
		WASHINGTON, Outo	:	Опт	Gur Federal Troops,	Gen. Morgan, C.,	÷	÷	Ė	-	-		Ξ.	ederal.
July 25	Occupation of Brachest City, I.a., by Foliant Faces. July 2.h Captule of Confederate Steamers Acertives and Lizzie, by Fodoral Guil- best Propular.	Wиллинетом, N. C			Federal Gasbont Troqueis.									Federal.
July 26	forces)	New Lisbun, O.		400	Portion of Brig, Geo. Shackleford's Cavalry	Brigg. Oren Stack.			200	Ė		÷	- :	Federal,
		DRAD BUFFARO LAKE, DAROTA TETHITOUT (PATTACASSEY CREEK, (MORRI Tabor) (Clorel), N. C.			1 10th Minn, Cavolry, 3rd Minn, Battery, 6th, 7th and 1 10th Minn, Volunteers. Troops of the District of North Carolina.	i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i								
Jaly 28	Destraction of Smyraa, Fla., by Federal Gunboats and Steamers.	DENINGTON, TENN.			:	(Col. Rowett, F)	- :	- :	30	- :	i	-:	- E	Fedoral,
	Anritol Law	Maishall, Mo Richmond and Lexinoton, Ev			altria Cavalry.	Col. Sunders, F			į	-	Ť	-	Con.	Conf'd.
		Coldwater, Muss			Hiltoon Troops, 1rd Mion. Battery, 0th, 7th and 1 let Minn. Vehaucers.									
July 20	Salemind. July 20 Annuck on Federal Treope.	St. Catharine's Cheer, Muss.	2 hours	2000	Detachment 72nd Illinois Volunteers. (Troops not specified.).	len, Prgratti, C.,		-		- : :			2.2	Federal, Federal,
July 30		LEVINE ESTILL COUNTY, KV		Sade		Col. Lilly, F	7			9			Fed.	Federal
	te Troops.	Saltne County, Mo		23	1st and 4th Missoari Earolted Militia	Capt Cataon, F. (01	-		-			Con	Conf d.
July 81	Figul with Indians Figul with Indians July 31 Capatra of Scanford, Kr., by Confedences, and recaptore by Federal Cavalley Frances of the Confedences, Sciences Ket. in the Exclusion	Missouri River, Parota Territory Stanfour, Ky.			. Isi Mino. Cavalry. Srd Miou. Bettery, 9th Minn. Volv.									
	Kontucky placed under Martiel Law, by order of General Burnside,	Challeston, S. C.			Federal Stanmer Iroquola		-	÷		1	İ	-	P	rederal.
Aug.		RAPPAHANNOLK STATION, VA.		Chv.	lat Division of Cavelty BrigGen. Bulord, F 16 N. T. Volutteers	Srig. Gen, Buford, F	16 124		200			+	=c° 2	11 Con. {2 Fed. Federal
									-		-	-	-	1

EVENT.	TOUR					ATLAND, WOUNDED, TARPE, BY MISSING,	THE COUNTY		188		0 40	S TANK
	FOCUS FOR	Вогатом.	P. C.	COMPOSITION OF FORCE.	COMMANDERS.	0,0	7	2	F C F.	C Gust	Sales Sa Sales Sa Sa Sa Sa Sa Sa Sa Sa Sa Sa Sa Sa Sa	TADE.
	Arceson, LA Baylaranswer, Staylor, Va. Duylu Gallaria (Aurer, Va.		Pkts. Cav.	73rd, 75rd, and 78th U. S. Colored Troops. Federal Gradity. Federal Gradity. Energy and Colored Energy and C	Gen, Baford, F., Mrj. Gen. Foster, F., 19en, Morritt, F.,		27 0				E 0 E	Federal, Conf'd,
O Description. Starmin.		Cv).	Co	Federal Trops. Detachwest 1st Coos. and 6th Mich. Cavelry. 24th Missign Volunteers.	(Col. Davis, F)	-						
s from Natchez to Woodville, Mise, people of color out of employment at mand, by order of Mai-Gon, Gran.	SFARTA, TERM			Cavelry of the Arny of the Canberland, Federal Troops	Maj, Warden, F.	-						
A stag, 18 Benegament. Mitch as Refused Goupe, from Carefords on the Willi Presentar, No. Ween advancement by Refused in the Strength of the Willi Presentar, No. Ween for the Strength Below, U.S. No. 1988.	GRANDA, MISS		:	Ciry and Still III Volunteers.	Col Catherwood,F }	KAN 30					1	Federai
Explaints at Feetin Frools and the Education Finishings. Then, to Center Missistippi. Aug. Hardin. Hand, to Center Missistippi. Hand on Telegraph Station, Pooteerlie, Md., by Controllers of Troops. Aug. If Citizania in Department of the Controller and build reposenble for Guerrile. Aug. For Citizania in Department of the Controller and Default-	West Point, Whitz Bouse, Ark		-	Federal Gankonia Lexington, Oricket and Mariner and Sind lova Voluntions.								
Ang 16 (appure of the Coaf-de-rate Steamer Constant by Federal Gunbaan Root Rought and Anion, Revenation of Bridgenet, Ala, by Confederate Roces. Ang. 11 Sumberdment of Performer Commenced by Stepe and Naval Shore. Betterstee and Engineer Commenced by Stepe and Naval Shore.	Antco, N. C				Gen. Gillmore, F.	v						
	POCABONTAS, ARE		5		Lieut, Bross, F.			-			- :	Fedoral.
Attack on Federal Cavalty Wirmigh And Management of Change and Amenda	Parquatan, N. C. Purhico.		Cos. Ouc	11	BGen. Onderdank, F.	2 30	-	:	-	-		Federal, Conf.d.
wa earched and burded)	LAWIENCE, MAN COLDWATER, MISS			Srd and 4th love and 5th Illinois Cavalry.	Cot Wilder F							Fordered
Aug. 20 Fort Sunder reduced, 1. S. A. demande the sarrender of Fort Sunter. Aug. 20 Fort Sunder reduced to a rain by Federal Force. (Not captured.). Reconsolvement of Federal Carafry, under (apair Gery, from Maritiphoty 10 Levens, Va.	Four Scater, S. C.					:						
Capture of Federal Guabeans Sziellie and Reliance by Confederate Troups and Linnander Mood, C. S. N. Rota I Daville, Milston.	RAPPAHANNOCK RIVER.		:	Federal Gunbonts Satellite and Reliance	LCom. Wood, C		-					Confd.
Aug. 22 Bunkentinent of Fort Fleiror, Wilmington, N. C., by Federal Frigure Four Fleirer, N. C. Aug. 24 Stármiel. (Orland Trans Va.	CONT FIGURE, N. C. OYLE'S TAVERN VA.		SS Gro		Col. Lowell, F}	Q5 Q5		:		- :	- 1	Federal.
Engagement. Descoal of Federal Cavalty on. Pocalontas. Auk.	King George County, Va		Cav	Cov. Srd Dir. Cuv. Corps, Army of the Potemac	Li Li	4	60	25	-	- !	<u> </u>	Federal.
	WAYNEAULLE MO. HAUDY TO POCABONTAS COUNTY, W. VA.		2000	Dotechment 5th Messauri Millia Cavalry. Geo. Averill, F Davidson's Cav. Div., Dog't of Missauri (Advages Guard), 19es. Burbidges, F.)	ien. Averill, F Gen. Davidson, F.)	100 100		88	- :	:		Pederal,
	PERKTYGLE, ARE.	Actoal.		Sud-Mo. Mistra, 3rd Wie, and 2rd hancas tay, and 2nd Ind. Battery.	B.Gea.Averill, F.	W. Kew	-			1	:	Federal.
Esgragement. Capture of Confederate Rifle Plekets.	Rocky Gar, VA. (White Salphur Springs), 13 hours. Vinitable Hill. S. C.	3 hours.		St. W. Va. Volunieers. Co. 200 St. Mai, Geo. Jones, C. 200 Federal Troons. 1 10	(Col. Patien, C)	200 200	12		001	- :	5 EL	Federal.
Skirmish Vickening Miss Skirmish DARS Miss Riv. DARS Miss Riv.	Vickerdre, Miss Clark's Neck, KT		1 100.8	39h Kenty Artillery (C. S Colored Trospa.) 19th Kentucky Volunteers. 19th Kentucky Volunteers.	Col Gloom F 48	A.W.						Foderal,
	Benovell, Ala Bottom's Bringe, Va. (Dey Crock).		Car.		Gen. Wister, F.	e 4	-	- 40				Federal.
Dispagnment. Conscience Transport State and 10 Charleson Rabor by the great Activity Alik. Orderland of Part Mandra State and 10 Charleson Rabor by the great Activity Activity Charleson Rabor by the Charleson Rabor. Openion of the Shalls, Ath. by Federal Porces outer General Bunt.	AUSTUR, ARK.		5	harjdson's Cat. Div., Department of the Missouri, Rec's Division Decartment of Kanas.	Jean-Col. Lewin, F. J.							

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Proceedings Process	DATE.										22.24	CIACION I	0	0	AMVAT
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