



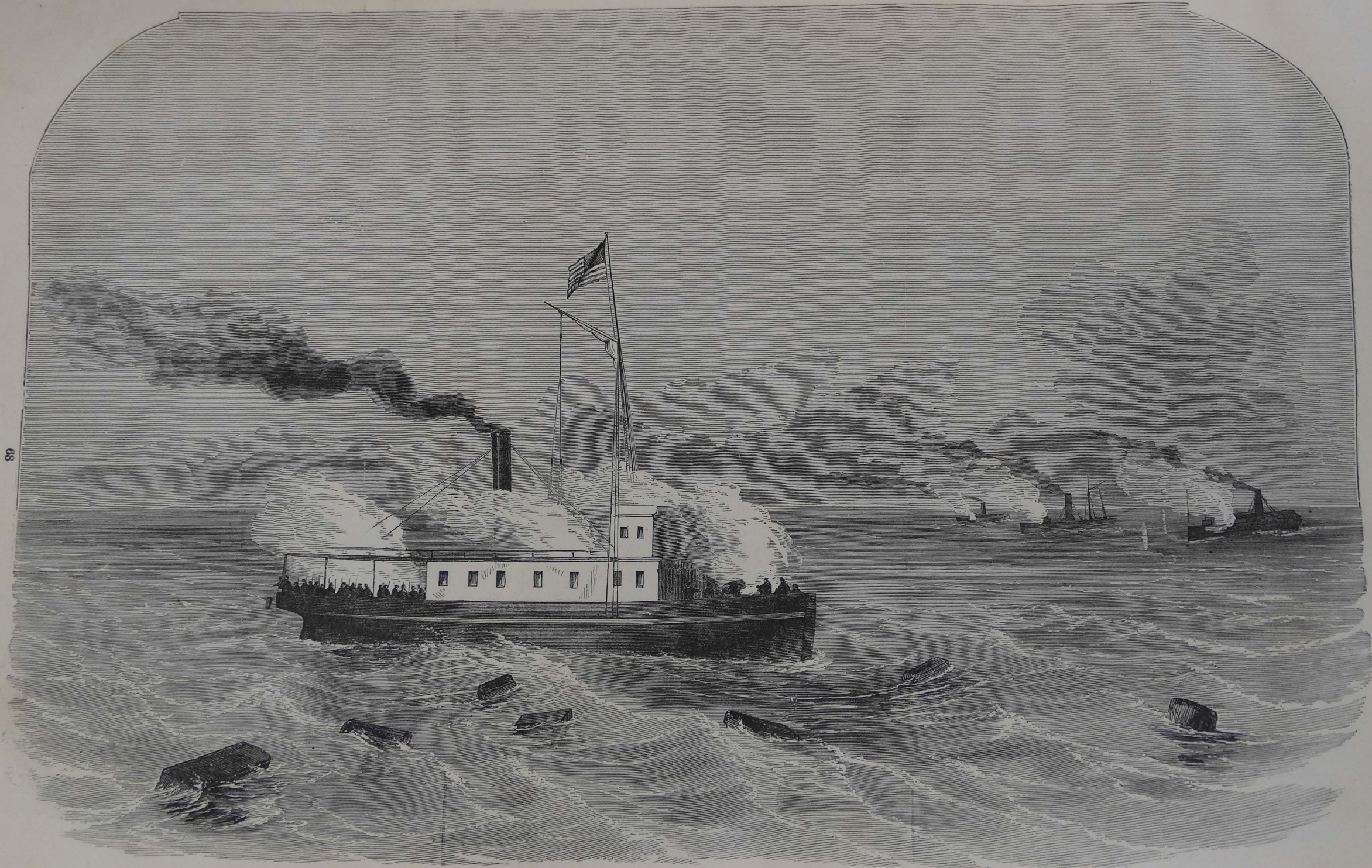
THE MORNING DETAIL OF THE FOURTH NEW HAMPSHIRE VOLUNTEERS GOING TO WORK ON THE HILTON HEAD FORTIFICATIONS.

The morning detail of a regiment going to work on the fortifications was rather a merry and a peculiar sight. Instead of rifles and cannon, the heroes were armed with shovels, hoes, spades, pickaxes and trowels. While their train of artillery was a battery of wheelbarrows. Above all the troubles, ravages and cares of a campaign rose that indomitable cheerfulness and willingness so characteristic of the American.



REVIEW OF THE CLINCH RIFLES BY CAPTAIN C. A. PLATT ON THE PARADE GROUND IN FRONT OF THE ARSENAL, AUGUSTA, GA.

The parade ground of the Augusta Arsenal is one of the finest in America, being nearly a mile square. It is well laid out, and overlooks the city and surrounding country. The view is splendid. The Clinch Rifles were famous for their efficiency, and were considered one of the best companies in the State, holding the right of the battalion volunteer companies. They were named after General Clinch. They were organized in 1851 by Captain S. C. Wilson, a veteran of the Florida War.



CAPTURE OF THE PROPELLER "FANNY" IN PAMLICO SOUND BY THREE CONFEDERATE STEAMERS WHILE CONVEYING MEN AND STORES TO THE TWENTIETH INDIANA REGIMENT.

On the 1st of October, 1861, Colonel Hawkins dispatched the propeller *Fanny*, with two cannon, ammunition, supplies and provisions, to the camp of the Twentieth Indiana Regiment, then stationed at Chicamacomico. While they were landing their stores into boats they were attacked, about five o'clock in the afternoon, by the Confederate steamer *Northampton* and two tugs, which came from the direction of Roanoke Island, and after a brief engagement the *Fanny* was surrendered to the enemy.



THE BOMBARDMENT OF FORT WALKER, PORT ROYAL HARBOR, S. C.—VIEW OF THE INTERIOR DURING THE BOMBARDMENT BY THE VESSELS OF THE FEDERAL FLEET, NOVEMBER 7TH, 1861.

Fort Walker was an irregular bastioned and curtained work, constructed on a bluff eight feet above high-water mark, and in a position commanding important points and channels in Port Royal harbor. The whole plan of attack had been admirably arranged by Commodore Dupont, and was at once daring, simple and original. It was for the ships to describe a circle following one another, each giving its fire on the fort as it steamed past. The firing on both sides was incessant, and about noon the *Wabash*, *Bienville* and *Susquehanna* approached within six hundred yards of the fort, and delivered their broadsides with a deliberation and effect which was terrible. This desperate combat lasted for three hours, principally with 10-second and then 5-second shells, when the firing ceased, the guns in the fort being completely silenced.



GENERAL WILLIAM S. HARNEY.

This daring and experienced soldier, whose promptness in Missouri stemmed the tide of secession, was born in Louisiana at the beginning of this century, and entered the army at a very early age, being appointed second lieutenant in the First Infantry in 1818. He continued in the service until his death, in 1889.



GENERAL LOUIS BLENKER.

General Blenker was born in Worms on the Rhine about 1815. In 1849 he came to the United States. When the rebellion broke out he was elected colonel of the First German Rifle Regiment, Eighth New York Volunteers, which was one of the first that went to the seat of war. After the battle of Bull Run, where Colonel Blenker acted as brigadier, he was promoted brigadier general. He died October 31st, 1863.



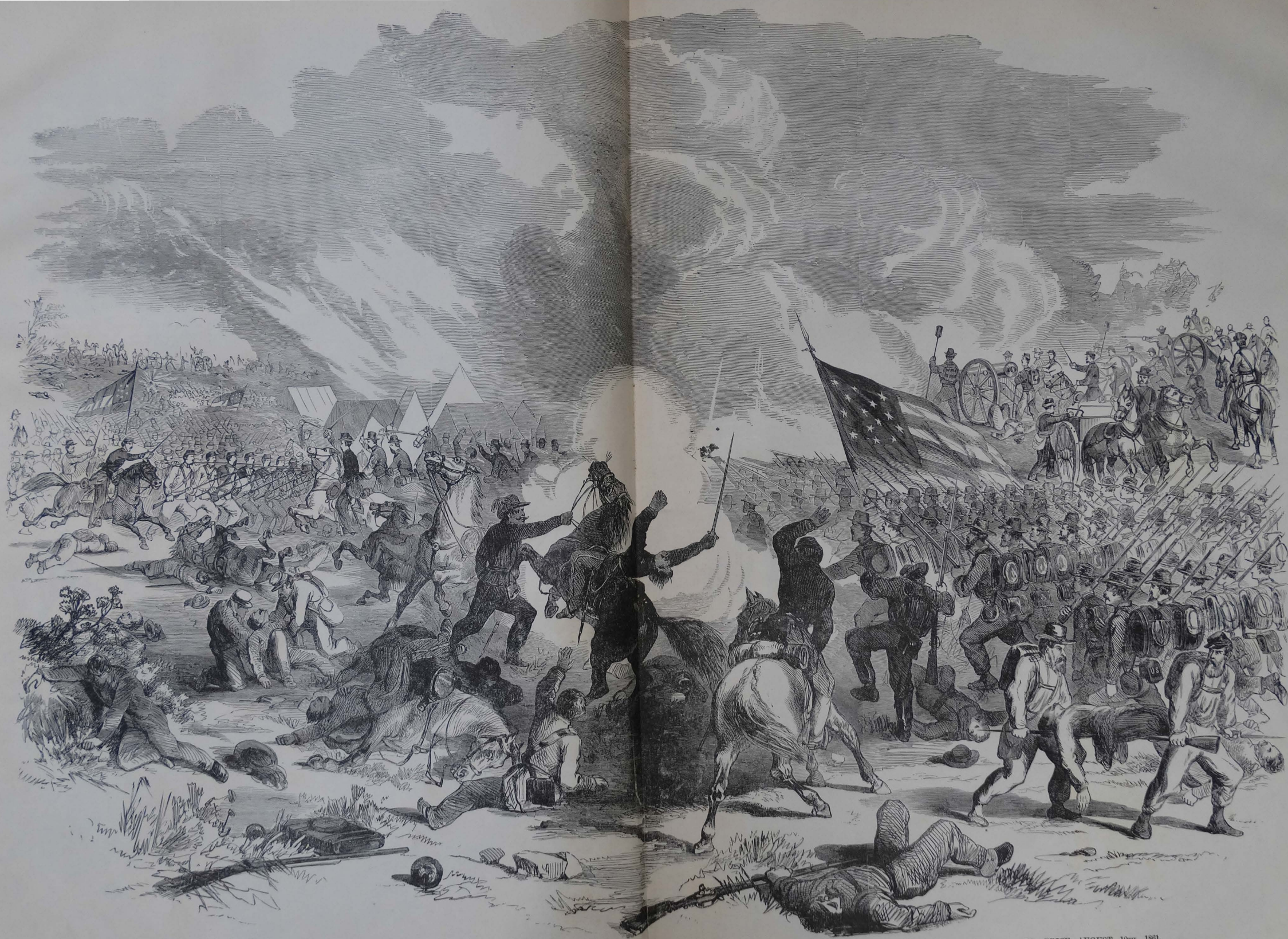
THE DURYEE ZOUAVES CARRYING THE BODY OF LIEUTENANT GREBLE FROM THE FIELD AT GREAT BETHEL.

The Federal troops, after having burnt Little Bethel, arrived at Great Bethel at ten o'clock in the morning. Here they found the Confederates in great force, under the command of Colonel Magruder, and strongly posted behind batteries of heavy guns. It was here that Lieutenant Greble was killed. The young hero fell dead by the side of his gun. His body was placed on a gun carriage and carried off the field by his sorrowing men.



THE DEATH OF GENERAL NATHANIEL LYON, AT THE BATTLE OF WILSON'S CREEK, NEAR SPRINGFIELD, MO.

General Lyon fell at the head of his little army of 5,500 men, in a desperate fight at Wilson's Creek, Mo., on the 10th of August, 1831. while leading a charge against the Confederate forces under Ben McCulloch, numbering 23,000 men. General Lyon was educated at the United States Military Academy at West Point, where he was graduated with distinction in 1841.



BATTLE AT WILSON'S CREEK, NEAR SPRINGFIELD, MO., BETWEEN 5,500 UNION TROOPS UNDER GENERALS LYON AND SIGEL, AND 23,000 CONFEDERATES UNDER GENERALS McCULLOCH AND PRICE, AUGUST 10th, 1861.

The attack was made by General Lyon, in command of the centre, supported by General Sigel and Major Sturgis, U. S. A., and notwithstanding the great disparity of numbers, the Confederates were driven from their position and their camp burned, with great loss in killed, wounded and prisoners. The victory, however, was dearly purchased, General Lyon, the brave and able commander of the Union forces, was killed at the head of his troops, who suffered a loss of 200 killed and between 600 and 700 wounded. There is every reason to believe that the Confederate loss was more than double these numbers.



RETURN OF WOUNDED SOLDIERS OF THE FEDERAL ARMY CAPTURED AT BULL RUN—SCENE IN HAMPTON ROADS ON BOARD THE UNITED STATES STEAMER "LOUISIANA." TO WHICH THEY WERE TRANSFERRED, UNDER A FLAG OF TRUCE, OCTOBER 7TH, 1861.

The United States steamer *Express* met by agreement the Confederate steamer *Northumberland* with a flag of truce, about twelve miles above Newport News, and brought down fifty-seven wounded prisoners who had been captured at Bull Run and taken to Richmond. Their release was not due to the magnanimity of the Confederate authorities, but rather to their inability to supply their wants.



GENERAL FREMONT'S ARMY ON ITS MARCH FROM TIPTON TO WARSAW, OVER THE PRAIRIES TO HAW CREEK.



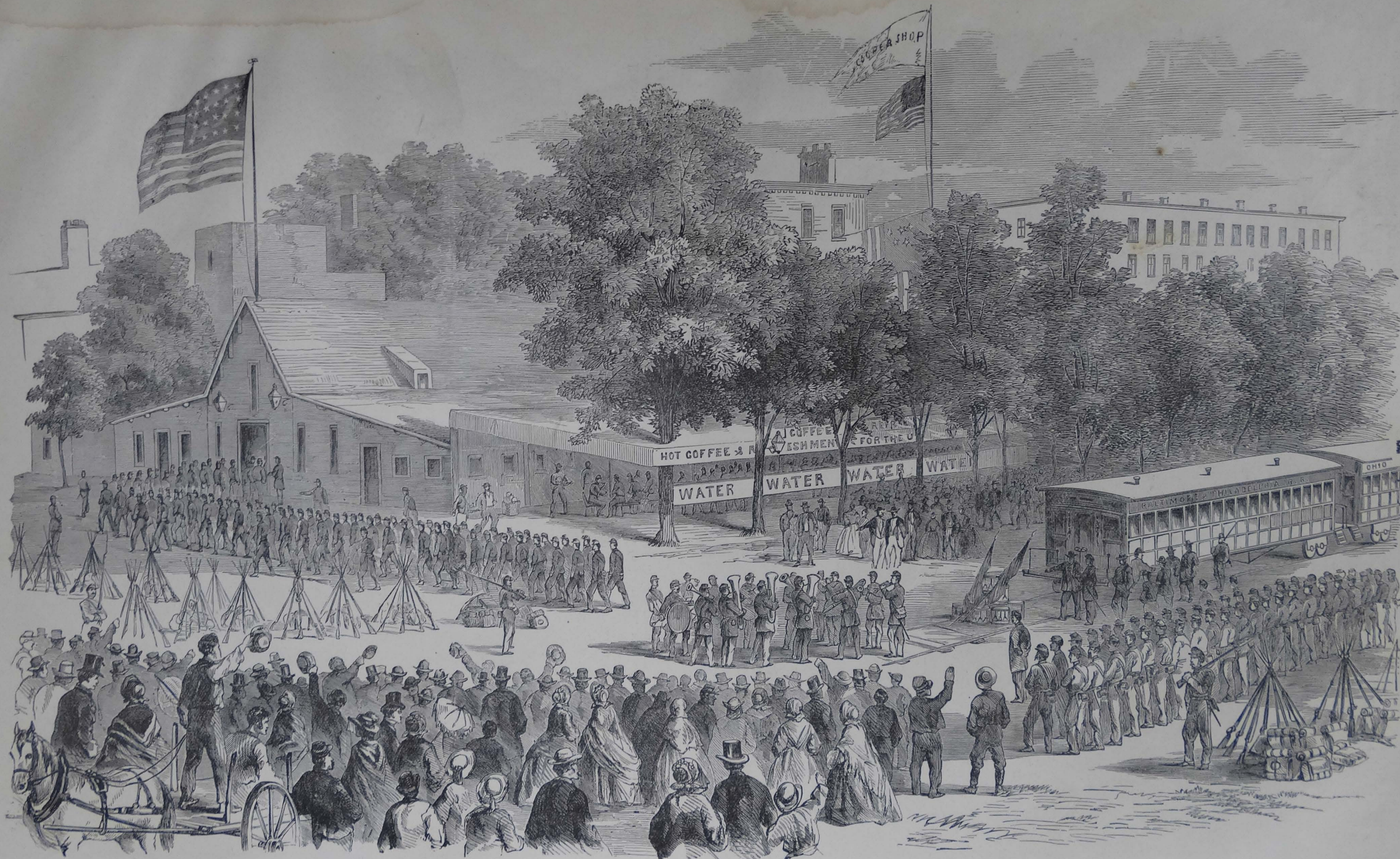
FORDING OF THE OSAGE RIVER AT WARSAW, MO., BY THE FREMONT HUSSARS, OCTOBER 18TH, 1861.

The Confederate general Price, when retreating before General Fremont, rightly believed that if he could put the Osage River between him and the Federal commander, and destroy the bridge across it, he could so delay pursuit as to make an easy escape into Arkansas. But he did not rightly judge the resources or vigor of General Fremont. When Fremont approached the river at Warsaw he rode forward through mud and rain twenty-five miles, viewed the stream and gave prompt orders for bridging it; which were carried out so rapidly that within four days his entire force was able to cross and follow up the pursuit.



GENERAL STEVENS'S BRIGADE ENTERING BEAUFORT, S. C., ON THE EVENING OF DECEMBER 5TH, 1861.

General Stevens's brigade occupied Beaufort, S. C., on the evening of December 5th, 1861. It was a most brilliant and suggestive scene. The moon—just at the half—shone with splendor, reminding one of that beautiful passage in Homer which represents the orb of night rising merely to shed a glory upon the Grecian arms. At the end of the street the river flowed in silence and light. Here and there the streets were dotted with bivouac fires, around which arms were stacked and soldiers lounging.



ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF FEDERAL TROOPS, ON THEIR WAY TO "THE FRONT," 1861-62—SCENE AT THE UNION VOLUNTEER REFRESHMENT SALOON, PHILADELPHIA, PA.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, F. B. SCHELL.

At the commencement of the war for the Union, there was throughout the North the greatest enthusiasm. Men volunteered by hundreds, thousands and tens of thousands. They were detailed into various camps throughout the State; organized into regiments and brigades, and forwarded by fast trains to principal points of rendezvous, from which they were sent to active duty in the field. Philadelphia was one of the greatest of these points, Pennsylvania being one of the most patriotic States in the Union, and entirely void of sentiments of secession. The Federal soldiers, in passing through Philadelphia, always enjoyed a gala day. They were welcomed by thousands, entertained with music and feasted right royally. Our sketch shows the great Union Barracks, with a train of the Philadelphia, Washington and Baltimore Railroad, from which volunteers have just disembarked; the extemporized restaurant, and the Stars and Stripes floating proudly over the barracks. About one hundred thousand loaves of bread were supplied to the troops from the barracks daily.



RECRUITING FOR HAWKINS'S NEW YORK ZOUAVES.

Recruiting for the New York Zouaves attracted a large body of athletic men to its ranks, which in 1861 numbered eight hundred gallant fellows who were desirous of emulating in the service of the Stars and Stripes the glory of their French prototypes. They were nearly of one height, and all under thirty years of age.



FORGING IRONWORK FOR GUN CARRIAGES AT THE WATERVLIET ARSENAL, WEST TROY, N. Y.

The blacksmith's shops, built of heavy stone, were fully employed manufacturing iron for the heavy gun carriages, shells, rough tools and various fixtures necessary to the work carried on in the arsenal. The work rooms are large, high, well ventilated, and supplied with every facility for labor. The power is usually furnished by water; but when this fails there is a ponderous steam engine which will run all the machinery of the works.



THE ELEVENTH INDIANA ZOUAVES IN CAMP MCGINNIS, RESTING, THE DAY AFTER THE BATTLE OF ROMNEY.



THE ORDNANCE ARMORY, CHARLESTON, S. C.—THE VOLUNTEER TROOPS TRYING THE ARMS.

The Confederate Ordnance Armory at Charleston, S. C., contained a splendid collection of arms, among which were specimens of all the arms known in modern warfare. Here were found the Minie, Warner and Colt's rifles, muskets of every possible make—breech, muzzle and chamber-loading pieces; also the terrible ten- and twelve-shooters known as Lindsay's repeaters. With this latter death-dealing weapon all the officers in the company were armed.



GENERAL ROBERT E. LEE.

General Lee, born in Stratford, Westmoreland County, Va., January 19th, 1807; died in Lexington, Va., October 12th, 1870. He was graduated from the United States Military Academy in 1829, and was commissioned as a second lieutenant in the Engineers. At the beginning of the Mexican war he was assigned to duty as chief engineer of the army under General Wool, his rank being that of captain. His abilities as an engineer and his conduct as a soldier won the special admiration of General Scott, who attributed the fall of Vera Cruz to his skill, and repeatedly singled him out for commendation. Lee was thrice brevetted during the war, his last brevet to the rank of colonel being for services at the storming of Chapultepec. In 1852 he was assigned to the command of the Military Academy at West Point. In 1855 he was appointed lieutenant colonel of the Second Regiment of Cavalry, and assigned to duty on the Texan frontier, where he remained until near the beginning of the Civil War. On April 20th, 1861, three days after the Virginia Convention adopted an ordinance of secession, he resigned his commission in obedience to his conscientious conviction that he was bound by the act of his State. Repairing to Richmond, he was made commander in chief of the Virginia State forces, and in May, 1861, when the Confederate Government was removed from Montgomery to Richmond, he was appointed a full general under that government. For some reason his remarkable abilities do not seem to have been promptly recognized by the Confederate authorities. During a large part of 1861 he was employed in West Virginia; was repulsed in one engagement at Cheat Mountain, and being unable, with the force at his disposal, to achieve any decisive success, he was recalled by President Davis. Up to June, 1862, it was not suspected at the North that General Lee was to prove the most redoubtable opponent of the Union. When, however, General Joseph E. Johnston was defeated, and severely wounded at Fair Oaks, he obtained his first great opportunity. He was appointed in Johnston's place to the command of the Army of Northern Virginia. The effect of his promotion to the supreme control of the defense of Richmond was immediately perceptible. The same Confederates who had been beaten at Fair Oaks (May 31st, June 1st), struck McClellan's army at Mechanicsville on June 26th, and, after a series of desperate battles, lasting seven days, drove McClellan to the James River under the protection of his gunboats. The issue of the contest was the withdrawal of McClellan from in front of Richmond, and the transfer of the army from Harrison's Landing to the neighborhood of Washington. In August following occurred the disastrous campaign of Pope and the entry of the Confederate army into Maryland and Pennsylvania, its defeat at Antietam and consequent retreat into Virginia. In December, 1862, General Lee fought Burnside at Fredericksburg; in May, 1863, Hooker at Chancellorsville; and in July, Meade at Gettysburg. The campaign of 1864 was begun by the advance of the national army, under General Grant, who crossed the Rapidan on May 4th, with about 120,000 men. Lee's force at that time was about 66,000 men; but he determined to attack his adversary as quickly as possible. Then followed a succession of stubbornly contested battles and movements by flank from the Wilderness, where the adversaries first met, by way of Spottsylvania Court House and Cold Harbor, to Petersburg. Grant sat down before Petersburg about the middle of June, and prepared for a patient siege of that place and of Richmond, to which it afforded a key. The end of Lee's power of resistance came early in the spring of 1865. Grant broke through his defenses south of Petersburg, and compelled the hasty evacuation of the entire Richmond line on April 2d. Lee made an ineffectual attempt to retreat and form a junction with Johnston somewhere south of the Roanoke; but the head of Grant's column was so far in advance on his left as to be able to beat him back toward the upper James River, capturing a large portion of his force, and the small remnant, in a state of actual starvation, was surrendered on April 9th, at Appomattox Court House.



JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Jefferson Davis, born in Todd County, Ky., June 3d, 1808; died at Beauvoir, Miss., December 6th, 1889. He was graduated from the United States Military Academy in 1828, and assigned to the First Infantry; served on the frontier, taking part in the Black Hawk war of 1831-32. He was promoted to first lieutenant of dragoons on March 4th, 1833; but, after more service against the Indians, abruptly resigned on June 30th, 1835, and having married, after a romantic elopement, the daughter of Zachary Taylor, then a colonel in the army, settled near Vicksburg, Miss., and became a cotton planter. Here he pursued a life of study and retirement till 1843, when he entered politics in the midst of an exciting gubernatorial canvass. He was chosen an elector on the Polk and Dallas ticket in 1844; made a reputation as a popular speaker, and in 1845 was sent to Congress, taking his seat in December of that year. In June, 1846, he resigned his seat in the House to become colonel of the First Mississippi Volunteer Rifles, which had unanimously elected him to that office. Having joined his regiment at New Orleans, he led it to re-enforce General Taylor on the Rio Grande. He served with distinction at Monterey and Buena Vista, and was complimented for coolness and gallantry in the commander in chief's dispatch of March 6th, 1847. He was a member of the United States Senate, 1847-51; Secretary of War, 1853-57; chairman of the committee on military affairs from 1857 to 1861. It was during Mr. Davis's term of service as Secretary of War that the troubles, a prelude to the Civil War, occurred in the Territory of Kansas, followed by the invasion of Virginia by John Brown and his twenty picked men, who had been trained in the Kansas struggle. These events stimulated the spirit of the antagonistic free-soil and pro-slavery parties in both North and South, until it became plain to all that the controversy must be settled by an appeal to arms. The prolonged controversy over Kansas again brought to the front the antagonistic theories of interpretation of the Constitution; the State rights theory which had become identified with the South, and the national theory which was almost unanimously held in the North. Mr. Davis early adopted the State rights theory, and maintained it by voice and pen until his dying day. It held that the founders of the Constitution did not intend to create—and in fact did not create—a new nation, but only a new government; that this government, the Federal Government, was not the sovereign, nor had it any sovereign powers; but such functions only as had been delegated to it by the States which, from the date of the Declaration of Independence, had been and remained sovereign. The national theory, on the contrary, held that the Federal Government was sovereign; that the State had ceded their sovereignty to it, and that rebellion against it was treason. It follows, if the State rights theory be correct, that the States, not having formally renounced the right of secession, had the same right to secede from the Union as they had to accede to it. Between theories so antagonistic and so resolutely held, the only arbiter was the field of battle. After various efforts at compromise between the two parties, neither of whom had either desire or intention to compromise again, the Gulf States seceded. When officially informed of the secession of Mississippi, Mr. Davis, in an eloquent and touching speech, took a farewell of the Senate and hastened home, where he found he had been appointed commander in chief of the Mississippi troops. Next he was notified that he had been elected provisional President of the Confederate States, and was inaugurated at Montgomery, Ala., February 18th, 1861. Mr. Davis's life was a part of the history of the Confederacy, and it is impossible, therefore, to follow it out in detail. The chief events were the removal of the Confederate Government to Richmond on the withdrawal of Virginia from the Union, where Mr. Davis continued to live until after the surrender of Lee at Appomattox; his flight and capture at Irwinsville, Ga., and imprisonment in Fortress Monroe.



NIGHT ATTACK ON THE FEDERAL FORCES UNDER MAJOR BOWEN, OCCUPYING SALEM, MO., BY THE CONFEDERATE FORCES UNDER COLONEL FREEMAN, DECEMBER 8th, 1861.

Sneaking upon an enemy at night is a very good policy if you succeed in catching him while he still sleeps; but if he should wake up in time he is generally in the maddest and most ferocious humor, and doubly dangerous. Colonel Freeman found this to be the fact. Company B pitched into his men like savages, slashing right and left, and pouring volleys of pistol and carbine shots into the crowd which blocked up the street and filled the yards around the houses in a thick, confused mass. Their superior numbers were only an impediment, and when another company, which was in an adjoining stable, broke loose upon them, and Company A commenced to get out of the house, while Company D, having mounted its horses, came clattering down the street with a wild war whoop, they had to seek safety in flight.



BATTLE OF DRANESVILLE, VA., DECEMBER 20TH, 1862, BETWEEN THE FEDERAL FORCES COMMANDED BY GENERALS McCALL AND ORD, AND THE CONFEDERATE GENERAL STEWART.

This battle, which lasted an hour, was one incessant firing. It commenced at 1 and ended at 2 P. M. The firing of the Confederates was very wild, most of the shot and shell going over the heads of our men. The enemy as suddenly abandoned their position as they had commenced the attack, and their superior knowledge of the locality and the dense woods made their escape easy. The Federal loss was eight killed and sixty wounded; the Confederate loss was much greater.



NORTH BATTERY OF THE CONFEDERATES AT SHIPPING POINT, ON THE VIRGINIA SIDE OF THE POTOMAC, LOOKING UP THE RIVER.

Shipping Point, at which the Confederates had erected a powerful battery, is on the eastern side of the entrance to Quantico or Dumfries Creek, on the Potomac River, the scene of Lieutenant Harwell's gallant exploit on the 11th of October. Shipping Point is thirty-three miles below Washington, and four miles above Acquia Creek, being immediately opposite Chicomoxon Creek in Maryland. The vessels whose smokestacks and masts are seen on the right are the *Martha Page* and *Fairfax*, safely ensconced in Quantico Creek.



CAPTURE OF FORT DONELSON.—CHARGE OF THE EIGHTH MISSOURI REGIMENT AND THE ELEVENTH INDIANA ZOUAVES, FEBRUARY 16th, 1862.

Gen Lew Wallace, whose troops were comparatively fresh, made the assault. Cruft's brigade, headed by the Eighth Missouri and the Eleventh Indiana, from Colonel Smith's division, with two Ohio regiments in reserve, formed the assailing column. Across the valley, or extended ravine, in Wallace's front, was a ridge which had been yielded. Up this ridge a charge was made. Before them lay an ascent of one hundred and fifty yards; and a lively bushwhacking followed between them and the Confederate pickets. When less than fifty yards had been gained they received a volley from the hilltop. Smith ordered his men to lie down; and when the heavy firing was exhausted they arose and pushed on up the hill, at last reaching the top. The fight and pursuit lasted for nearly two hours, and by five o'clock the enemy had entirely disappeared from the field.



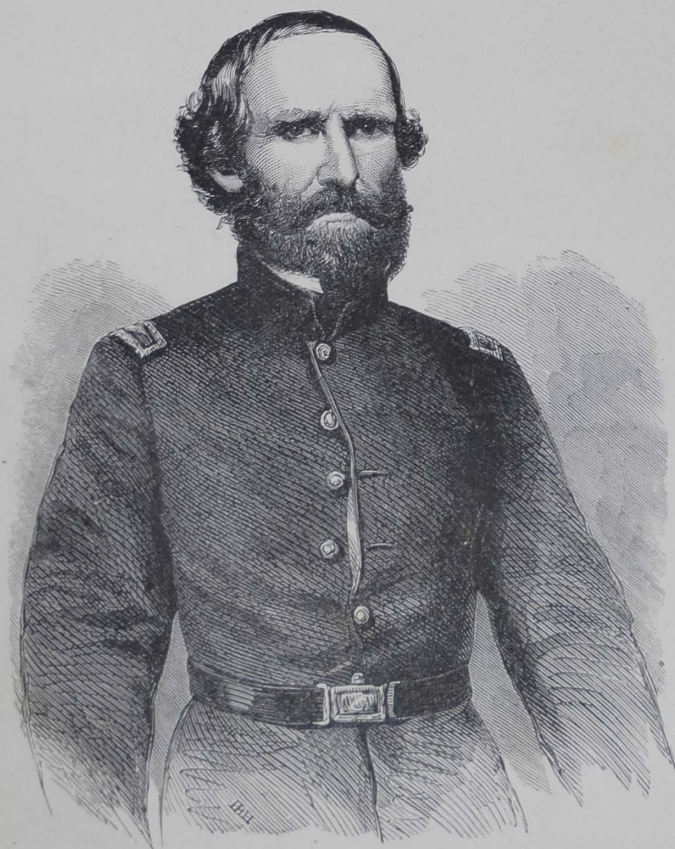
GENERAL J. K. F. MANSFIELD.

General Mansfield was born at New Haven, Conn., in 1803; was graduated from the United States Military Academy at West Point in 1822, and appointed brevet second lieutenant in the Corps of Engineers; first lieutenant in 1832; captain in 1838; chief engineer of the army commanded by General Taylor in the Mexican War, 1846-'47. In April, 1861, he was placed in command of the Department of Washington, receiving the appointment of brigadier general of volunteers. In 1862 he commanded a corps of the Army of the Potomac, at the head of which he received, at the battle of Antietam, the wounds from which he died on September 18th, 1862.



GENERAL NATHANIEL LYON.

General Lyon was born at Ashford, Conn., July 14th 1819; was graduated from the United States Military Academy at West Point, and entered the army July, 1841; took part in the Indian campaign in Florida; was sent to Mexico at the commencement of the war, and was wounded at the Belen Gate; was appointed captain in 1851, and remained in active frontier duty in Kansas until in April, 1861, he was placed in charge of the United States Arsenal at St. Louis, Mo., and afterward appointed commandant of the post. In May, 1861, he enrolled a large number of volunteers and surrounded Camp Jackson, compelling a prompt surrender. He was killed at the battle of Wilson's Creek.



GENERAL BEN McCULLOCH.

General McCulloch was born in Rutherford County, Tenn., in 1814. When the Mexican War broke out he took command of a band of Texans. He distinguished himself at the battles of Monterey and Buena Vista. At the breaking out of the Civil War, McCulloch raised a regiment of desperadoes and called them the Texan Rangers. He was fatally wounded while leading his division at the battle of Pea Ridge.



GENERAL FRANZ SIGEL.

General Sigel was born at Zinsheim, Bavaria, November 18th, 1824; entered the army of the Grand Duke of Baden, and in 1847 was appointed chief adjunct; emigrated to this country some years later, and in 1861 took command of the Germans in St. Louis who had tendered their services to the Federal Government, being made colonel of the Third Missouri Volunteers. He took part in many important engagements.



COLONEL E. D. BAKER.



DEATH OF COLONEL BAKER WHILE LEADING HIS REGIMENT AT THE BATTLE OF BALL'S BLUFF, VA., OCTOBER 21st, 1861.

Colonel E. D. Baker, while commanding the First California Volunteers, which formed part of General Stone's brigade at the battle of Ball's Bluff, and who had just before he entered battle been notified of his appointment as brigadier general, was killed while at the head of his command, pierced by bullets in the head, body, arm and side. He died as a soldier would wish to die, amid the shock of battle, by voice and example animating his men to brave deeds.



GRAND REVIEW IN WASHINGTON OF EIGHT BATTERIES OF ARTILLERY AND THREE REGIMENTS OF CAVALRY BY PRESIDENT LINCOLN, GENERAL McCLELLAN AND A PORTION OF THE CABINET, SEPTEMBER 24th, 1861.

General McClellan held a grand review of cavalry and artillery, which went off with great *tclat*. The troops consisted of two full regiments of cavalry—the Fifth Regulars and the Kentucky Volunteers—together with such portions of the Lincoln, Ira Harris and Cameron Guards as had their horses and sabres. These made up above two thousand men, and in addition there were eight batteries of United States regular flying artillery, comprising forty-eight heavy rifled and howitzer field pieces, with caissons, carriages, horses, riders and gunners in full quota. The review was held on a broad, level common one mile east of the Capitol, at about three o'clock P. M.



FEDERAL TROOPS BUILDING A ROAD ACROSS LOW ISLAND, IN THE OHIO RIVER, OPPOSITE PADUCAH, KY.



BATTLE OF RICH MOUNTAIN, VA., JULY 12TH, 1861—THE THIRTEENTH INDIANA REGIMENT CAPTURING A GUN.

When the enemy were driven from their breastworks on the summit they attempted to run off one of their cannon. Captain Sayles and Lieutenant Atkinson, with about forty men of Company G of the Thirteenth Indiana, started in pursuit. The Indians, on turning the road, found the enemy drawn up across in front, firing from a log cabin and from bushes on the side of the way. They fired, stormed the house, and charged bayonets down the road, driving the enemy from their position, taking several prisoners and capturing the cannon without losing a man.



EARTHWORK BATTERIES SURROUNDING THE CITY OF PADUCAH, KY., BUILT BY THE FEDERAL TROOPS IN OCCUPATION.



DESTRUCTION OF GUNS AND GUN CARRIAGES AT THE ARSENAL, BEAUFORT, S. C., BY CAPTAIN AMMON OF THE UNITED STATES GUNBOAT "SENECA," NOVEMBER 14TH, 1861.

On November 14th, 1861, a party commanded by Captain Ammon, of the United States gunboat *Seneca*, landed at Beaufort, S. C., to examine the state of affairs. He learned from one of the most intelligent contrabands that the last visit paid by General Drayton was on the 12th of November, when he came to Beaufort, attended by a guard of forty horsemen. A party from the *Seneca* visited the arsenal and destroyed the cannon they found there. Having burnt the gun carriages, and knocked off the trunnions, they considered their work complete, and that they had rendered them so useless as not to be worth the carrying off.



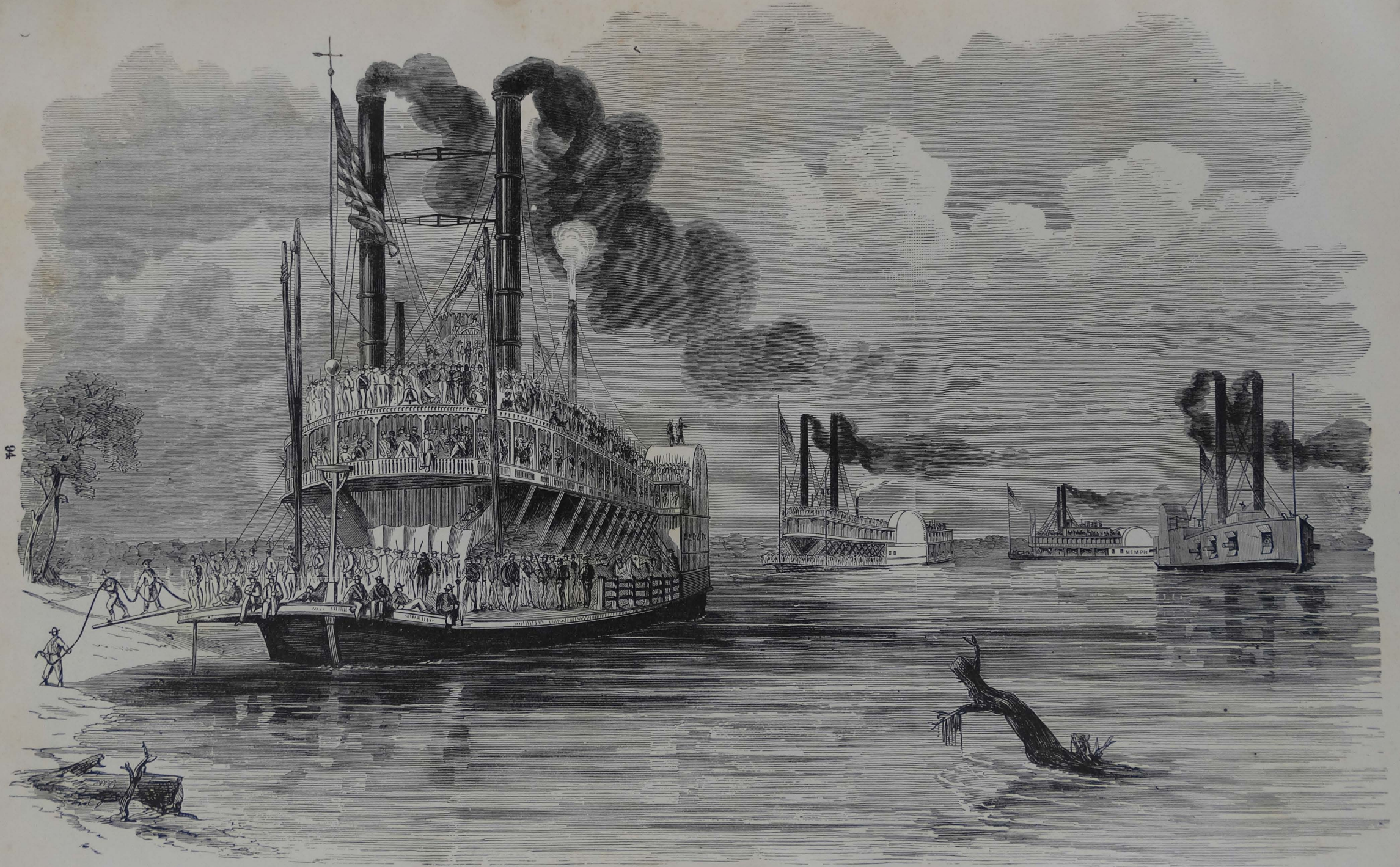
RECONNOISSANCE IN FORCE BY GENERAL GRANT TOWARD COLUMBUS, KY.—GENERAL GRANT'S BODYGUARD PASSING OVER MAYFIELD CREEK BRIDGE.

The scenery of the "Bottoms" is the most interesting in this part of Kentucky. During freshets they are from two to twelve feet under water. The soil is exceedingly rich and heavily timbered, and numberless creeks and bayous intersect the country in every direction. The few farms in this section of the State occupy the ridges, while the low ground is a primitive forest, unfit for cultivation on account of frequent overflows. The largest of the many streams which drain this swamp is Mayfield Creek.



GRAND REVIEW OF GENERAL THOMAS'S BRIGADE OF GENERAL BANKS'S DIVISION, WESTERN MARYLAND, BY MAJOR GENERAL BANKS AND STAFF.

The admirable manner in which General Thomas's brigade acquitted itself drew forth from General Banks the highest encomiums. It was a beautiful and striking scene—the thundering tramp of the artillery as it rattled past the general and his staff, while the Blue Ridge Mountains in the distance formed a background at once massive and grand.



FEDERAL TROOPS LANDING ON THE KENTUCKY SHORE, OPPOSITE CAIRO, FOR THE PURPOSE OF BUILDING FORT HOLT.

Fort Holt was situated on the Kentucky side of the Ohio River, and almost opposite Cairo. It was named in honor of that noble Kentuckian, Joseph Holt, who, during the time he held the War Department, after the defection of Floyd, endeavored to repair the damage done by his fraudulent predecessor.



RECEPTION BY THE PEOPLE OF NEW YORK OF THE SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. M., ON THEIR RETURN FROM THE SEAT OF WAR, ESCORTED BY THE NEW YORK SEVENTH REGIMENT.

The return home of the gallant Sixty-ninth Regiment—composed entirely of Irish citizens—on Saturday, July 27th, 1861, was an ovation as warm and enthusiastic as their endurance and bravery deserved. Their service of three months had been of infinite value to their country and honor to themselves and their State. The Sixty-ninth had rendered good service at Arlington Heights, and especially distinguished itself at the battle of Bull Run. On the morning of their arrival the streets were crowded with people, and the gallant fellows were greeted with shouts of applause along the whole line of march.



HEADQUARTERS OF VINCENT COLLYER, SUPERINTENDENT OF THE POOR AT NEW BERNE, N. C.—DISTRIBUTION OF CAPTURED CONFEDERATE CLOTHING TO THE CONTRABANDS.

Never has Shakespeare's lines, "To what base uses may we not return," had a more fitting illustration than the picture we give of the distribution of the clothes of the captured Confederates among the contrabands. As one of the Southern chivalry said, "This is adding insult to injury. You first entice our property to run away, and then you clothe them in the glorious uniform of the South." It is needless to add that no insult was intended; it was simply the inevitable result of war.



REFUGEES FROM SOUTHERN MISSOURI, DRIVEN FROM THEIR HOMESTEADS BY THE CONFEDERATES, ENCAMPED NEAR GENERAL SIGEL'S DIVISION AT ROLLA.

This sketch of the Southern Missourians driven from their homes by the relentless barbarity of the Confederates is an appealing picture of the horrors of war—the misery and destitution of those unhappy people, of all ages, from the white-haired pioneer to the infant. In one short season men of substance have been stripped of all their hard earnings, their household goods trampled in the dust, their homesteads burnt, their sons murdered and their daughters outraged. The track of Southern chivalry was not told by its victories, but by its devastation. No Juggernaut ever rolled through a land with a more pitiless tread than that of an army which unfolded upon its lying banner that they were fighting for their altars and their homes.



THE UNITED STATES TRANSPORT "TERRY" PUSHING HER WAY THROUGH THE SWAMPS AND BAYOUS, BACK OF ISLAND NO. 10
TO THE ASSISTANCE OF GENERAL POPE AT NEW MADRID.

The task of forcing vessels through the bayous to General Pope, at New Madrid, proved one of unusual difficulties. The United States transport *Terry*, in advance, drawing less water than any other, succeeded in forcing her way through to New Madrid, and opened a passage for steamers to General Pope's command below Island No. 10.



COLONEL LEWIS WALLACE, OF THE ELEVENTH INDIANA VOLUNTEERS (ZOUAVE REGIMENT), AND HIS STAFF, ON SERVICE IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

This gallant officer, whose portrait, with those of his staff, we present to our readers, was the commander of the Eleventh Indiana Volunteers, and distinguished himself by his march upon Romney, where he surprised and defeated a large body of Confederates. The Eleventh Indiana Regiment distinguished itself most nobly under the gallant, daring, yet prudent leadership of Colonel Wallace. It rendered good service, acting offensively with gallantry and success, and maintaining itself, against all the efforts of the enemy, in a difficult and dangerous country.



NIGHT EXPEDITION TO ISLAND No. 10, IN THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER—SPIKING A CONFEDERATE BATTERY BY A DETACHMENT OF FEDERAL SOLDIERS AND SAILORS, APRIL 2d, 1862.

On the night of the 1st of April, 1862, Colonel Porter took advantage of a terrible storm to make a demonstration against the Confederates in Island No. 10. The night was very dark; there was a desperate gale raging, and the lightning was very frequent and blinding. The spray dashed over the banks of the river, and altogether it was emphatically a night of tempest. Such was the moment chosen by Colonel Porter to dash into the lion's mouth and spike some of his iron teeth. Selecting forty reliable men, and accompanied by six boats' crews of fifteen men each from the gunboats, they proceeded on their purpose, and after a most perilous passage they landed on the famous Island No. 10. The spot they reached was the upper fort, and under cover of the darkness they landed and spiked six guns they found mounted. The garrison fled at the approach of our men.



EMBARKING TROOPS AND GENERAL BUELL'S ARTILLERY AT BIRD'S POINT, MO., BY ORDER OF GENERAL FREMONT, TO RE-ENFORCE THE FEDERAL ARMY UNDER GENERAL PRENTISS.

The threatening attitude which General Hardee, who commanded the Confederates near Cape Girardeau, on the Mississippi, assumed, after the battle of Wilson's Springs, toward Ironton, the terminus of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad, rendered some movement necessary. General Fremont, having no force to spare from St. Louis, ordered four regiments and a sufficient force of artillery from Bird's Point. Our artist accompanied his spirited sketch with this graphic account of the embarkation: "The order was received in the morning at Cairo, and the same night five large steamboats moved up the Mississippi with four regiments and Buell's artillery on board. They landed the next evening at Sulphur Springs, and were immediately conveyed by railroad to Pilot Knob, and occupied Ironton, half a mile distant, thus destroying the hopes of General Hardee, who dared not attack them, but fell back to Greenville, a town about thirty-five miles to the southwest of Ironton."



GENERAL SAMUEL D. STURGIS.

General Sturgis, born in Shippensburg, Pa., January 11th, 1822, was graduated from the United States Military Academy, 1846; served in the Mexican War; at the opening of the Civil War was appointed major of the Fourth Cavalry; served in Missouri under General Lyon, whom Sturgis succeeded in command after his death at the battle of Wilson's Creek; was made brigadier general of volunteers, August 10th, 1861; was at the battles of South Mountain, Antietam and Fredericksburg; brevetted major general, United States Army, March 13th, 1865.



GENERAL GEORGE F. SHEPLEY.

General Shepley, born in Saco, Me., January 1st, 1819, died in Portland, Me., July 20th, 1878. He was commissioned colonel of the Twelfth Maine Volunteers, and participated in General Butler's expedition against New Orleans. In 1862 he was appointed military governor of Louisiana. After the inauguration of a civil governor General Shepley was placed in command of the Military District of Eastern Virginia, and became chief of staff to General Weitzel. He continued with the Army of the James to the end of the war, and was appointed the first military governor of that city.



GENERAL DARIUS H. COUCH.

General Couch, born in Southeast, New York, July 23d, 1832, was graduated at the United States Military Academy in 1846. He served in the Mexican War, gaining the brevet of first lieutenant for gallant conduct at Buena Vista. In June, 1861, he became colonel of the Seventh Massachusetts Volunteers; was made brigadier general of volunteers in August, and assigned to a division in General Keyes's corps; was at Fair Oaks, Williamsburg and Malvern Hill; was promoted to major general on July 4th, 1862, and took part at Antietam, Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville. 102



GENERAL WILLIS A. GORMAN.

General Gorman, born near Flemingsburg, Ky., January 12th, 1814, died in St. Paul, Minn., May 20th, 1876. He served in the Mexican War, and was wounded at Buena Vista. In 1861 he was made colonel of the First Minnesota Regiment, and served in the battle of Bull Run. He was appointed brigadier general of volunteers on September 7th, 1861; was engaged at Fair Oaks, South Mountain and Antietam. He was at the head of the Second Division, Second Corps, till the reorganization of the army following McClellan's removal.



EFFECT OF THE GUNBOAT SHELLS ON THE CONFEDERATES IN THE WOODS, PORT ROYAL, S. C., JANUARY 1st, 1862.



DEATH OF THE CONFEDERATE GENERAL ZOLLICOFFER, IN THE BATTLE OF MILL SPRING, KY., JANUARY 19th, 1862.

While the Confederate waves were surging against the Federal breakers the opposed lines of battle were several times carried so close to each other that portions of each were mixed up with the other, and hand-to-hand encounters were not unfrequent. Owing to the consequent confusion, the commanders of both sides at times unknowingly came in dangerous vicinity to foes. At one time two mounted officers came trotting along the right flank of the Fourth Kentucky, and noticing their firing upon Confederates near by, shouted to them, "Don't fire on your friends; they are Mississippians." Colonel Fry at this juncture came up the front of his regiment, and with a glance recognized in one of the officers General Zollicoffer. In a twinkling he had pulled out his revolver and fired at the Confederate chieftain, putting a bullet through his breast and causing his fall from the horse and instant death. The Confederate aid put spurs to his horse, and quickly spread the news among the Confederates of the fall of their general.



RETREAT OF THE CONFEDERATE GARRISON, COMMANDED BY GENERAL DRAYTON, FROM FORT WALKER TO BLUFFTON, DURING THE BOMBARDMENT BY THE FEDERAL FLEET, ON THE AFTERNOON OF NOVEMBER 7TH, 1861.

After gallantly enduring the fire of our invincible navy, under Commander Dupont, for about four hours, in the course of which the destroying circle of our ships was getting nearer and nearer to the devoted forts, General Drayton gave orders for the retirement of his men. The retreat soon ripened into a flight, and a flight which eclipsed even that of Bull Run. The chivalry of South Carolina, which, according to Governor Pickens's account, is born insensible to fear, in flying from Fort Walker to Skull Creek—which separates Hilton Head from the mainland, on which Bluffton stands—threw everything away. The exact path of their flight was encumbered with accoutrements, arms of every description, knapacks—in a word, everything that could facilitate a flying soldier's speed had been thrown away as worthless.



BATTLE OF PITTSBURG LANDING—BURNING THE DEAD HORSES NEAR THE PEACH ORCHARD.



GATHERING CONFEDERATE OATS—AN INCIDENT IN THE MARCH OF GENERAL PRENTISS'S DIVISION FROM IRONTON TO CAPE GIRARDEAU.

War has its comic as well as its tragic side, and among the former is the incident which we illustrate. A crop of oats, very carefully stowed away by some provident Confederate, came most opportunely to the aid of the loyal horses. That they were duly paid for by the Federal Government did not diminish the pleasure their possession gave to our troops.



LIEUTENANT TILLOTSON'S NAVAL BATTERY OF BOAT HOWITZERS AT THE BATTLE OF NEW BERNE, N. C.



"A CONFEDERATE TREED"—CAPTURE OF LIEUTENANT H. J. SEGAL, OF THE CONFEDERATE ARMY, NEAR FALLS CHURCH.

On Friday, the 4th of October, 1861, a scouting party of eighteen men, under Lieutenant Colonel Winslow and Captain Shattuck, of the Thirty-seventh Regiment, New York Volunteers, were out in the vicinity of Falls Church, Va. As they were proceeding cautiously through a dense wood they heard the tramp of horses and the jingle of sabre scabbards. The lieutenant colonel and the captain, ordering their men to halt, went to reconnoitre. In a short time one of them came upon an open space, where he saw four Confederates seated under a large chestnut tree, engaged in eating chestnuts. The Confederates saw him, and sprang upon their horses. The officer cried, in a loud voice, "Charge!" By the time the scouting party had got up the four gallant horsemen were beyond pursuit. Our men were about gathering up the spoils of victory, when they saw a horse tied to a tree by the roadside. A further search revealed its master, perched upon the lower limbs of a large chestnut. A dozen rifles pointed at his breast soon brought him to reason, and he surrendered.



VIEW OF THE CITY OF NEW BERNE, N. C., FROM THE OPPOSITE SIDE OF NEUSE RIVER.

New Berne was for a time the seat of the Federal Government in North Carolina. A pleasant town, beautifully situated at the confluence of the Neuse and Trent Rivers, midway on the Atlantic line of the State, admirably placed for a great inland water trade, and now over a century old. In 1862 it had only five thousand inhabitants. With its great advantages, had they been wielded by Northern energy, capital and skill, it would have had fifty thousand.



CONSTRUCTION OF FLOATING MORTAR BATTERIES, ETC., UPPER FERRY, ST. LOUIS, MO.

These boats were intended to carry one very heavy mortar each. They were flat boats, very strongly built, and were moved by six oars, two on each side and one at each end. They had breastworks of boiler iron about seven feet high, heavy enough to withstand the discharge of musketry and light field artillery. They were covered with strong awnings to protect the men and armament from the weather. They were painted black and numbered, and were altogether a very curious-looking fleet, evidently better adapted for hard work than for comfort.



BATTLE OF PITTSBURG LANDING—ENGAGEMENT ON THE LEFT WING, GENERAL HURLBUT'S DIVISION, APRIL 6TH, 1862—CHARGE AND REPULSE OF THE CONFEDERATES AT THE PEACH ORCHARD.

General Hurlbut ordered his troops to reserve their fire until the enemy had reached a little ridge near the middle of the field, when they opened a most destructive fire upon the Confederates with grape and musketry, which forced them to retreat precipitately, after losing between two and three hundred killed and wounded, which they left on the field. The Confederates then closed their ranks and retired in the same order as they advanced. The fight all along the left wing was the most bitter and severely contested of the day.



BATTLE OF PITTSBURG LANDING—RETREAT OF DRESSER'S BATTERY, CAPTAIN TIMONY, CENTRE OF FEDERAL POSITION, SUNDAY MORNING, APRIL 6th, 1862.

Captain Timony was wounded early in the action and carried from the field; but his men fought like tigers. Horses and men dropped on all sides under the galling fire of the enemy, who nearly surrounded them. The Eleventh Iowa Regiment, which supported them, fought desperately; but the overwhelming masses of the enemy pressed closer and closer, and they had to fall back toward the left, leaving the unfortunate Dresser unsupported. The terrible character of this fight will be better understood from the fact that the engagement lasted only fifteen minutes, and that during this time Dresser's battery lost 48 horses and 30 men killed and wounded.



LIEUTENANT GENERAL PHILIP HENRY SHERIDAN.

General Sheridan, born in Albany, N. Y., March 6th, 1831; died in Nonquitt, Mass., August 5th, 1888. He was graduated from the United States Military Academy, July 1st, 1853, and was appointed a brevet second lieutenant in the Third Infantry. After service in Kentucky, Texas and Oregon, he was made second lieutenant in the Fourth Infantry, November 22d, 1854; first lieutenant, March 1st, 1861; and captain in the Thirteenth Infantry, May 14th, 1861. In December of that year he was chief quartermaster and commissary of the army in Southwestern Missouri. In the Mississippi campaign, from April to September, 1862, he was quartermaster at General Halleck's headquarters during the advance upon Corinth. It then became manifest that his true place was in the field. On May 20th, 1862, he was appointed colonel of the Second Michigan Cavalry, and on July 1st, was October 1st, was placed in command of the Eleventh Division of the Army of the Ohio, in which capacity he took part in the successful battle of Perryville on October 8th. In this action Sheridan was particularly distinguished. He was then placed in command of a division in the Army of the Cumberland, and took part in the two days battle of Stone River, (or Murfreesboro) December 31st, 1862, and January 3d, 1863. Sheridan's military ability had been at once recognized and acknowledged by all, and he was appointed a major general of volunteers, to date from December 31st, 1862. He was with the advance on Tullahoma from June 24th to July 4th, 1863, taking part in the capture of Winchester, Tenn., June 27th. He was with the army in the crossing of the Cumberland Mountains and of the Tennessee River from August 15th to September 4th, and in the severe battle of the Chickamauga, September 19th and 20th. After further operations connected with the occupancy of East Tennessee, Sheridan was transferred by Grant to Virginia, where, on April 4th, 1864, he was placed in command of the cavalry corps of the Army of the Potomac. Entering with Grant upon the overland campaign, he took part in the bloody battle of the Wilderness, May 5th and 6th. His fight at Todd's Tavern, May 7th, was an important aid to the movement of the army; his capture of Spotsylvania Court House, May 8th, added to his reputation for timely dash and daring; but more astonishing was his great raid from the 9th to the 24th of May. He cut the Virginia Central and the Richmond and Fredericksburg Railroad, and made his appearance in good condition near Chatfield Station on May 25th. At Yellow Tavern, on May 11th, he encountered the Confederate cavalry, under J. E. B. Stuart, who was killed in the engagement. He next moved on the outer defense of Richmond, rebuilt Meadow's Bridge, as fit for a far more important station. Early in August, 1864, he was placed in command of the Army of the Shenandoah, and from that time till the end of the war Sheridan seems never to have encountered a military problem too difficult for his solution. On the morning of September 19th, Sheridan attacked Early at the crossing of the Opequan, fought him all day, drove him through Winchester, and sent him "whirling up the valley," having captured 5,000 prisoners and five guns. The enemy did not stop to reorganize until he had reached Fisher's Hill, thirty miles south of Winchester. Here Sheridan again came up and dislodged him, driving him through Harrisonburg and Stanton, and in scattered portions through the passes of the Blue Ridge. For these successes he was made a brigadier general in the regular army on September 10th. The terms of the President's order, making Sheridan a major general in the army, were: "For personal gallantry, military skill, and just confidence in the courage and patriotism of his troops displayed by Philip H. Sheridan on the 19th of October at Cedar Run, where, under the blessing of Providence, his routed army was reorganized, a great national disaster averted, and a brilliant victory achieved over the rebels for the third time in pitched battle within thirty days." Philip H. Sheridan is appointed major general in the United States Army, to rank as such from the 8th day of November, 1864." During the remainder of the war Sheridan fought under the direct command of Grant, and always with unabated vigor and consummate skill. In the days between February 27th and March 24th, 1865, he conducted, with 10,000 cavalry, a colossal raid from Winchester to Petersburg; served with distinction at Five Forks, and was present at the surrender at Appomattox Court House on April 9th.



GENERAL JOHN A. DIX.

General Dix, born in Boscawen, N. H., July 24th, 1798; died in New York city, April 21st, 1879. His early education was received at Salisbury, Phillips Exeter Academy, and the College of Montreal. In December, 1812, he was appointed cadet, and going to Baltimore, aided his father, Major Timothy Dix, of the Fourteenth United States Infantry, and also studied at St. Mary's College. He was made ensign in 1813, and accompanied his regiment, taking part in the operations on the Canadian frontier. Subsequently he served in the Twenty-first Infantry at Fort Constitution, N. H., where he became second lieutenant in March, 1814; was adjutant to Colonel John De B. Walback, and in August was transferred to the Third Artillery. In 1819 he was appointed aid-de-camp to General Jacob Brown, then in command of the Northern Military Department, and stationed at Brownsville, where he studied law, and later, under the guidance of William West, was admitted to the bar in Washington. He was, in 1826, sent as special messenger to the Court of Denmark. On his return he was stationed at Fort Monroe, but continued ill-health led him to resign his commission in the army, July 29th, 1828, after having attained the rank of captain; he then settled in Cooperstown, N. Y., and began the practice of law. Between 1830 and 1856, Captain Dix served as Adjutant General of the State, Secretary of State, Member of the Assembly, and Assistant Treasurer of New York. In May, 1860, he was appointed Postmaster of New York, after the defalcations in that office. On January 10th, 1861, he was appointed Secretary of the Treasury by President Buchanan, and he held that office until the close of the administration. His appointment immediately relieved the government from a financial deadlock; gave it the funds that it needed, but had failed to obtain, and produced a general confidence in its stability. When he took the office there were two revenue cutters at New Orleans, and he ordered them to New York. The captain of one of them, after consulting with the Collector at New Orleans, refused to obey. Secretary Dix thereupon telegraphed: "Tell Lieutenant Caldwell to arrest Captain Breshwood, assume command of the cutter, and obey the order I gave through you. If Captain Breshwood, after arrest, undertakes to interfere with the command of the cutter, tell Lieutenant Caldwell to consider him as a mutineer, and treat him accordingly. If anyone attempts to haul down the American flag, shoot him on the spot." At the beginning of the Civil War he took an active part in the formation of the Union Defense Committee, and was its first president. On President Lincoln's first call for troops, he immediately organized and sent to the field seventeen regiments, and was appointed one of the four major generals to command the New York State forces. In June he was commissioned major general of volunteers, and ordered to Washington by General Scott, to take command of the Arlington and Alexandria Department. By a successful political intrigue this disposition was changed, and he was sent in July to Baltimore to take command of the Department of Maryland, which was considered a post of small comparative importance. But on the defeat of the Federal forces at Bull Run, things changed; Maryland became for the time the centre and key of the national position, and it was through General Dix's energetic and judicious measures that the State and the city were prevented from going over to the Confederate cause. In May, 1862, General Dix was sent from Baltimore to Fort Monroe, and in the summer of 1863, after the trouble connected with the draft riots, he was transferred to New York as commander of the Department of the East, which place he held until the close of the war.



CAPE GIRARDEAU, MO., AN IMPORTANT STRATEGIC POSITION ON THE MISSISSIPPI BETWEEN CAIRO AND ST. LOUIS.

Cape Girardeau is about 45 miles northwest of Cairo and 160 miles southeast of St. Louis, 1,180 miles from New Orleans and 860 miles from St. Paul, Minn. It is also the terminus of a road which leads to Jackson, the capital of the county, and to Fredericktown, and from thence to Pilot Knob and Ironton. It thus formed the landing point where troops and supplies could be sent from Cairo to Central Missouri.



THE NAVAL BRIGADE, LIEUTENANT PERKINS COMMANDING, CONSTRUCTING THE MAIN BATTERY ON SHUTTER'S HILL TO GUARD ALEXANDRIA, VA., AND COMMAND THE FAIRFAX ROAD.

The New York Naval Brigade rendered good service in its department on many occasions. It was well organized and disciplined, and proved a most valuable arm of the service. In addition to its other duties, it was engaged in constructing a powerful marine battery at Shutter's Hill for the purpose of guarding Alexandria and commanding the approaches of the Fairfax Road. It was an important position, and the work was well planned, strongly constructed and armed with powerful and effective guns.



BATTLE OF PITTSBURG LANDING—RECAPTURE OF ARTILLERY BY THE FIRST OHIO AND OTHER REGIMENTS, UNDER GENERAL ROUSSEAU, APRIL 7TH, 1862.

The flight of the Fifty-third and Fifty-seventh Ohio Regiments left Waterhouse's battery, which was planted on a hill to the left of Shiloh Chapel, unprotected; but the Forty-third and Forty-ninth Illinois Regiments came to his aid, and supported it until Colonel Wreish of the Forty-third was killed, when they fell back in tolerable order. The Confederates now charged and took Waterhouse's battery, thus flanking General Sherman, who fell back to the Purdy Road in good order. Here the sudden death of Captain Behr, who was getting his battery in position on the left wing of the new line, created a panic in his company, which broke and left five guns. Not being supported by any other division, General Sherman was forced back to the right of McClelland, where he again formed and shared the fortunes of the day.



BATTLE OF PITTSBURG LANDING—CENTRE—DESPERATE DEFENSE OF GENERAL MCCLERNAND'S SECOND LINE BY THE FEDERAL TROOPS, SUNDAY MORNING, APRIL 6th, 1862.

General McClernand, after maintaining his first position along the Purdy Road for a considerable time, found that the enemy were turning his right flank, which was left unprotected, and slowly fell back, in admirable order, until he reached the large field occupied by General Oglesby's brigade, while the artillery and supporting regiments guarded his rear. He disposed his forces at right angles, forming in battle line along the edge of the timber fronting the Purdy Road, and toward the right, where the enemy were endeavoring to find an opening. The battle here was fought with extraordinary perseverance and success.



GENERAL JAMES SHIELDS.

General Shields, born in Dungannon, County Tyrone, Ireland, in 1810, died in Ottumwa, Ia., June 1st, 1879. He emigrated to the United States in 1826; studied law, and began practice at Kaskaskia, Ill., in 1832. When the Mexican War began he was appointed a brigadier general and was assigned to the command of the Illinois contingent. At Cerro Gordo he gained the brevet of major general, and was shot through the lung. He was mustered out on the 20th of July, 1848. In 1861, he was appointed a brigadier general of volunteers and assigned to the command of General Lander's brigade. After the latter's death, and on March 23d, 1862, at the head of a division of General Banks's army in the Shenandoah Valley, he opened the second campaign with the victory at Winchester, Va.; resigning his commission on the 28th of March, 1863.



COLONEL EVERETT PEABODY.

Colonel Peabody, born in Springfield, Mass., in 1831, died near Pittsburg Landing, Tenn., April 6th, 1862. Was graduated at Harvard in 1849; became a railway engineer. Was colonel of the Twenty-fifth Regiment, Missouri Volunteers, and was killed at Shiloh. Upon his joining the forces under General Grant the command of a brigade under General Prentiss was assigned him, and on the field at Pittsburg Landing he was acting brigadier on the exposed right of the army, nearest the enemy. To his alertness and bravery is in great part due the saving of our army on the field of Pittsburg.



GENERAL JOHN M. SCHOFIELD.

General Schofield, born in Chautauque County, N. Y., September 29th, 1831, was graduated at the United States Military Academy in 1853. At the opening of the Civil War he entered the volunteer service as major of the First Missouri Volunteers April 26th, 1861, and was appointed chief of staff to General Nathaniel Lyon, with whom he served during his campaign in Missouri; was appointed brigadier general of volunteers November 21st, 1861, and major general November 29th, 1862. He took part in the battles of Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain and Atlanta. For his services at the battle of Franklin he was made a brigadier general and brevet major general in the regular army.



GENERAL DANIEL E. SICKLES.

General Sickles was born in New York city, October 20th, 1823. At the beginning of the Civil War he raised the Excelsior Brigade of United States Volunteers in New York city, and was commissioned by the President as colonel of one of the five regiments on September 3d, 1861. The President nominated him brigadier general of volunteers. The Senate rejected his name in March, 1862, but confirmed a second nomination. He commanded a brigade under General Hooker, and gained distinction at Williamsburg, Fair Oaks and Malvern Hill. At Chancellorsville he displayed gallantry and energy, and at Gettysburg he lost a leg. He continued in active service until the beginning of 1865.



SHIP ISLAND, NEAR THE MOUTH OF THE MISSISSIPPI—UNITED STATES WAR STEAMER "MISSISSIPPI" FIRING ON A CONFEDERATE STEAMER.



GENERAL ASBOTH AND STAFF AT THE BATTLE OF PEA RIDGE, ARK., MARCH 6TH-8TH, 1862.

The gallantry displayed by General Asboth in the victory of Pea Ridge gives great interest to the spirited sketch of himself and staff which we present to our readers. Among the officers in the sketch were Acting Brigadier General Albert, Brigade Quartermaster McKay, the young commander of the Fremont Hussars, Major George E. Waring, Jr., from New York city, formerly major of the Garibaldi Guards, and the general's aids-de-camp, Gillen and Kroll, etc. Among General Asboth's most constant attendants was his favorite dog, York, a splendid specimen of the St. Bernard species.



BATTLE OF ROANOKE ISLAND, FEBRUARY 8th, 1862—DECISIVE BAYONET CHARGE OF THE NINTH NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS (HAWKINS'S ZOUAVES), ON THE THREE GUN BATTERY.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, R. SCHELL.

Our correspondent thus described the closing scenes of this most eventful day: "General Reno now came up with his brigade, consisting of the Twenty-first Massachusetts, Fifty-first New York, Fifty-first Pennsylvania and Ninth New Jersey, and pushing through the swamps and tangled undergrowth, took up a position on the right, with the view of turning the enemy. This was done with the greatest alacrity; meanwhile the contest raged hotly in front. General Parke's Seventh Massachusetts. The ammunition of our artillery getting short, and our men having suffered severely, a charge was the only method of dislodging the enemy. At this juncture Major Kimball, of Hawkins's Zouaves, offered to lead the charge and storm the battery with the bayonet. 'You are the men, the Ninth Regiment, and this is the moment! Zouaves, storm the Battery! Forward!' was General Parke's reply. They started on the run, yelling like devils. On they went, not even stopping to spike their guns or take away their dead and wounded that had not been removed. They charged with fixed bayonets, shouting 'Zou! zou! zou!' into the battery, cheered more loudly than ever. The Confederates, taking fright as the zouaves started,

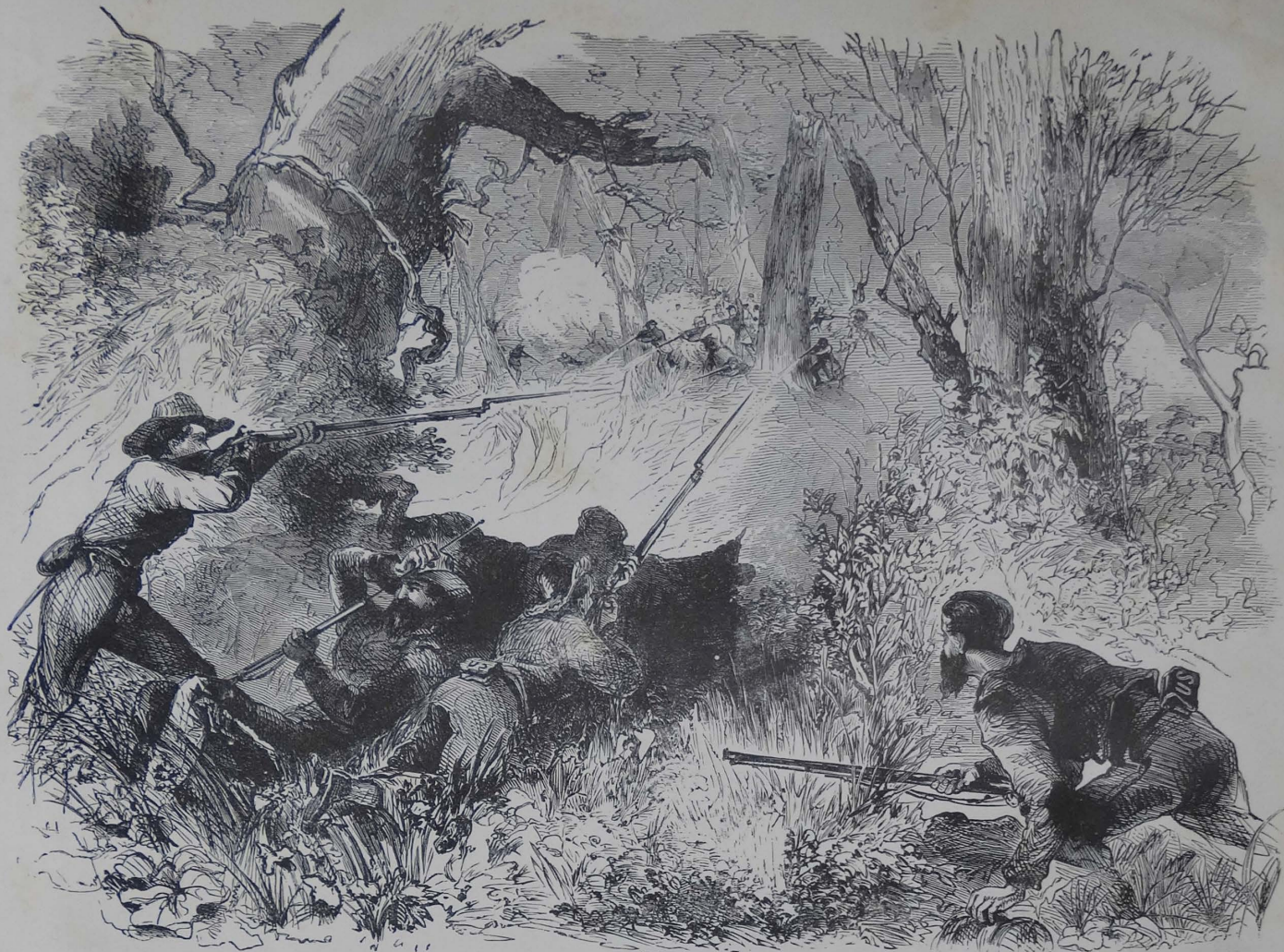


THE BURNSIDE EXPEDITION—MELANCHOLY DEATHS OF COLONEL J. W. ALLEN, SURGEON WALLER AND THE SECOND MATE OF THE "ANN E. THOMPSON," ON JANUARY 15TH, 1862, NEAR HATTERAS INLET.



LOSS OF THE "MONITOR"—GALLANT ATTEMPT OF THE OFFICERS AND CREW OF THE UNITED STATES STEAMER "RHODE ISLAND," TO RESCUE THE CREW OF THE "MONITOR," OFF CAPE HATTERAS, AT MIDNIGHT, DECEMBER 30TH, 1862.

The closing day of 1862 will always be a dark one in our history, for just on the threshold of its birth the pet monster of our ironclads went down off Hatteras, with our flag flying on its tower, and in the midst of a furious storm. Its sudden and unlooked-for fate recalled to every mind that memorable Sunday in March when it signalized its advent to war by driving back to its Norfolk retreat the terrible *Merrimac*.

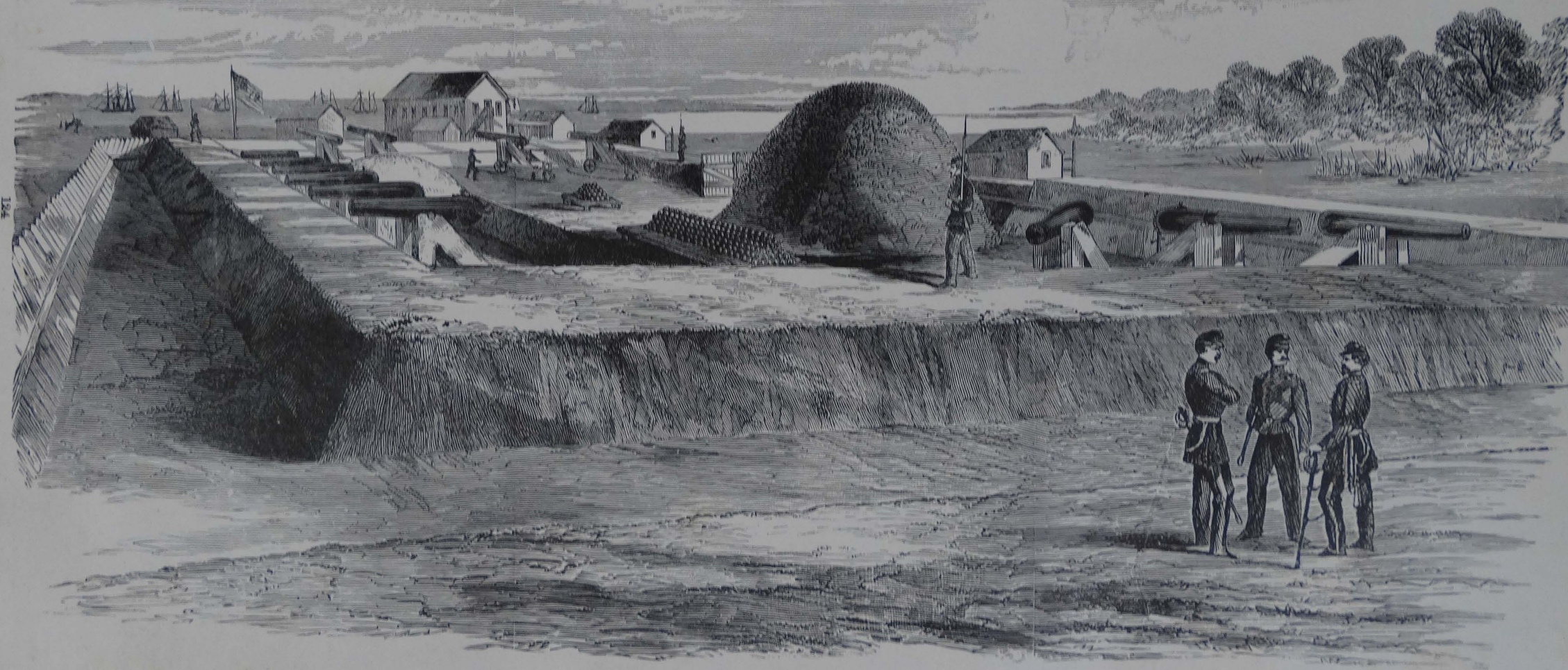


SCOUTING PARTY OF THE NINTH INDIANA VOLUNTEERS, OR, AS THEY WERE CALLED, "THE TIGERS OF THE BLOODY NINTH."



DISCOVERY OF A CONFEDERATE BATTERY AT MESSECH'S POINT BY A SCOUTING PARTY OF THE TENTH REGIMENT OF NEW YORK ZOUAVES.

The activity of the Confederates on the Potomac and the confluent rivers was almost incredible. In one night some point hitherto defenseless was made to bristle with cannon, and the first intimation of its locality was a leaden messenger winging its way on its mission of death. A party of the Tenth Regiment of New York Zouaves, while out scouting through a dense wood, came suddenly in sight of Messech's Point, and there beheld the Confederates at work upon an almost completed battery, which had sprung up with magical rapidity.



INTERIOR VIEW OF FORT BEAUREGARD, ON BAY POINT, OPPOSITE FORT WALKER, PORT ROYAL, S. C.

Fort Beauregard, at Bay Point, on the point opposite Fort Walker, was built of sand and palmetto logs on a sand spit on the extreme southerly end of Hunting Island. The work on the harbor or sea front was what is termed a lunette, and mounted twelve guns. To the right of this lunette was a small salient mounting three guns, and to the left, a small work, or redan, mounting two guns. In the work was a large magazine which, when captured by the Federal troops, contained one thousand five hundred rounds of fixed ammunition, and in the wet ditch were large quantities of loose powder, destroyed by the Confederates before they evacuated the fort.



VIEW OF THE CAMP OF THE TWENTIETH INDIANA REGIMENT; ALSO OF FORT HATTERAS AND THE ANCHORAGE AT HATTERAS INLET, N. C.

This camp, near Fort Hatteras, was formed when the Federal troops occupied the island. It first received Colonel Bendix and his German regiment. On their return to Newport News it was taken possession of by the Ninth Zouaves: who vacated it upon the arrival of the Twentieth Indiana Regiment, October 5th, 1861, the Ninth removing to Camp Wool.



EVACUATION OF CORINTH, MISS.—CONFEDERATE FORTIFICATIONS. FROM THE NORTHERN ANGLE, LOOKING SOUTH—PURSUIT OF THE RETREATING CONFEDERATES BY FEDERAL CAVALRY UNDER GENERAL SMITH.

The details of the evacuation of Corinth, by Beauregard, beyond those contained in the official reports of General Halleck, were that Beauregard's force did not exceed 60,000 men. Nobody was left in town except women and children and old men; everything was taken away except a few provisions, which were burned. They did not leave a single gun, and had been moving their stores for two weeks, and their troops for six days. Their fortifications were five miles long, extending from the Memphis and Charleston to the Mobile and Ohio Roads. But they were much weaker than supposed. They could have been carried by storm at any time.



BIVOUAC OF THE ELEVENTH INDIANA VOLUNTEER REGIMENT (ZOUAVES), COLONEL LEWIS WALLACE COMMANDING, AT CUMBERLAND, MD.

Our special artist, who accompanied General McClellan's command, sketched the gallant Eleventh Indiana Zouaves in their bivouac at Cumberland, Md. Great interest was attached to this regiment after its brilliant attack at Romney; and as we have presented them in the midst of the action, we have pleasure in showing them to our readers roughing it in their distant camps. The members of this regiment were magnificent specimens of the physical man, and under the lead of Colonel Wallace and his officers, who marched on foot, leading their men, accomplished feats of endurance and daring that had been considered impossible in warfare.



EVACUATION OF CORINTH, MISS.—BURNING OF STATIONS, WAREHOUSES AND SUPPLIES—ENTRY OF FEDERAL TROOPS.

Corinth was not demolished, but it was very much deteriorated—about as bad as the Corinth of old. In the town the scene was dismal indeed; nothing was occupied, all was vacant. In the fields north of the town, where the Confederate camps had been, there were the common evidences of their late presence, but nothing uncommon. Arms were picked up in all parts of the field, and a few hundred prisoners were taken.