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LANDING OF CAPTAIN BAILEY AND LIEUTENANT PERKINS ON THE LEVEE, NEW ORLEANS, WITH A FLAG OF TRUCE, TO DEMAND THE SURRENDER OF THE CITY TO THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.

Captain Bailey, bearing a flag of truce, put off in a boat, accompanied by Lieutenant George H. Perkins, with a demand for the surrender of the city, as well as for the immediate substitution of the Federal for the Confederate ensign. They stepped ashore and made their way to the City Hall through a motley crowd, which kept cheering for the South and Jefferson Davis, and uttering groans and hisses for President Lincoln and the "Yankee" fleet. General Lovell returned an unqualified refusal, besides advising Mayor Monroe of New Orleans not to surrender the city.



ADVANCE OF THE FEDERAL ARMY UNDER GENERAL McCLELLAN TOWARD YORKTOWN, VA—SCENE ON THE ROAD BETWEEN BIG BETHEL AND YORKTOWN, APRIL 5TH, 1862.

When General McClellan reached Locust Hill, on April 2d, 1862, he found fifty-eight thousand men and much of his artillery already there. The following day he moved his whole army toward Yorktown, in order to prevent, if possible, Johnston's re-enforcement of General Magruder, expecting to receive in time the co-operation of the naval force in Hampton Roads, which he thought would reduce the Confederate batteries both on the James and York Rivers.



ARRIVAL OF GENERAL McCLELLAN, APRIL 5TH, 1862, TO TAKE PERSONAL COMMAND OF THE FEDERAL ARMY IN ITS ADVANCE ON YORKTOWN—ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION BY THE TROOPS.

On the 11th of March, 1862, the President issued an order relieving General McClellan of part of the responsibility heretofore devolving 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 he retaining the command of the Department of the Potomac." Our illustration represents his arrival, and enthusiastic reception by the troops.



THE GREAT NAVAL BATTLE ON THE MISSISSIPPI—FIRST DAYS BOMBARDMENT—FEDERAL SCHOONERS OFF FORTS JACKSON AND ST. PHILIP, COMMANDING THE PASSAGE OF THE RIVER.

The Federal offensive force consisted of six sloops of war, sixteen gunboats and twenty-one mortar vessels. These were accompanied by a large number of storeships, tenders, etc. On the 18th of April they anchored three miles below Forts Jackson and St. Philip, and prepared for active operations. Captain Porter, commanding the mortar flotilla, wishing to ascertain their range before his actual attack, stationed the *Arietta*, *John Griffiths* and *Orrella* about two and a half miles from the forts. The *Arietta* fired the first shot, to which Fort Jackson replied. The Confederate shots fell short more than fifty yards every time, while the effect of our shells on the fort was such that after two explosions the enemy retired from their barbette guns, and afterward only used those in the casemates.



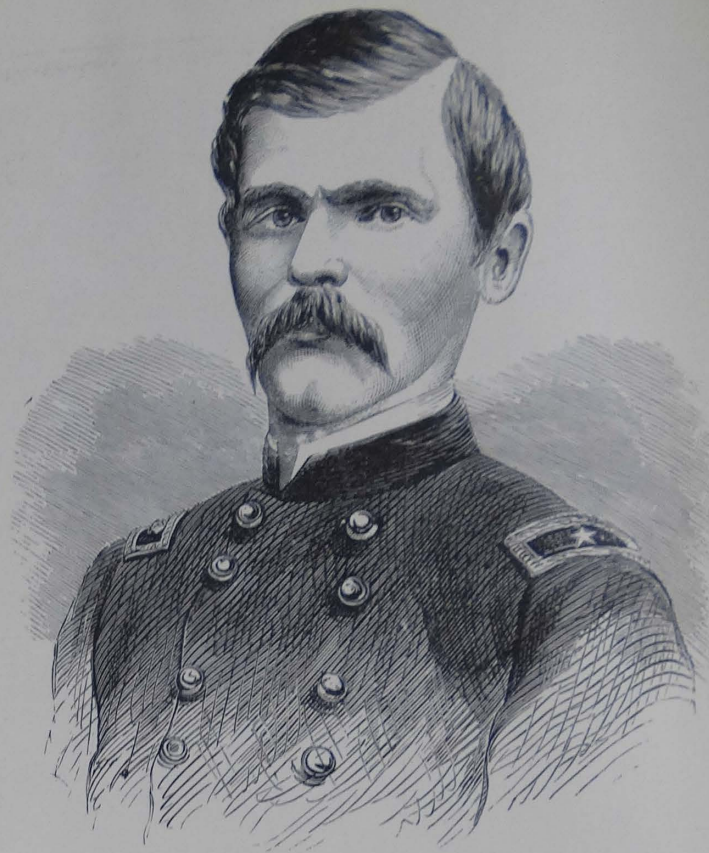
THE GREAT NAVAL BATTLE ON THE MISSISSIPPI—PASSAGE OF THE SECOND DIVISION OF THE FEDERAL SQUADRON PAST FORT ST. PHILIP, APRIL 24th, 1862.

On April 24th, at three o'clock in the morning, the greater part of Commodore Farragut's squadron passed the forts through one of the most terrible fires ever known. It consisted of five sloops of war and nine gunboats. The mortar flotilla and eight war steamers remained below, thus putting the forts between two fires, and cutting off all communication with New Orleans. General Dancau surrendered the forts unconditionally to Captain Porter, on Monday, April 28th. There were found about seven hundred men in each fort.



GENERAL JOHN FULTON REYNOLDS.

General Reynolds, born in Lancaster, Pa., September 20th, 1820, died near Gettysburg, Pa., July 1st, 1863, was graduated at the United States Military Academy in 1843; served in the Mexican War and was brevetted major for services at Buena Vista. He was appointed military governor of Fredericksburg, Va., in May, 1862, and was engaged at the battles of Mechanicsville, Gaines's Mill and Glendale, where he was taken prisoner. He rejoined the army on his exchange, August 8th, 1862, was engaged in the campaign of Northern Virginia, and commanded his division at the second battle of Bull Run. He was commissioned major general of volunteers, November 29th, 1862; succeeded General Hooker in command of the First Corps of the Army of the Potomac; was engaged at Fredericksburg, and at Gettysburg he was struck by a rifle ball and killed.



GENERAL GEORGE C. STRONG.

General Strong, born in Stockbridge, Vt., October 16th, 1832, died in New York city, July 30th, 1863, was graduated at the United States Military Academy in 1857; assigned to the ordnance, and in 1859 became assistant at Watervliet Arsenal, of which he took command in May, 1861. He was ordnance officer on General McDowell's staff at Bull Run, and was then attached successively to the staffs of General McClellan and General Butler, whose chief of staff he became in May, 1862. He commanded the expedition from Ship Island to Biloxi, Miss., in April, 1862, and that to Ponchatoula in September. He was made brigadier general of volunteers, November 29th, 1862; was on sick leave in New York from the following December till June, 1863, and then commanded a brigade in the operations against Charleston, S. C. At the assault on Fort Wagner, July 18th, he was mortally wounded. He was at once removed to New York city.



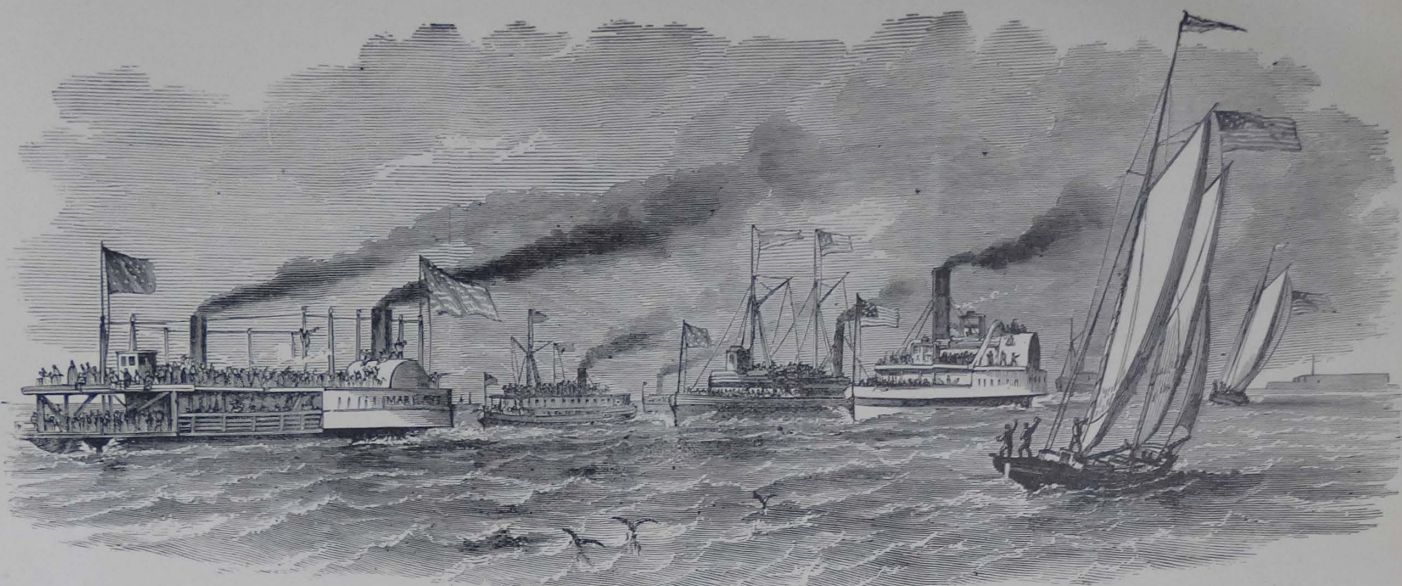
GENERAL GODFREY WEITZEL.

General Weitzel, born in Cincinnati, O., November 1st, 1835, died in Philadelphia, Pa., March 19th, 1884, was graduated from the United States Military Academy in 1855; became first lieutenant of engineers in 1860, and was attached to the staff of General Butler as chief engineer of the Department of the Gulf. After the capture of New Orleans he became assistant military commander and acting mayor of the city. He was commissioned brigadier general of volunteers, August 29th, 1862; captain of engineers, March 3d, 1863; on July 8th, 1863, he was brevetted lieutenant colonel, United States Army, for gallant services at the siege of Port Hudson. He joined the Western Louisiana campaign, and from May till September, 1864, was chief engineer of the Army of the James. In August, 1864, he was brevetted major general of volunteers.



GENERAL JOHN SEDGWICK.

General Sedgwick, born in Cornwall, Conn., September 13th, 1813, died near Spottsylvania Courthouse, Va., May 9th, 1864, was graduated at the United States Military Academy in 1837; served in the Florida and Mexican Wars, and was successively brevetted captain and major for gallant conduct at Contreras, Churubusco and Chapultepec. At the beginning of the Civil War he was lieutenant colonel of the Second Cavalry; on April 25th, 1861, he was promoted to the colonelcy of the Fourth Cavalry; and on August 31st was commissioned a brigadier general of volunteers. He took part in the siege of Yorktown, and rendered good service at the battle of Fair Oaks. While directing the placing of some pieces of artillery in position in front of Spottsylvania Courthouse he was struck in the head by a bullet from a sharpshooter and killed.



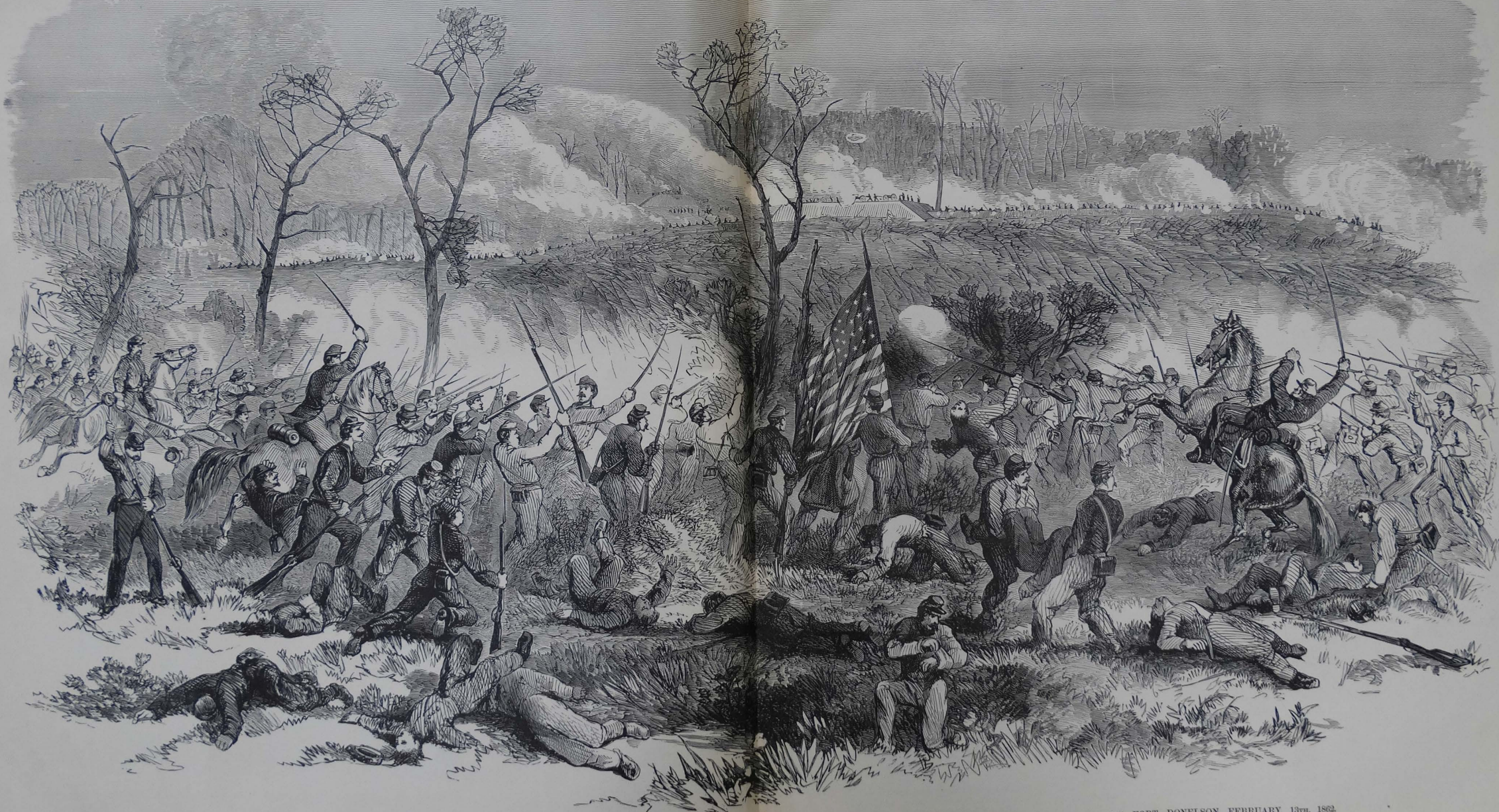
FIRST DIVISION OF PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS, UNDER BREVET MAJOR GENERAL CADWALADER, ENTERING BALTIMORE HARBOR FOR THE OCCUPATION OF BALTIMORE, MAY 15TH, 1861.

On Wednesday, May 15th, 1861, the steamers and propellers containing General Cadwalader's division, were seen entering the harbor of Baltimore. The troops consisted of the First Division of Pennsylvania Volunteers, under the command of General Cadwalader, intended for the occupation of Baltimore. The fleet of boats was cordially greeted on its way up the harbor, the large ships and the small pungies displaying the American flag.



SKIRMISH NEAR BEAUFORT, S. C., BETWEEN CONFEDERATE CAVALRY AND THE FEDERAL PICKETS, DECEMBER 5TH, 1861.

On December 5th, 1861, about eight o'clock in the evening, the first skirmish on land took place between the Federal troops and a party of South Carolinians. The pickets which had been thrown out on the shell road—the main and only avenue to the village—had been stationed in their position but a few moments before a body of Confederate cavalry, numbering twenty or thirty men, came upon them, unexpectedly to both sides. The Confederates discharged their revolvers, and hit one of the Federals in the neck, inflicting a painful but not dangerous wound. The fire was returned, but, as it was dark, with what effect could not be ascertained. After this the pickets were not disturbed. The spot where this skirmish took place is about a mile and a half to the southwest of Beaufort, on the main road.

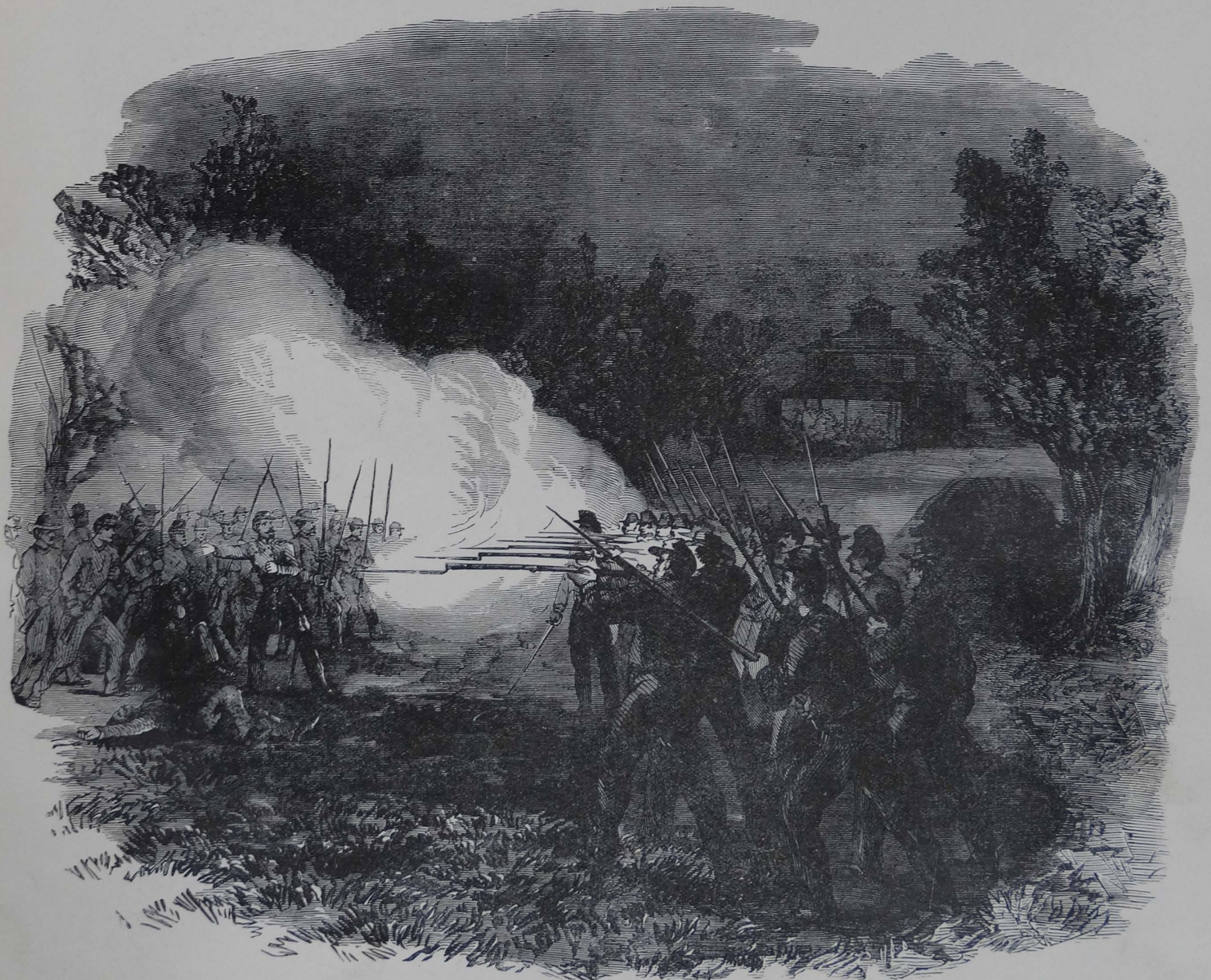


GALLANT CHARGE OF THE SEVENTEENTH, FORTY-EIGHTH AND FORTY-NINTH REGIMENTS OF ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS, LED BY COLONEL MORRISON, ON THE OUTWORKS OF FORT DONELSON, FEBRUARY 13th, 1862.

The first charge on the Confederate works of Fort Donelson was made Thursday afternoon. The surroundings of this intrenchment were of the worst possible character for our troops. In front of the intrenchment was a quantity of fallen timber, and the ground was full of underbrush and oak scrub. These had a spectral look, from the few dead leaves which hung to their branches. Beyond this was a very steep hillside, on which the intrenchment was formed. This was defended by a long line of rifle pits. About two o'clock in the afternoon General McClelland gave the order to charge, and at the word the Seventeenth, Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth Regiments rushed headlong on the foe; but the nature of the ground was too much for them, and after a gallant and desperate conflict, in which many fell without seeing their foe, Colonel Morrison, who had led them like a hero, ordered them to retire. This was done in good order after losing forty men killed and two hundred wounded.



THE THIRD RHODE ISLAND VOLUNTEERS DRIVING THE CONFEDERATE SHARPSHOOTERS FROM THE WOODS ON JAMES ISLAND, SOUTH CAROLINA, BY A BAYONET CHARGE, JUNE 16TH, 1862.



A DETACHMENT OF THE NEW YORK RIFLES FIRING UPON COMPANY B OF THE SAME REGIMENT, NEAR WILLETT'S POINT, SEPTEMBER 9TH, 1861.

A sad affair occurred near Willett's Point, on Monday night, September 9th, 1861, in which two soldiers were shot dead and several wounded. A company of men, ostensibly recruited for the New York Rifles, Colonel Legendre, were offered by Captain Cresto, who commanded them, to Colonel B, who was placed on guard, and pickets were stationed near Roe's tavern; but before the time appointed Colonel Legendre heard of the plot, and ordered Captain Gossamer and Lieutenant Georgeo to take charge of the camp. Patrols were sent out, who ordered every man back to his quarters. Captain Cresto demanded the authority for such a proceeding, and while they were parleying a pistol was accidentally discharged by one of the intended deserters. The detachment sent to stop their desertion, fancying they were attacked, immediately fired, and killed privates Markoe and Sassi, besides wounding several others. Captain Cresto escaped, but was subsequently captured near Flushing.



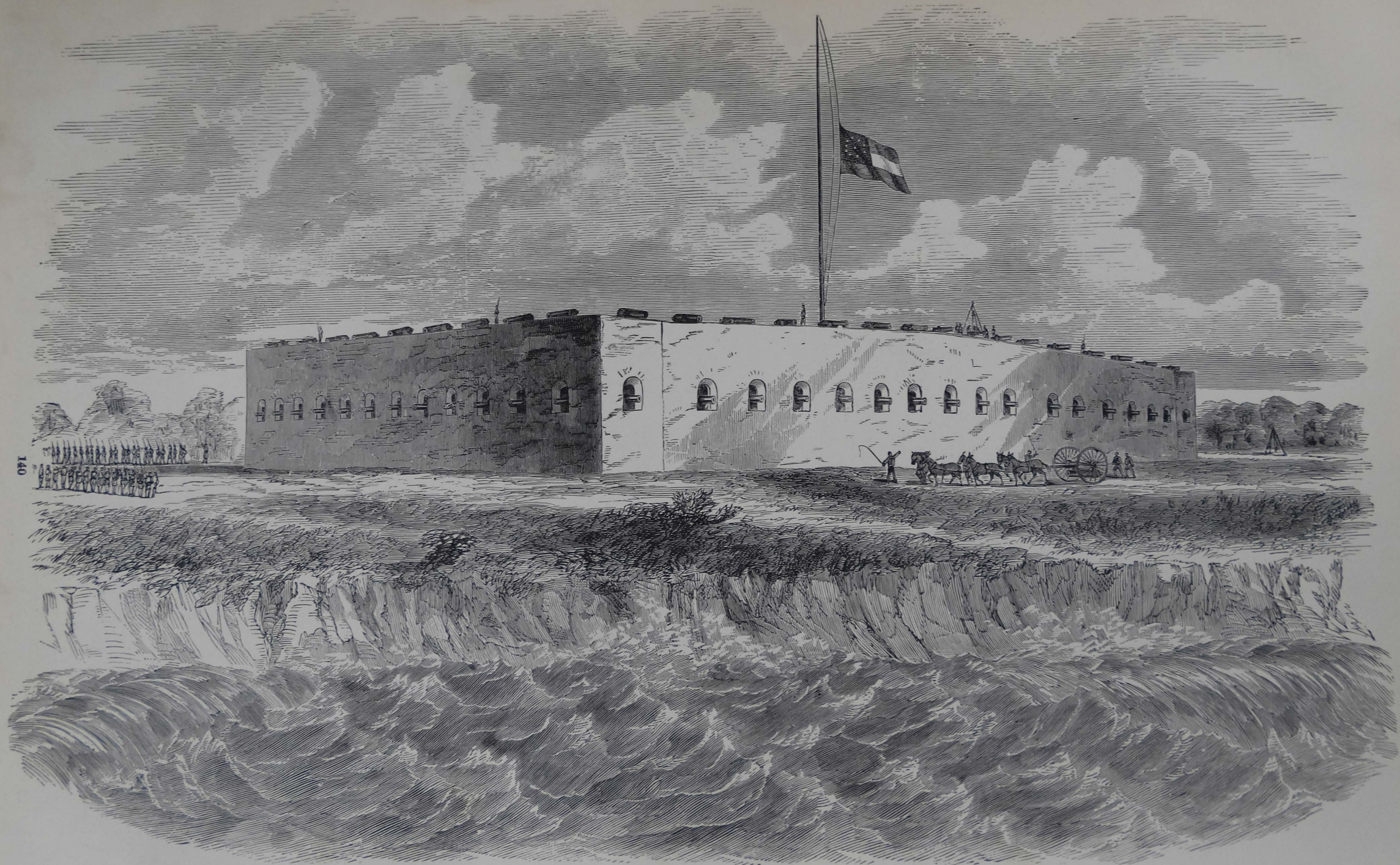
CAMP LILLIE, HEADQUARTERS OF GENERAL FREMONT, JEFFERSON CITY, MO., OCTOBER 1st, 1861.

Jefferson City is on the Missouri River, 143 miles from its mouth, and 125 miles from St. Louis. It is on the direct route of the Pacific Railroad. The location of Jefferson City is very striking. On the towering hill which frowns over the Missouri stands the Capitol, built of magnesium limestone. The town site is seamed with sharp ridges and deep hollows running parallel with the river. These had been eagerly taken advantage of in constructing the fortifications. About a mile to the south of the city was the headquarters of General Fremont, situated upon a beautiful slope, commanding a fine military prospect. It was called Camp Lillie, after his eldest daughter, Lillie Benton Fremont.



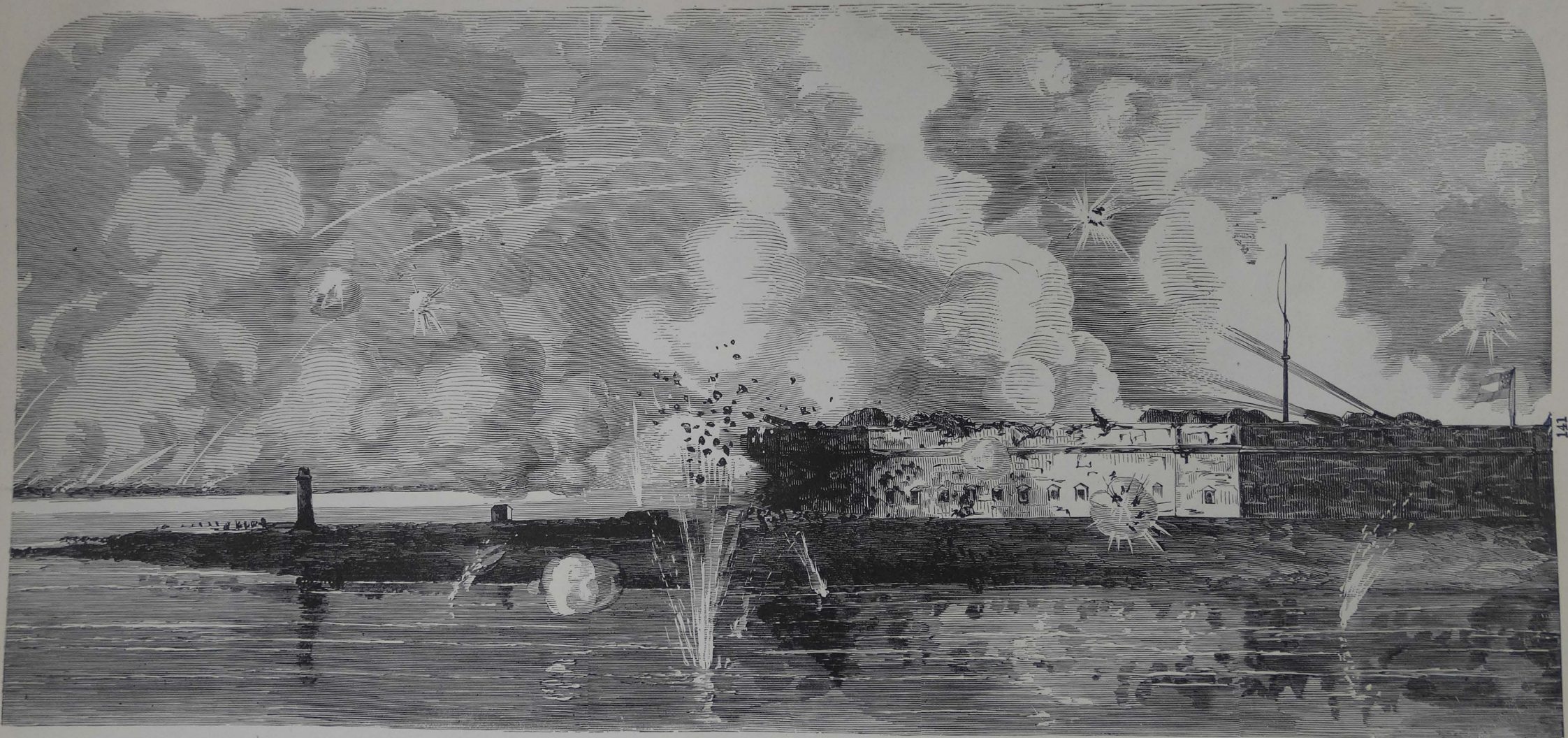
COOKING IN CAMP—THE KITCHEN OF THE FREMONT DRAGOONS AT TIPTON, MO.

Tipton, which is 38 miles from Jefferson City, 26 from Sedalia and 13 from California City, is situated on the Pacific Railway, which passes through Jefferson City, and has its terminus at Sedalia. At all these cities large bodies of troops were placed by General Fremont, so as to enable him to concentrate, at a very short time, an overwhelming force to bear upon the Confederates. Our sketch of the kitchen was made when the army of cooks were in full preparation for the daily dinner.



FORT PULASKI, AT THE ENTRANCE OF THE SAVANNAH RIVER, GA., IN 1861.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, W. T. CRANE.

Fort Pulaski, on Cockspar Island, was built by the United States Government in 1829-31, for the defense of Tybee Roads and the Savannah River approach to the city of Savannah, Ga. In January, 1861, it was seized and occupied by the military authorities of the State of Georgia, and held by them until transferred to the Confederate Government, by whom it was strongly armed and garrisoned. In form it was pentagonal; its walls were forty feet high, and presented two faces on the sea approach. The full armament of the fort consisted on the lower tier of 65 32-pounders, and the upper tier of 53 24-pounders, 4 18-pounder flanking howitzers, 1 13-inch mortar, 12 8-inch columbiads, and 7 10-inch mortars. The interior of the fort was well supplied with massive furnaces for heating shot, officers' quarters, soldiers' barracks, magazines, and a tolerable supply of shot and powder.



THE BOMBARDMENT OF FORT PULASKI—SECOND DAY, FRIDAY, APRIL 11TH, 1862.

General Quincy A. Gillmore took personal command of Tybee Island on the 20th of February, 1862, and at once began the construction of earthworks. On the 9th of April everything was in readiness for the bombardment, and early on the following morning a summons for the surrender of Fort Pulaski was sent, through Lieutenant J. H. Wilson, to its commander, Colonel Charles H. Olmstead, by General David Hunter. The surrender having been refused, order was given to immediately open fire. This was done at about eight o'clock on the morning of the 10th, from the two 13-inch mortars in charge of Captain Sanford. The remaining two batteries joined in, and their united fire thundered all day, and was steadily responded to from the fort. The bombardment of the fort was kept up until the next morning, and at daybreak of the 11th the firing again commenced on both sides. The Federal fire was mainly directed against the southeastern portion of the fort, and by two o'clock in the afternoon the breach had become so wide that the arches of the casemate were laid bare. This was followed by the hoisting of a white flag, when firing ceased. The immediate and unconditional surrender of the fort was agreed on.



WHITE HOUSE LANDING, PAMUNKEY RIVER, VA. THE GRAND DEPOT OF THE COMMISSARIAT AND ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY BEFORE RICHMOND.

White House Landing, on the Pamunkey River, was the grand depot of General McClellan's army, and from it there was a constant communication with Fortress Monroe and Washington. It derived its name from the house in the centre of the sketch, the residence of Mrs. Custis before she became the wife of George Washington.



BATTLE OF WILLIAMSBURG, VA., ON THE PENINSULA BETWEEN YORK AND JAMES RIVERS, MAY 6th, 1862.

General Hancock's sudden charge decided the battle, for it left the real key of the position in Federal hands. With the re-enforcements which McClellan had caused to be sent him immediately upon reaching the scene, late in the afternoon. Hancock took possession 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 Williamsburg was occupied by the Federals, while Johnston's army was again beyond the Chickahominy.



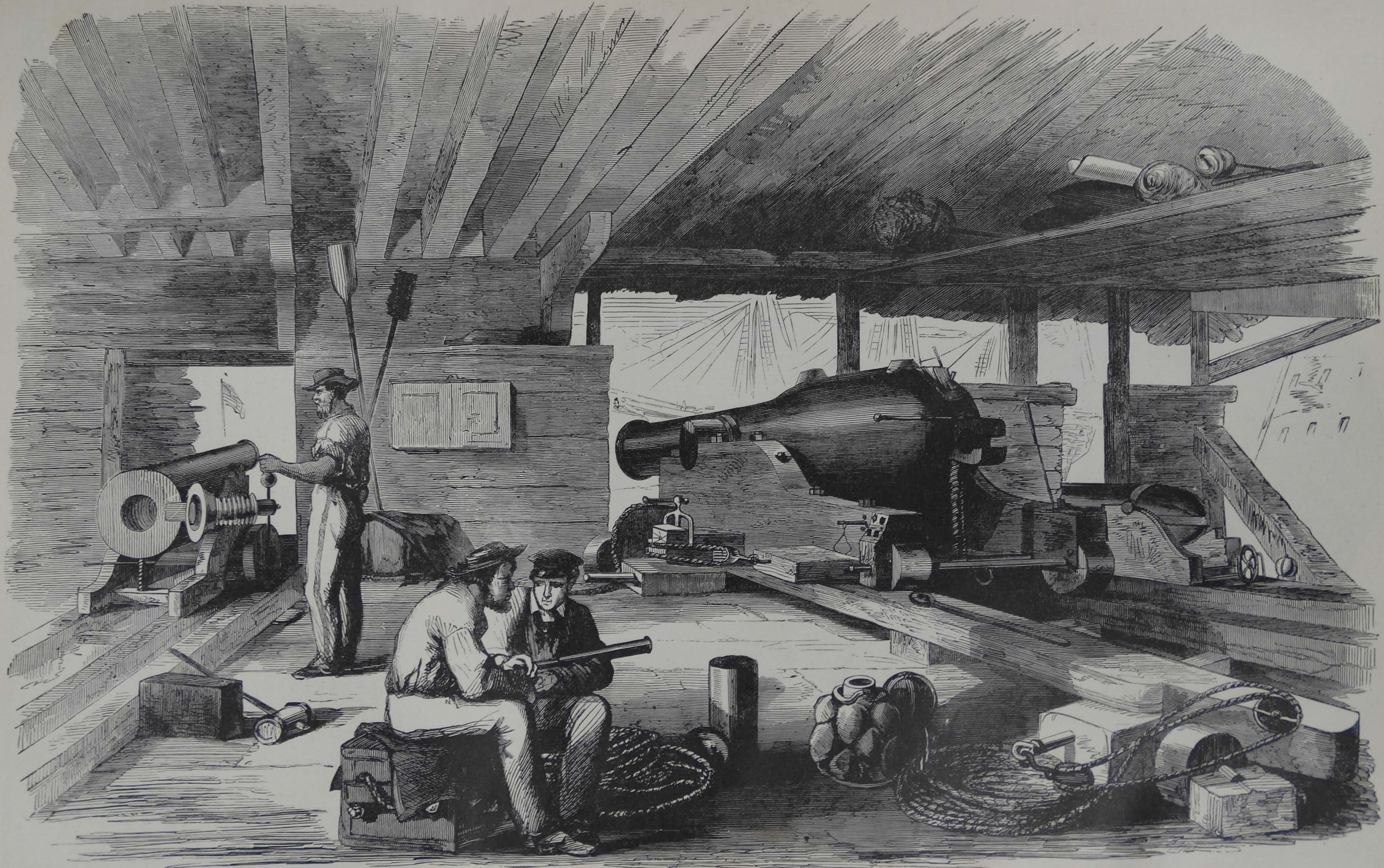
ADMIRAL DAVID DIXON PORTER.

Admiral Porter, born in Chester, Delaware County, Pa., June 8th, 1813; died in Washington, D. C., February 13th, 1891. He entered the United States Navy as midshipman on February 2d, 1829; cruised in the Mediterranean; and served on the coast survey until he was promoted to lieutenant, February 27th, 1841. During the Mexican War he had charge of the naval rendezvous in New Orleans, and was engaged in every action on the coast, first as lieutenant, and afterward as commanding officer of the *Spitfire*. When the Civil War broke out he was ordered to command the steam frigate *Powhatan*, which was dispatched to join the Gulf Blockading Squadron at Pensacola, and to aid in re-enforcing Fort Pickens. On April 22d, 1861, he was appointed commander, and subsequently he was placed in command of the mortar fleet, consisting of twenty-one schooners, each carrying a 13-inch mortar, and, with five steamers as convoys, joined Farragut's fleet in March, 1862, and bombarded Fort Jackson and Fort St. Philip, below New Orleans, from the 18th till the 24th of April, 1862, during which engagement twenty thousand bombs were exploded in the Confederate works. Farragut, having destroyed the enemy's fleet of fifteen vessels, left the reduction of these forts to Porter, and they surrendered on April 28th, 1862. He assisted Farragut in all the latter's operations between New Orleans and Vicksburg, where he effectively bombarded the forts and enabled the fleet to pass in safety. In July Commodore Porter was ordered with his mortar flotilla to Fort Monroe, where he resigned charge of it, and was ordered to command the Mississippi Squadron, as acting rear admiral, in September, 1862. He improvised a navy yard at Mound City, increased the number of his squadron, which consisted of one hundred and twenty-five vessels, and in co-operation with General Sherman's army, captured Arkansas Post in January, 1863. For his services at Vicksburg Porter received the thanks of Congress and the commission of rear admiral, dated July 4th, 1863. Soon afterward he ran past the batteries of Vicksburg and captured the Confederate forts at Grand Gulf, which put him in communication with General Grant, who, on May 18th, by means of the fleet, placed himself in the rear of Vicksburg, and from that time the energies of the army and navy were united to capture that stronghold, which was accomplished on July 4th, 1863. On August 1st he arrived in New Orleans in his flagship, *Black Hawk*, accompanied by the gunboat *Tuscomb*, and during the remainder of 1863 his squadron was employed to keep the Mississippi River open. In the spring of 1864 he co-operated with General N. P. Banks in the unsuccessful Red River expedition. In October, 1864, he was transferred to the North Atlantic Squadron, which embraced within its limits the Cape Fear River and the port of Wilmington, N. C. He appeared at Fort Fisher on December 24th, 1864, with thirty-five regular cruisers, five ironclads and a reserve of nineteen vessels, and began to bombard the forts at the mouth of Cape Fear River. "In one hour and fifteen minutes after the first shot was fired," says Admiral Porter, "not a shot came from the fort. Two magazines had been blown up by our shells, and the fort set on fire in several places. Finding that the batteries were silenced completely, I directed the ships to keep up a moderate fire in hope of attracting the attention of the transports and bringing them in." After a reconnoissance, General Benjamin F. Butler, who commanded the military force, decided that Fort Fisher was substantially uninjured and could not be taken by assault, and returned with his command to Hampton Roads, Va. Admiral Porter requested that the enterprise should not be abandoned, and a second military force of about 8,500 men, commanded by General Alfred H. Terry, arrived off Fort Fisher on January 13th, 1865. This fleet was increased during the bombardment by additional land and naval forces, and after seven hours of desperate fighting, the works were captured on January 15th, 1865, by a combined body of soldiers, sailors and marines. Rear Admiral Porter received a vote of thanks from Congress, which was the fourth that he received during the war. He was promoted vice admiral, July 25th, 1866, and served as superintendent of the United States Naval Academy till 1869, when he was detailed for duty in the Navy Department in Washington. On August 15th, 1870, he was appointed admiral of the navy.



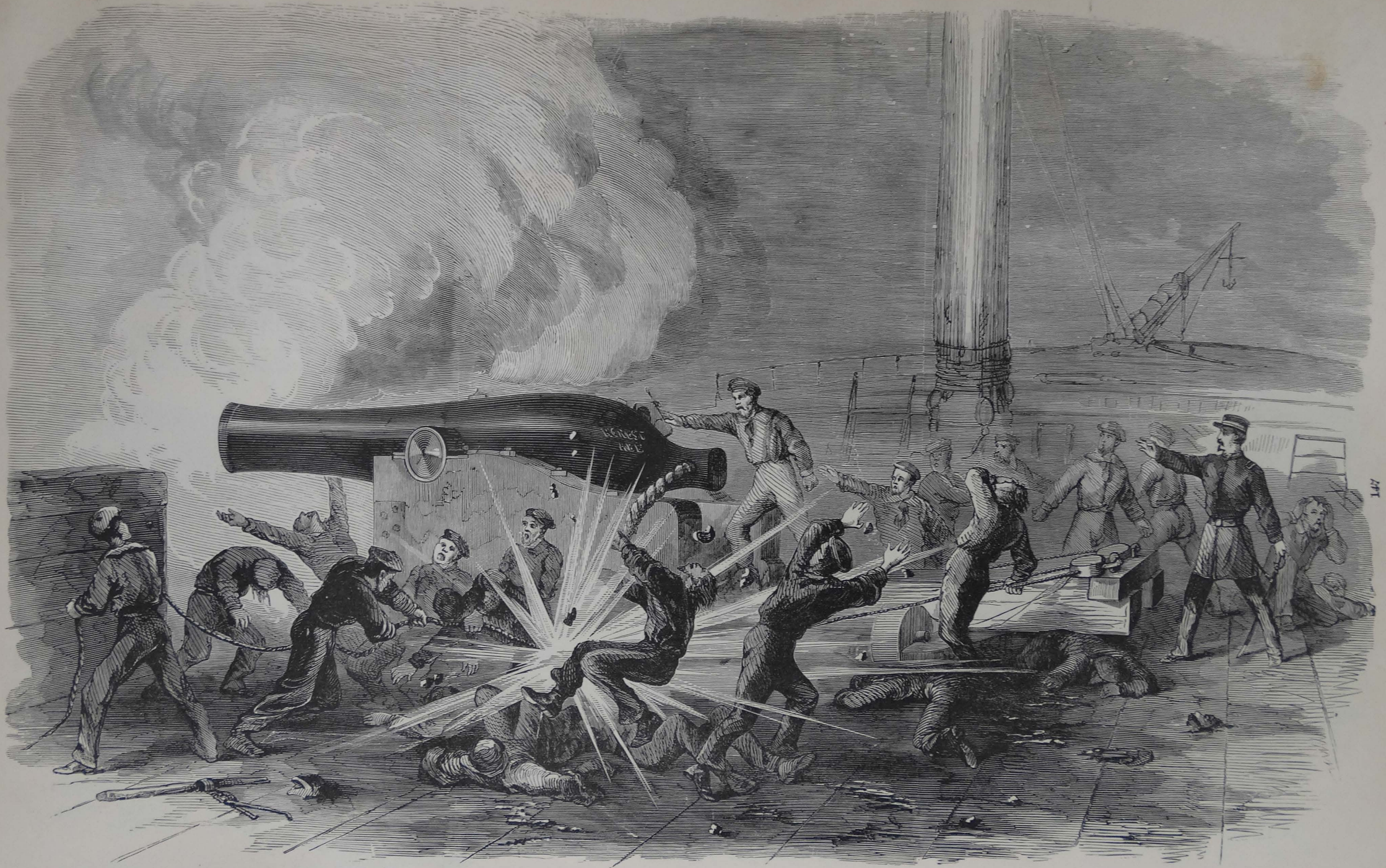
GENERAL WINFIELD SCOTT HANCOCK.

General Hancock, born in Montgomery Square, Montgomery County, Pa., February 14th, 1824; died on Governor's Island, New York Harbor, February 9th, 1886. He was graduated from the United States Military Academy on July 1st, 1844, and brevetted second lieutenant in the Sixth Infantry. He received his commission as second lieutenant while his regiment was stationed on the frontier of Mexico, where the difficulties that resulted in the Mexican war had already begun. He was ordered to active service in the summer of 1847; joined the army of General Scott in its advance upon the Mexican capital, participating in the four principal battles of the campaign, and was brevetted first lieutenant for gallant and meritorious conduct in those of Contreras and Churubusco. From 1848 till 1855 he served as regimental quartermaster and adjutant, being most of the time stationed at St. Louis. On November 7th, 1855, he was appointed assistant quartermaster with the rank of captain, and ordered to Fort Myers, Fla., where General William S. Harney was in command of the military forces operating against the Seminoles. He served under this officer during the trouble in Kansas in 1857-58, and afterward accompanied his expedition to Utah. From 1859 till 1861 Captain Hancock was chief quartermaster of the southern district of California. At the beginning of the Civil War, in 1861, he asked to be relieved from duty on the Pacific Coast, and was transferred to more active service at the seat of war. He was commissioned a brigadier general of volunteers by President Lincoln, September 23d, 1861, and at once bent all his energies to aid in the organization of the Army of the Potomac. During the Peninsula campaign, under General McClellan, he was especially conspicuous at the battle of Williamsburg and Frazier's Farm. He took an active part in the subsequent campaign in Maryland, at the battle of South Mountain and Antietam, and was assigned to the command of the first division of the Second Army Corps, on the battlefield, during the second day's fight at Antietam, September 17th, 1862. He was soon afterward made a major general of volunteers, and commanded the same division in the attempt to storm Marye's Heights, at the battle of Fredericksburg, December 13th, 1862. In the three days' fight at Chancellorsville in May, 1863, Hancock's division took a prominent part while on the march through Western Maryland, in pursuit of the invading army of General Lee. On June 25th he was ordered by the President to assume command of the Second Army Corps. On the 27th General Hooker asked to be relieved from the command of the Army of the Potomac, and orders from the War Department reached his headquarters, near Frederick, Md., assigning General Meade to its command. On July 1st the report reached General Meade that there was fighting at Gettysburg, and that General Reynolds had been killed. General Meade, who knew nothing of Gettysburg, sent General Hancock with orders to take immediate command of the forces, and report what should be done, whether to give the enemy battle there, or fall back to another proposed line. Hancock reported that he considered Gettysburg the place to fight the coming battle, and continued in command until the arrival of Meade. In the decisive action of July 3d, he commanded on the left centre, which was the main point assailed by the Confederates, and was shot from his horse. Though dangerously wounded, he remained on the field till he saw that the enemy's assault was broken. Disabled by his wound, he was not again employed on active duty until March, 1864, being meanwhile engaged in recruiting the Second Army Corps, of which he resumed command at the opening of the spring campaign of that year, and bore a prominent part in the battles of the Wilderness and Spotsylvania, where the fighting was almost continuous from the 5th to the 26th of May. He was appointed a brigadier general in the regular army, August 12th, 1864, for gallant and distinguished services in the battles of the Wilderness, Spotsylvania and Cold Harbor, and in all the operations of the army in Virginia, under Lieutenant General Grant. In the movement against the South Side Railroad, which began October 26th, General Hancock took a leading part, and, although the expedition failed, his share in it was brilliant and successful. This was his last action. On July 26th, 1866, he was appointed a major general in the regular army.



NAVAL PRACTICE BATTERY, NAVY YARD, WASHINGTON, D. C.

We present to our readers a sketch of what was called the Naval Practice Battery, where our young gunners rehearsed before they got into the terrible ordeal of battle. Simple as the loading and firing of a gun may sound, it is an operation which tries the nerves, and requires the utmost nicety of adjustment. It is really and truly as much an act of science, if properly done, as the most delicate surgical operation.



TERRIBLE EFFECT OF A DISCHARGE OF GRAPE FROM FORT JACKSON ON THE FEDERAL GUNBOAT "IROQUOIS," CAPTAIN DE CAMP, APRIL 24TH, 1862, WHICH KILLED EIGHT AND WOUNDED SEVEN SEAMEN, OUT OF A DAHLGREN GUN'S CREW OF TWENTY-FIVE MEN, UNDER LIEUTENANT MCNAIR.

One of the most terrible events of this desperate battle was the slaughter on board the gunboat *Iroquois*. In the midst of the engagement of the 24th of April, 1862, a discharge of grape from Fort Jackson killed eight and wounded seven, out of a gun's crew of twenty-five men, at the same minute. A spectator of the horrible scene told our artist it was one of the most appalling things he had ever seen, but it only nerved the survivors to renewed exertions. Lieutenant McNair fought his gun with great gallantry, and was one of those who escaped.



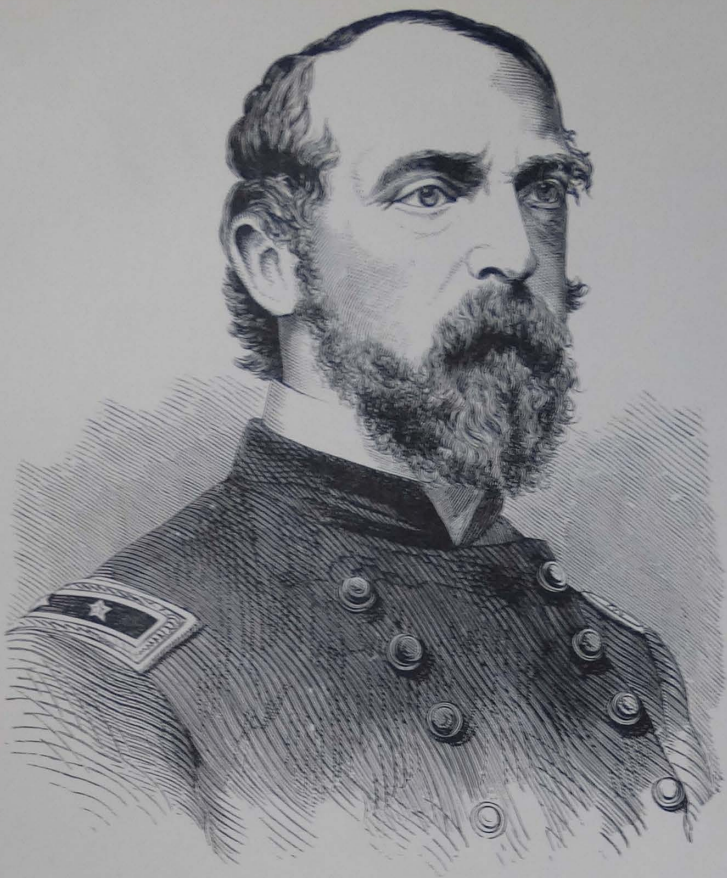
FRONT ROYAL, MANASSAS GAP RAILROAD, BLUE RIDGE MOUNTAINS IN THE DISTANCE—THE FEDERAL ARMY ENTERING THE TOWN.

Front Royal is situated on the Manassas Gap Railroad, on the banks of the Shenandoah, is ten miles from Strasburg and fifty-one miles from Manassas Junction. General Banks, at the head of his troops, dashed down the mountain and through the romantic village of Front Royal, which resounded with the rumble of wagons and clatter of hoofs, mingled with the music of the church bells calling to morning service. Hastening on toward the scene of conflict, to his surprise he brought up against his own pickets, and found that, instead of his own column, Fremont was upon the enemy.



GENERAL BANKS'S DIVISION RE-CROSSING THE POTOMAC FROM WILLIAMSPORT, MD. TO ATTACK THE CONFEDERATE ARMY UNDER GENERAL JACKSON—THE BAND OF THE FORTY-SIXTH PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS PLAYING THE NATIONAL AIRS ON THE VIRGINIA SHORE.

The retreat of General Banks was, under the circumstances of the case, a great military necessity, and admirably conducted; but, directly the pressure was removed, he returned to the Valley to drive out the invader. Our illustration is of the impressive scene of re-crossing the Potomac on the mission of vengeance and patriotism.



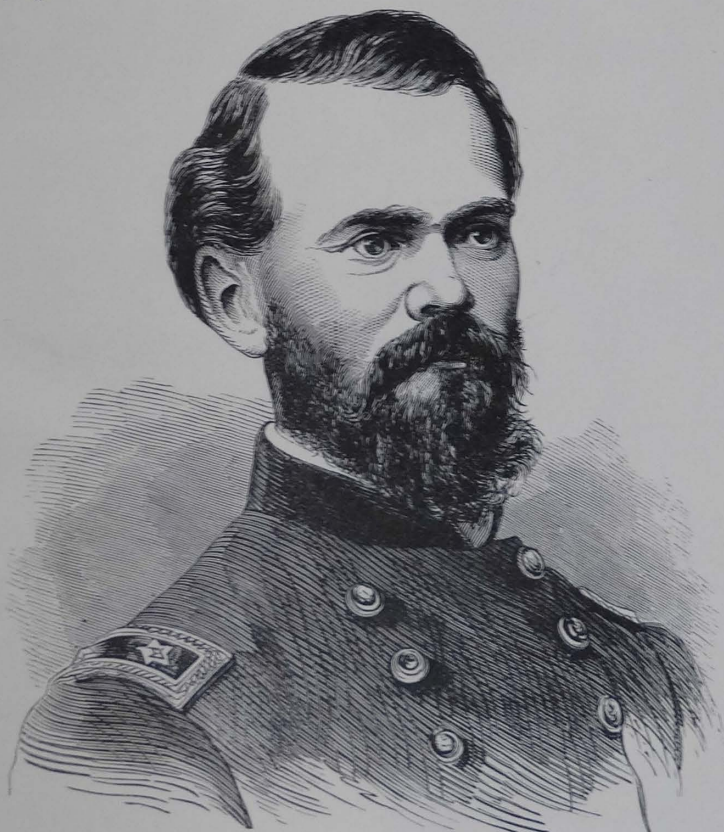
GENERAL GEORGE G. MEADE.

General Meade, born in Cadiz, Spain, December 31st, 1815, died in Philadelphia, Pa., November 6th, 1873, was graduated from the United States Military Academy in 1835, and began active service in the Seminole War in the same year, as second lieutenant; upon the call to arms in 1861, he was made brigadier general; fought valiantly at Mechanicsville, Gaines's Mill and at Cross Roads, Va., where he was wounded; at Antietam he took charge of General Hooker's corps upon the latter being wounded. In 1862, he was made major general, and on June 28th, 1862, a message from Washington arrived on the field with orders for Meade to relieve Hooker as commander of the Army of the Potomac. On July 1st he met Lee at Gettysburg, where the greatest battle of the war was fought.



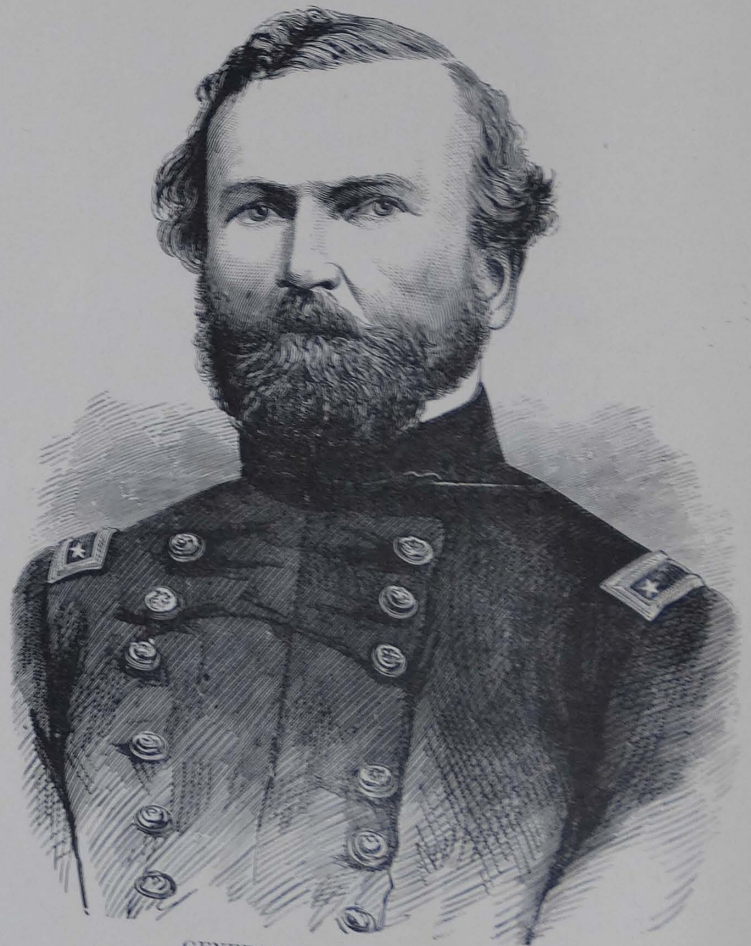
GENERAL JOHN A. LOGAN.

General Logan, born in Jackson County, Ill., February 9th, 1826, died in Washington, D. C., December 26th, 1886. In July, 1861, he fought in the ranks of Colonel Richardson's regiment in the battle of Bull Run. In August he organized the Thirty-first Illinois Infantry, and was appointed its colonel, September 13th. He led his regiment in the attack on Fort Henry and at Fort Donelson, where he received a wound that incapacitated him for active service for some time. He was made brigadier general of volunteers, March 5th, 1862; during Grant's Northern Mississippi campaign General Logan commanded the Third Division of the Seventeenth Army Corps under General McPherson, and was promoted major general of volunteers.



GENERAL JAMES B. McPHERSON.

General McPherson, born in Sandusky, Ohio, November 14th, 1828, died near Atlanta, Ga., July 22d, 1864; was graduated at the United States Military Academy in 1853. At the beginning of the Civil War he applied for active duty with the army in the field, where his promotion was very rapid. When active operations began in the spring of 1862 he was transferred to the staff of General Grant, with whom he served as chief engineer at Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, Shiloh and the siege of Corinth. He repulsed the Confederates at Canton, Miss.; second in command to General Sherman in the expedition to Meridian in 1864; and commanded the Seventeenth Army Corps in the great four months' campaign of 1864 that ended in the capture of Atlanta, near where he was killed.



GENERAL GEORGE H. THOMAS.

General Thomas, born in Southampton County, Va., July 31st, 1816, died in San Francisco, Cal., March 28th, 1870; was graduated from the United States Military Academy, July 1st, 1840, and commissioned second lieutenant in the Third Artillery; served in the Florida war, 1840-42; Mexican War, 1846-48; war against the Seminoles, 1849-50. He was appointed duty on the Department of the Cumberland, August 17th, 1861, and assigned he was made major general. General Thomas served with distinction to the close of the war, and was rewarded by receiving a vote of thanks from Congress.



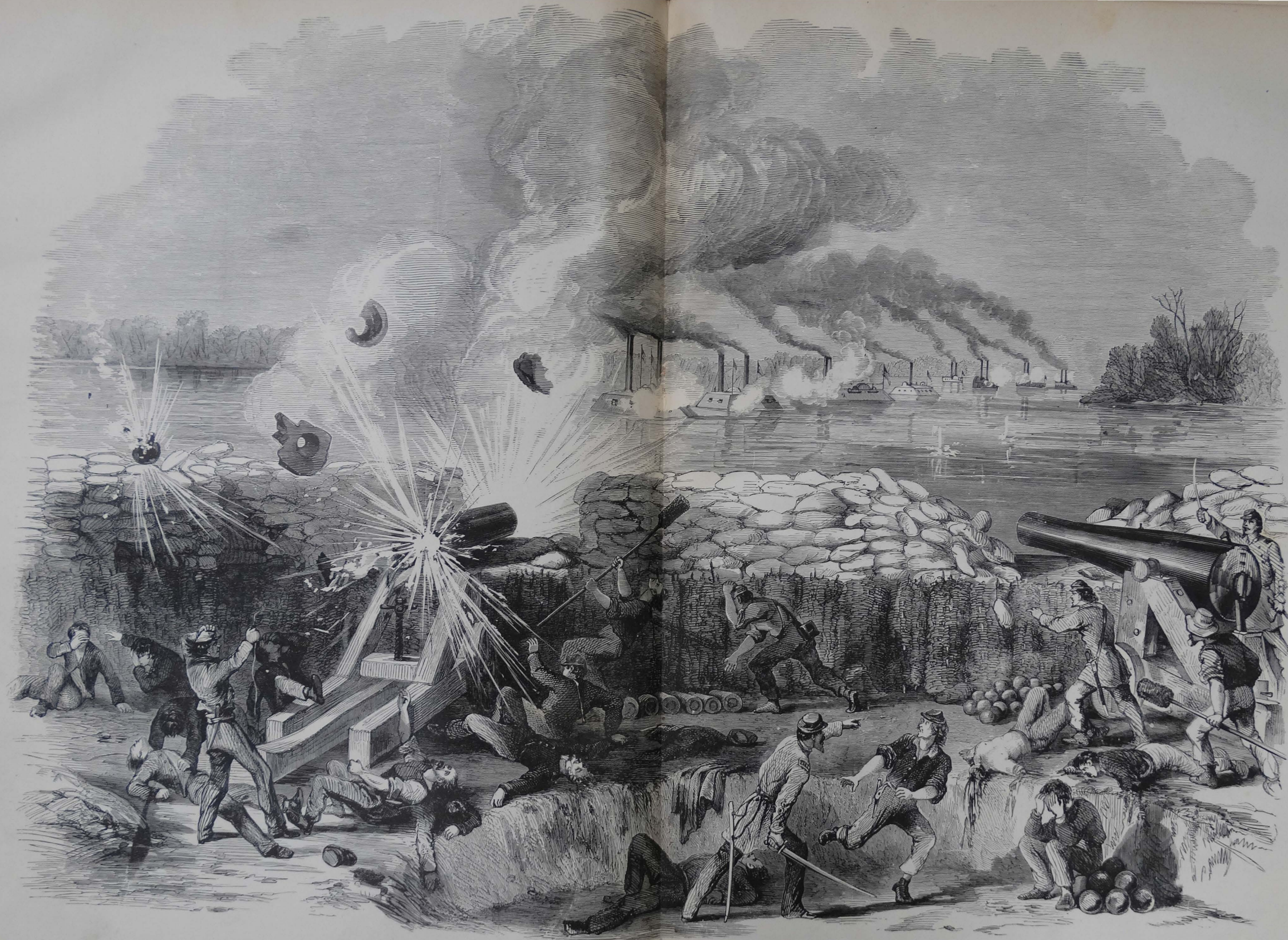
BATTLE OF SHILOH, OR PITTSBURG LANDING—COLONEL JOHNSON ENDEAVORING TO CAPTURE A CONFEDERATE OFFICER, BUT GETS ONLY A WIG.

Colonel A. K. Johnson of the Twenty-eighth Illinois Regiment has, during the late war, shared in the dangers of many a daring adventure. On the last day of the action at Shiloh, or Pittsburg Landing, and while the Confederates were flying in confusion from their works, three of the officers in their flight passed very near the place where Colonel Johnson was stationed. The colonel instantly started in pursuit. Coming within pistol range, he fired at the nearest of his flying foes. This brought the Confederate officer down on his horse's neck. Colonel Johnson, believing this to be a feint to avoid a second shot, determined to drag him from his saddle by main force. Riding up to his side for this purpose, he seized him by the hair of his head, but to his astonishment and disgust he only brought off the Confederate major's wig. Instantly recovering his headway, he again started for the delinquent, but his pistol had done its work, and before the colonel reached him his lifeless body had fallen from the saddle.



SUCCESSFUL CHARGE OF COMPANY H, FIRST MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENT (CAPTAIN CARRUTH), ON A CONFEDERATE REDAN BEFORE YORKTOWN, APRIL 26TH, 1862.

On the morning of Saturday, April 26th, 1862, Company H of the First Massachusetts Volunteers, led by Captain Carruth, made a most brilliant charge on a Confederate redoubt, and took it at the point of the bayonet. It was defended by a company of the First Virginia Regiment, who fought with that Old Dominion valor which, to use a phrase probably heard before, "was worthy of a better cause." The Federals were exposed to a most galling fire from the instant they left the shelter of the woods until they reached the brink of the deep ditch fronting the parapet.



BOMBARDMENT OF FORT HENRY—INTERIOR VIEW—BURSTING OF A RIFLED 42-POUNDER GUN.

The fleet of gunboats commanded by Commodore Foote steamed up the channel, and reached the head of the island soon after 12 o'clock. At 12:34 the *Cincinnati* opened with an 80-pounder shell which screamed over the water, dropped squarely into the fort, and produced a great commotion among the Confederates. The boats kept steadily on, slowly but constantly in motion, and the firing was kept up deliberately and with regularity. The shots, some of them, went beyond the fort into the camp, and smashed the barracks about, making kindling wood of the log huts, and sending terror and dismay to the soldiers. The artillerists in the fort stuck well to their guns, and fired with great coolness and accuracy of aim, many of their shots striking the boats. They lost the use of their rifled 42-pounder, it bursting on the fourth fire. Still onward moved the boats—straight on—their bows puffing out immense volumes of white smoke and sending their missiles into the fort. Soon one of the Confederate guns was dismantled, and then the fire from the fort perceptibly slackened. The fleet kept steadily on, pouring in their shells slowly but surely. The shells tore through the embankment, knocked the gabions and sandbags about, and smothered the garrison with about three hundred yards distant when the Confederate flag came down. Commodore Foote was still getting nearer and nearer, and was



THE CITY OF FREDERICKSBURG, VA., FROM THE NORTH SIDE OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST WITH GENERAL McDOWELL'S DIVISION IN 1862.



ADVANCE OF GENERAL ROSECRANS'S DIVISION THROUGH THE FORESTS OF LAUREL HILL TO ATTACK THE CONFEDERATE INTRENCHMENTS AT RICH MOUNTAIN.

General McClellan's plan for attacking the Confederates under General Garnett in Western Virginia and driving them beyond the Alleghenies involved the surprise of a large body strongly intrenched at Rich Mountain. This in turn involved a circuitous march through the dense forests of Laurel Hill, over a wild and broken country. General Rosecrans's column of 1,600 men was guided by a woodsman named David L. Hart, who described the march as follows: "We started at daylight, and I led, accompanied by Colonel Lander, through a pathless wood, obstructed by bushes, laurels, fallen timber and rocks, followed by the whole division in perfect silence. Our circuit was about five miles; rain fell, the bushes wet us through, and it was very cold. At noon we came upon the Confederate pickets, and after drawing the dampened charges from our guns immediately opened action." The result of the battle is well known. It ended in the utter rout and final capture of the Confederates under Colonel Pegram, with a loss of 150 killed and 300 wounded.



SHILOH LOG CHAPEL, WHERE THE BATTLE OF SHILOH COMMENCED, APRIL 6TH, 1862.



GALLANT CHARGE OF THE SIXTH REGIMENT, UNITED STATES REGULAR CAVALRY, UPON THE CONFEDERATE STUART'S CAVALRY—
THE CONFEDERATES SCATTERED IN CONFUSION AND SOUGHT SAFETY IN THE WOODS, MAY 9TH, 1862.

At three o'clock P. M. on May 9th, 1862, eighty men of the Sixth Regular Cavalry had advanced to Slatersville, when a considerable force of the enemy was observed directly in front. The Sixth charged upon the Confederates, and obliged them to retreat precipitately. The charge made by the Federal cavalry at the commencement of the skirmish was splendidly executed, and elicited the praise of the general in command of the troops. The Confederate cavalry was advancing toward the Federals when they formed in line and waited the approach of the enemy. When he had arrived sufficiently near they made dash upon him, cutting their way through the line and causing the utmost confusion to prevail, after which they returned to quarters by a road leading through the woods on the right of the enemy.



GENERAL ROSECRANS, COMMANDING THE DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA, SURROUNDED BY HIS STAFF, AT THEIR HEADQUARTERS, CLARKSBURG, VA.

We present to our readers a most interesting and valuable sketch of General Rosecrans and his staff—a sketch rendered all the more interesting by the brilliant triumph he gained over the Mercury of the Confederates, Floyd. We enumerate the names of the gallant men who so efficiently carried out the plans of their chief: Joseph Derr, Jr., private secretary; Captain C. Kingsbury, Jr., aid-de-camp; Captain N. P. Richmond, adjutant, and Captain Charles Leib, quartermaster.



MANASSAS JUNCTION, SHOWING THE EVACUATED CONFEDERATE FORTIFICATIONS, ABANDONED CAMPS AND WAGONS, AND THE RUINS OF THE RAILWAY DEPOT AND OTHER BUILDINGS BURNT BY THE CONFEDERATES.

The sight here cannot be portrayed. The large machine shops, the station houses, the commissary and quartermaster store houses, all in ashes. On the track stood the wreck of a locomotive, and not far down the remains of four freight cars which had been burned; to the right 500 barrels of flour had been stored, and 200 barrels of vinegar and molasses had been allowed to try experiments in chemical combinations; some 50 barrels of pork and beef had been scattered around in the mud, and a few hundred yards down the track a dense cloud of smoke was arising from the remains of a factory which had been used for rendering tallow and boiling bones.



RECEPTION OF WOUNDED SOLDIERS BY THE FEDERAL AUTHORITIES AT FORTRESS MONROE, VA.—THE CARS CONVEYING THEM TO THE HOSPITAL—SURGEONS DRESSING THEIR WOUNDS.

One of the most terrible features of war is the fact that the proportion of those who die by agonizing inches is four times greater than those who fall in battle. Our sketch speaks for itself; it is a truthful picture of the solemn cost of the gigantic effort to save the Union. When the poor fellows—some Confederates and some Federals—arrived at the wharf they were landed with as much tenderness as possible, and when the weather admitted their wounds were examined and dressed. Then they were placed in the long cars and taken to the hospital.



THE BATTLE OF CROSS KEYS—OPENING OF THE FIGHT—THE FEDERAL TROOPS, UNDER GENERAL FREMONT, ADVANCING TO ATTACK THE CONFEDERATE ARMY UNDER GENERAL JACKSON,
JUNE 8TH, 1862.

By one of those singular chances which have made the conventional day of rest the day of famous battles, on the morning of Sunday, June 8th, 1862, the advance of General Fremont's army came up with the Confederate forces at Cross Keys, about six miles to the south of Harrisonburg. The enemy were posted among woods, and their position was much strengthened by the uneven surface of the ground. Before the Federals was spread an open amphitheatre, not of level ground, but of rolling hills skirted by forests, which completely shielded the enemy. General Stahl, who, with his brigade, had the left, advanced, driving the enemy's outposts through a thick belt of timber, and over an open wheat field into quite a thick wood. It was while crossing this wheat field in pursuit that his own Eighth New York Regiment suffered much loss. The enemy, ambushed in the wheat on the edge of the field, behind the fence, and in the woods, suddenly revealed themselves by a terrible fire that cut down nearly the whole of the two companies in advance. Stahl drove them back at the point of the bayonet until he found his brigade with its batteries nearly surrounded. They pressed around the guns, but the pelting storm of grape and canister, with the rifles of the brave Bucktails, who were detailed to the support of the batteries, held them at bay. Stahl's command then fell back, at first in some confusion, but finally in good order, and took position on the open ground, expecting the enemy to follow; but they preferred the woods, and made no pursuit.



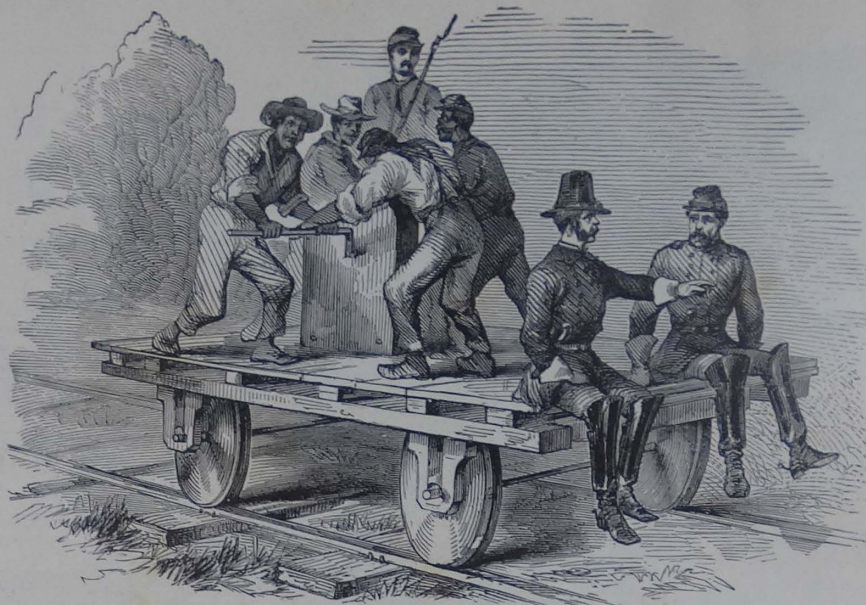
THE ARMY OF GENERAL FREMONT ON ITS MARCH UP THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY—WOUNDED AND RAGGED SOLDIERS.

Fremont crossed the mountains with as little delay as was practicable, and through heavy roads reached Strasburg just after Jackson had passed through it. There he was joined the following morning by General Bayard, who brought with him the vanguard of Shields's cavalry, and, without waiting either for re-enforcements or to afford the fatigued troops their much-needed rest, they immediately started in pursuit of Jackson. They shortly after overtook his rear, with which they had a slight skirmish, and followed close upon the retreating force, until their advance was checked by the burning of the Mount Jackson bridge.



NEGRO DRIVERS OF THE BAGGAGE TRAIN ATTACHED TO GENERAL PLEASANTON'S CAVALRY BRIGADE WATERING THEIR MULES IN THE RAPPAHANNOCK.

General Pleasanton's cavalry was attended by a very efficient forage brigade, consisting of mules and colored riders. Our sketch represents their drivers taking them to water at the river. The hard work these animals will endure is something wonderful, and justifies the high estimation in which they are held in the army.



"TRAVELING IN STATE"—GENERAL BURNSIDE ON THE ROAD FROM NEW BERNE TO BEAUFORT, N. C.



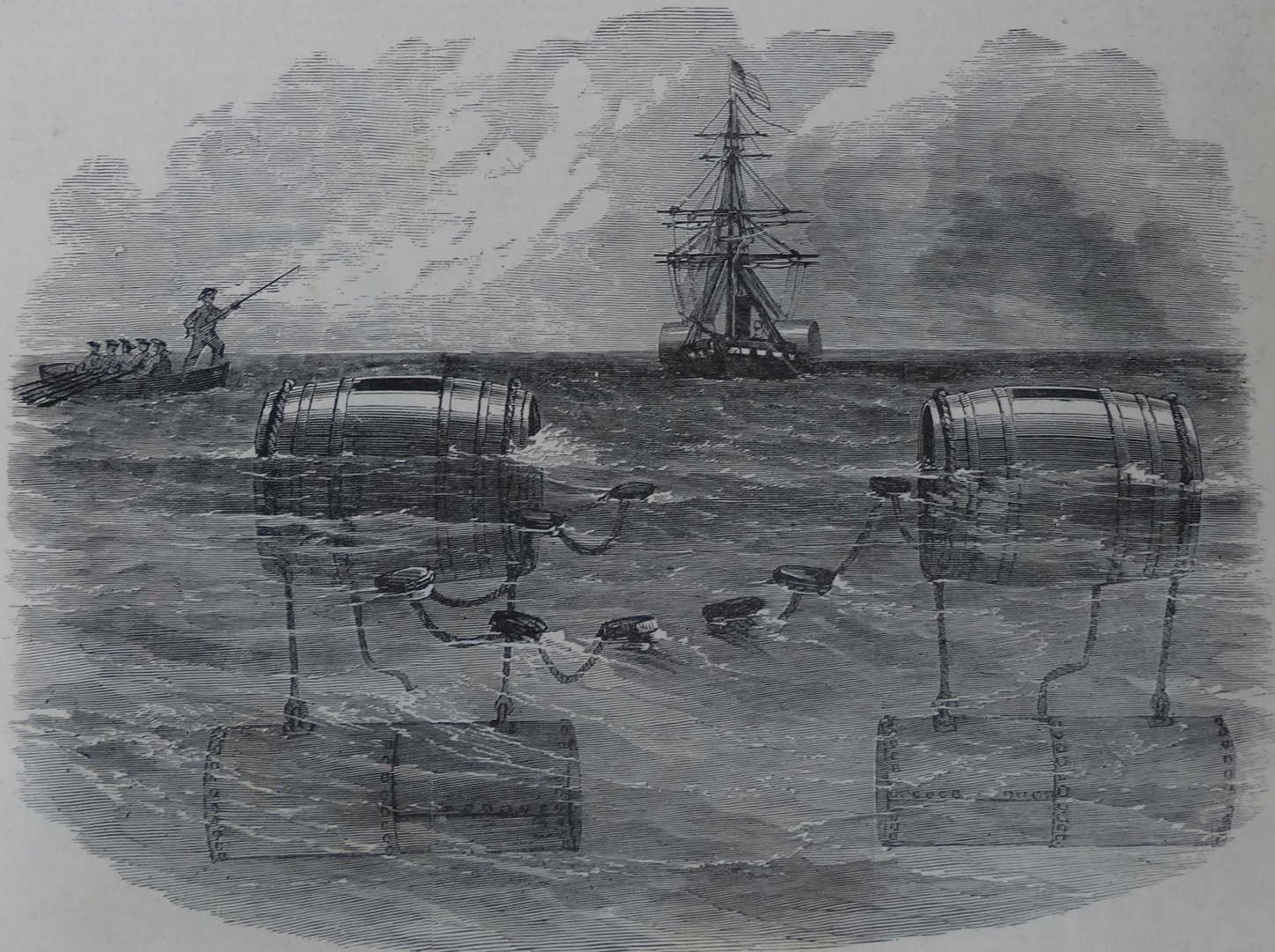
BURNING OF THE AMERICAN MERCHANTMAN "HARVEY BIRCH," OF NEW YORK, CAPTAIN NELSON, IN THE BRITISH CHANNEL, BY THE CONFEDERATE STEAMER "NASHVILLE," CAPTAIN PEAGRIM, NOVEMBER 17TH, 1861.

On the 17th of November, 1861, the *Harvey Birch*, a splendid New York vessel of 1,480 tons and valued at \$150,000, was on her way from Havre to New York in ballast, commanded by Captain Nelson, with officers and crew, all told, twenty-nine men. In latitude 49.6 north, longitude 9.52 west, she was brought to by the Confederate steamer *Nashville*, and boarded by an officer and boat's crew, who took the crew of the *Birch* on board the *Nashville*, robbed the vessel of everything valuable, and then set fire to it, the commander, Peagram, watching her destruction from his own deck.



DESPERATE ENGAGEMENT, APRIL 24TH, 1862, BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES GUNBOAT "VARUNA," COMMANDER BOGGS, AND THE CONFEDERATE STEAM RAM "J. C. BRECKINRIDGE" AND THE GUNBOAT "GOVERNOR MOORE."

Captain Boggs of the *Varuna*, finding that the Confederate ram *J. C. Breckinridge* was about to run into him, put the vessel in such a position that in being damaged he could repay it with interest. On came the ram, all clad with iron about the bow, and hit the *Varuna* in the port waist, cutting and crushing in her side. She dropped alongside, and cleared out to butt again. She hit the *Varuna* a second time, and while in a sinking condition the *Varuna* poured her 8-inch shells into her so fast that the Confederate was set on fire and driven on shore.



INFERNAL MACHINE DESIGNED BY THE CONFEDERATES TO DESTROY THE FEDERAL FLOTILLA IN THE POTOMAC DISCOVERED BY CAPTAIN BUDD OF THE STEAMER "RESOLUTE."

An infernal machine designed by the Confederates to blow up the *Pawnee* and the vessels of the Potomac flotilla, which was set adrift near Aquia Creek, was picked up on the 7th of July, 1861, floating toward the *Pawnee*. The following description of the article was sent to the Navy Department: "Two large eighty-gallon oil casks, perfectly watertight, acting as buoys, connected by twenty-five fathoms of three-and-a-half-inch rope, buoied with large squares of cork, every two feet secured to casks by iron handles. A heavy bomb of boiler iron, fitted with a brass tap and filled with powder, was suspended to the casks six feet under water. On top of the cask was a wooden box, with fuse in a gutta-percha tube. In the centre of the cork was a platform with a great length of fuse coiled away, occupying the middle of the cask."



GENERAL W. W. AVERILL.

General Averill, born in Cameron, Steuben County, N. Y., November 5th, 1832, was graduated at the United States Military Academy in June, 1855, and assigned to the mounted riflemen. He was promoted to be first lieutenant of the mounted riflemen, May 14th, 1861, and was on staff duty in the neighborhood of Washington, participating in the battle of Bull Run and other engagements, until August 23d, 1861, when he was appointed colonel of the Third Pennsylvania Cavalry. He was engaged with the Army of the Potomac in its most important campaigns. In March, 1863, he began the series of cavalry raids in Western Virginia that made his name famous. His services were continuous up to May, 1865, when he resigned, having been brevetted major general in the meantime.



GENERAL GORDON GRANGER.

General Granger, born in New York in 1821, died in Santa Fé, N. M., January 10th, 1876, was graduated at the United States Military Academy in 1845; took part in the principal battles of the Mexican War. When the Civil War began he served on the staff of General McClellan in Ohio; then in Missouri; was brevetted major for gallant services at Wilson's Creek; and on September 2d, 1861, became colonel of the Second Michigan Cavalry; on March 26th, 1862, he was made a brigadier general, and commanded the cavalry in the operations that led to the fall of Corinth. He became a major general of volunteers on September 17th, 1862. He distinguished himself in the battles of Chickamauga and Missionary Ridge. On January 15th, 1866, he was mustered out of the volunteer service.



GENERAL JUDSON KILPATRICK.

General Kilpatrick, born near Deckertown, N. J., January 14th, 1836, died in Valparaiso, Chili, December 4th, 1881, was graduated from the United States Military Academy in 1861; was appointed a captain of volunteers, May 9th; promoted first lieutenant of artillery in the Regular Army, May 14th, 1861; was wounded at Big Bethel and disabled for several months; was engaged in various skirmishes in the Western Virginia campaign and at the second battle of Bull Run; took part in the battle of Gettysburg, earning there the brevet of lieutenant colonel in the United States Army; was brevetted colonel for bravery at Resaca, and promoted major general of volunteers, June 18th, 1865. He resigned his volunteer commission on January 1st, 1866.



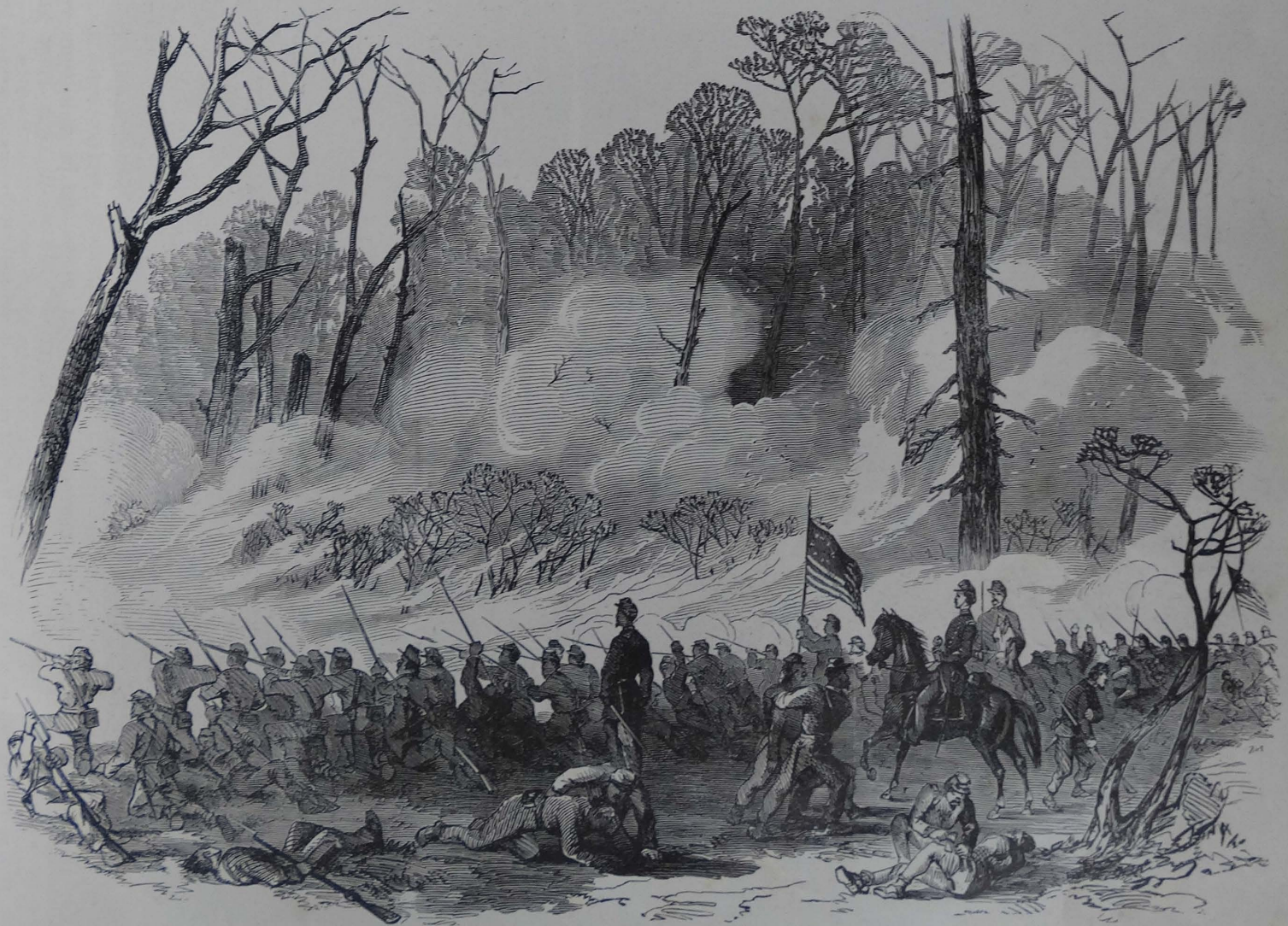
COLONEL E. E. CROSS.

Colonel Cross, born in Lancaster, N. H., April 22d, 1832, died near Gettysburg, Pa., July 2d, 1863. In 1860 he held a lieutenant colonel's commission in the Mexican Army, but when the news of the attack on Fort Sumter reached him he at once resigned and offered his services to the Governor of New Hampshire; organized the Fifth New Hampshire Regiment and was commissioned as its colonel; distinguished himself in many important engagements. He was mortally wounded at Gettysburg while leading the First Division of the Second Army Corps.



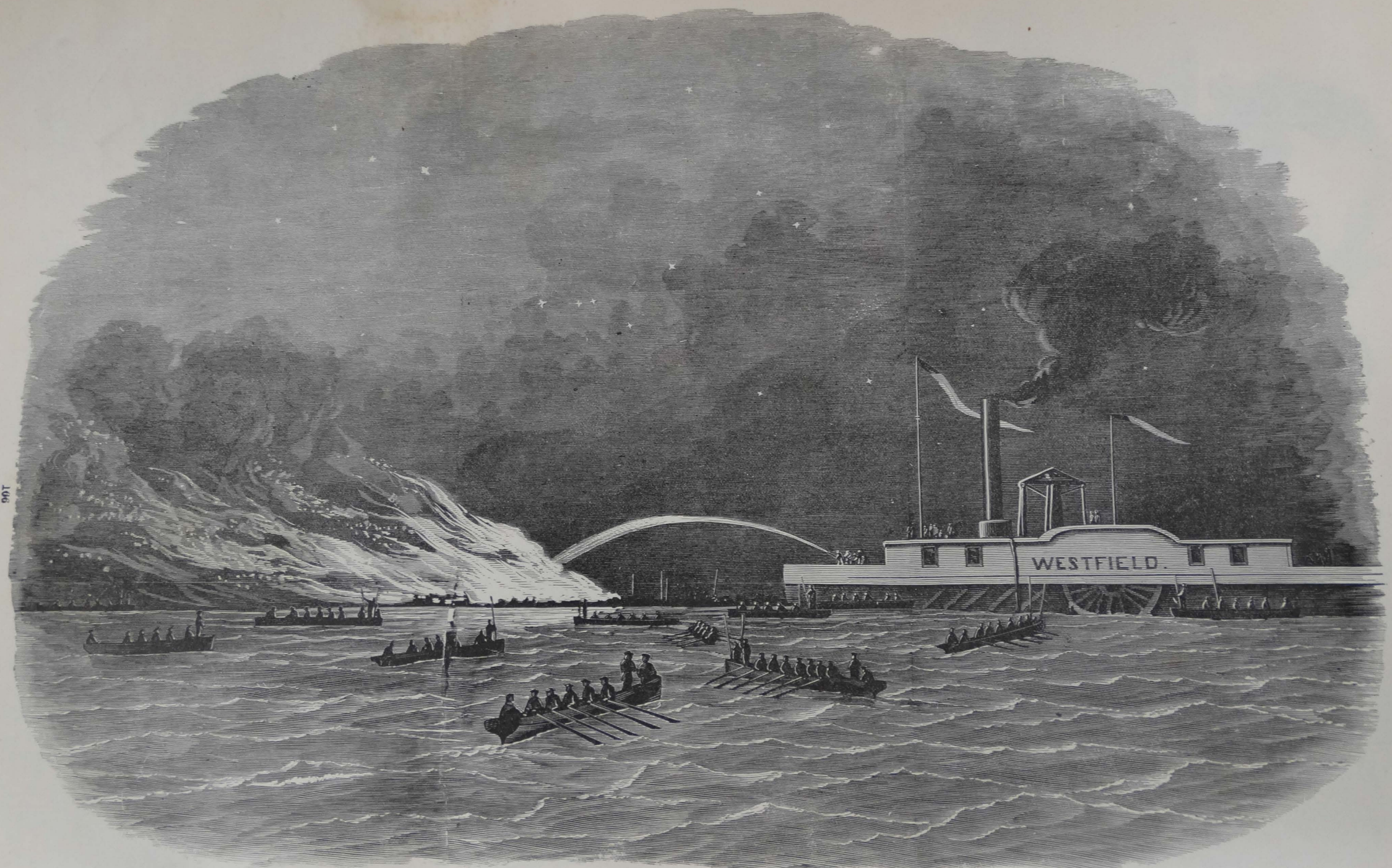
DESPERATE SKIRMISH AT OLD CHURCH, NEAR TUNSTALL'S STATION, VA., BETWEEN A SQUADRON OF THE FIFTH UNITED STATES CAVALRY AND STUART'S CONFEDERATE CAVALRY, JUNE 13TH, 1862—DEATH OF THE CONFEDERATE CAPTAIN LATANE.

The Confederate cavalry raid was first to Old Church, where they had a skirmish with a squadron of the Fifth United States Cavalry, who gallantly cut their way through the greatly superior numbers of the enemy, killing a Confederate captain. The Confederates then proceeded to Garlick's Landing, on the Pamunkey River, and only four miles from the White House; thence to Tunstall's Station; thence to Baltimore Crossroads, near New Kent Courthouse, on their way to Richmond, which they reached by crossing the Chickahominy, between Bottom's Bridge and James River.



BATTLE OF SHILOH, OR PITTSBURG LANDING—LEFT WING—THE WOODS ON FIRE DURING THE ENGAGEMENT OF SUNDAY, APRIL 6TH, 1862—FORTY-FOURTH INDIANA VOLUNTEERS ENGAGED.

The right wing of General Harlbut's division stopped the advance of the Confederates by a determined defense along a side road leading through the woods on the right of the field. The Twenty-fifth and Seventeenth Kentucky and Forty-fourth and Thirty-first Indiana Regiments were engaged. By some means the dry leaves and thick underbrush which covered this locality took fire, filling the woods with volumes of smoke, and only discovering the position of the opposing forces to each other by the unceasing rattle of musketry and the whizzing of the bullets.



FIRE RAFT SENT DOWN FROM FORT JACKSON TO DESTROY THE FEDERAL FLEET BELOW THE FORT—THE BOATS OF THE SQUADRON, WITH GRAPNELS, BUCKETS, ETC., AND THE FERRYBOAT "WESTFIELD," TOWING IT AWAY FROM THE FEDERAL VESSELS.

On April 17th, 1862, as the fire raft came on, the ferryboat *Westfield* ran into it, and then rapidly backing, poured a tremendous stream of water from a hose at the burning mass as it slowly floated down the river. The Federal tars triumphed, the fire was extinguished, and only a mass of blackened and half-burned timber remained.



THE GREAT BAKERY FOR THE UNITED STATES ARMY AT THE CAPITOL, WASHINGTON, D. C.—SKETCHED BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

The public buildings in Washington, during the threatened invasion by the Confederates, were barricaded and fortified. So great was the apprehension of a raid upon the city, that the passageways of the Treasury and the Capitol were defended by howitzers. The iron plates cast for the dome of the Capitol were set up as breastworks between the columns, where they were supported by heavy timbers. The statuary and the pictures were protected by heaving planking; and the basement of the building was used as a kitchen. When the regiments began to pour in, the public buildings were given as quarters to the troops which came to defend them. The basement of the Capitol, which we illustrate, became first a storehouse, and then a bakery.



STORMING OF FORT DONELSON—DECISIVE BAYONET CHARGE OF THE IOWA SECOND REGIMENT ON THE CONFEDERATE INTRENCHMENTS AT FORT DONELSON, FEBRUARY 15th, 1862, RESULTING IN THE CAPTURE OF THE WORKS ON THE FOLLOWING MORNING.

The Iowa Second Regiment led the charge, followed by the rest in their order. The sight was sublime. Onward they sped, heedless of the bullets and balls of the enemy above. The hill was so steep, the timber cleared, that the Confederates left a gap in their lines of rifle pits on this crest of hill. Through this gap they were bound to go. Right up they went, climbing upon all fours, their line of dark-blue clothing advancing regularly forward, the white line of smoke from the top of the works opposed by a line of the Federal troops. They reach the top. Numbers fall. The surprise was breathless. See, they climb over the works—they fall—they are lost! Another group, and still another and another, close up the gap. All is covered in smoke. The lodgment is made; the troops swarm up the hillside, their bright bayonets glittering in the sun. The firing slackens. Close behind the brigade Captain Stone's battery of rifled 10-pounders was tugging up the hill, the horses plunging, the riders whipping. Upward they go, where never vehicle went before—up the precipitous and dugged sides of the hill. No sooner on the crest than the guns were unlimbered, the men at their posts. Percussion shells and canister were shot spitefully from the Parrott guns at the flying enemy. The day was gained, cheers upon cheers rent the air, and in a few minutes all was hushed.



SHELLING CONFEDERATE CAVALRY ACROSS THE POTOMAC RIVER FROM THE HEIGHTS OF GREAT FALLS, BY MAJOR WEST, OF CAMPBELL'S PENNSYLVANIA ARTILLERY, OCTOBER 4TH, 1861.

On Friday, October 4th, 1861, Major West, of Campbell's Pennsylvania Artillery, was ordered to shell a barn, in which there was every reason to conclude a large quantity of Confederate provisions and supplies was stored. The major, therefore, placed a Parrott gun on the heights of Great Falls, and threw a few shells across the Potomac. Several of them fell into the barn, which had the effect of unhousing a number of Confederate cavalry, who rode with all speed for the neighboring woods.



SKIRMISHING BETWEEN THE PICKETS OF THE TWO ARMIES NEAR MUNSON'S HILL—THE HILL IN THE DISTANCE.

Munson's Hill is about five miles from the Chain Bridge, on the northern side of the Leesburg Turnpike, about one mile from Bailey's Crossroads, where our pickets were stationed, and about three miles this side of Falls Church, which was in full possession of the enemy. In this neighborhood they had strong pickets, which frequently came into collision with those sent out upon the Federal side from Ball's Roads.



MARTIN'S MASSACHUSETTS BATTERY C OPENING FIRE ON THE CONFEDERATE FORTIFICATIONS COMMANDING THE APPROACHES TO YORKTOWN, APRIL 5TH, 1862.



BURNSIDE EXPEDITION—THE FLEET AND TRANSPORTS OFF HATTERAS DURING THE STORM—THE GENERAL GIVING ORDERS.

Never had any expedition in the history of the world to pass through a severer ordeal; everything seemed to conspire against it—nature with her storms, and human nature with her villainy. In addition to the warring elements there was the subtle treachery of Northern traitors who deliberately periled the lives of thousands for the sake of gain. Compared to such men as the New York contractors whom the gallant Burnside anathematized in the bitterness of his heart even Judas Iscariot becomes human. Our correspondent wrote that one of the most exciting scenes during this trying crisis was when, off Hatteras, General Burnside sprang up the rigging of the vessel to give his directions.



THE FEDERAL KITCHEN ON THE MARCH TO FREDERICKSBURG WITH THREE DAYS' RATIONS.



CAPTAIN MULLER'S BATTERY COMPANY OF THE SEVENTY-SEVENTH PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENT MAKING FASCINES AND GABIONS FOR BREASTWORKS.

Fascines have long been employed in temporary defenses, the word being derived from *fascis*, the Latin for *bundle*. In fortification, fascines stand for a fagot, a bundle of rods or small sticks of wood, bound at both ends and in the middle, used in raising batteries, in filling ditches and making parapets. Sometimes they are dipped in melted pitch or tar, and made use of to set fire to the enemy's works or lodgments. A gabion in fortification is a hollow cylinder of wickerwork, resembling a basket but having no bottom. This is filled with earth, and so serves to shelter the men from the enemy's fire. During the preparatory work of concentrating and organizing the army in Kentucky opportunities were afforded for perfecting the men in a knowledge of this practical part of war and erecting fortifications. Captain Muller, who was in command of the battery attached to Colonel Stambaugh's Seventy-seventh Pennsylvania Regiment, was an accomplished officer, having served with much distinction in the Prussian Army. Our illustration represents the men cutting down the oak saplings, using the trunks, branches and twigs in fastening the gabions, the pointed stakes of which are ranged in a continuous line, forming a complete breastwork.



CAPTAIN KNAPP'S BATTERY ENGAGING THE CONFEDERATES AT THE BATTLE OF CEDAR MOUNTAIN, AUGUST 9TH, 1862—THIS BATTERY FIRED THE FIRST AND LAST SHOT.

Captain Knapp's battery deserved great credit; its firing was admirable; and although the first to fire a shot, it was also the last. Several times did this skillful soldier and his well-trained men check the advance of the enemy, and finally compelled him to retire. The skill with which Captain Knapp chose his position was very conspicuous, and was much commended by General Banks.



ESCORTING MAJOR TAYLOR, OF NEW ORLEANS, THE BEARER OF A FLAG OF TRUCE, BLINDFOLDED, TO THE CONFEDERATE LINES, AFTER HIS UNSUCCESSFUL MISSION.

On the 8th of July, 1861, the pickets of the Eighth New York Regiment, Colonel Lyons, observed a small party of Confederate soldiers approaching with a flag of truce. This proved to be from Manassas Junction, and protected Major Taylor, of New Orleans, who bore letters from Jefferson Davis and General Beauregard to President Lincoln and General Scott. Colonel Lyons telegraphed to Washington, and in reply received orders to send the dispatches on. A council was held, when the dispatches from the eminent Confederates were read. It is sufficient to say that no answer was given, and Major Taylor was conducted to the Confederate lines in the manner portrayed in our sketch.



FIRST AND LAST REVIEW OF THE FIRST REGIMENT, SOUTH CAROLINA NEGRO VOLUNTEERS, ON HILTON HEAD, S. C., UNDER COLONEL FESSENDEN, U. S. A., JUNE 25th, 1862.

Our correspondent at Hilton Head wrote us: "I witnessed the parade entire, as well as the company drills in the manual of arms, etc., afterward, and I must acknowledge my complete surprise at the discipline and even vim evinced by the sable crowd. Dressed in the regulation uniform of the United States Army, tall and strong men generally speaking, they, considering that the regiment had not been fully armed but about ten days, spoke well for officers and men."



GORDON'S AND CRAWFORD'S BRIGADES DRIVING THE CONFEDERATE FORCES FROM THE WOODS AT THE BATTLE OF CEDAR MOUNTAIN, AUGUST 9th, 1862.

As soon as the order to advance was given the brigade moved forward, until it came to the open field, in perfect silence. As soon as it was clear from the woods, with a cheer that could have been heard all over the battle ground, it took the double-quick, and though at every step its ranks grew thinner from the murderous fire through which it passed, yet there was no faltering, no hesitancy; onward, across the field, up the slope and into and through the woods it went, until it met the second line of the enemy's overpowering forces. Forced at last to yield to overwhelming odds, it retired over the ground gained at such a frightful cost until it reached the cover from which it started. Here what remained held their position until the third brigade could come to its support. When exhausted, cut to pieces, its officers all gone, with no one to direct it, those who survived gathered as fast as they could, and in the morning all that was left of that brigade was less than seven hundred men.



LIEUTENANT GENERAL ULYSSES SIMPSON GRANT.

General Grant, eighteenth President of the United States, born at Point Pleasant, Clermont County, Ohio, April 27th, 1822; died on Mount McGregor, near Saratoga, N. Y., July 23d, 1885. He was graduated from the United States Military Academy in 1843, standing twenty-first in a class of thirty-nine. He was commissioned on graduation as a brevet second lieutenant, and was attached to the Fourth Infantry, and assigned to duty at Jefferson Barracks, near St. Louis. In May, 1844, he accompanied his regiment to Camp Salubrity, Louisiana. He was commissioned second lieutenant in September, 1845. That month he went with his regiment to Corpus Christi (now in Texas) to join the army of occupation, under command of General Taylor. He served with distinction at Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, Monterey, Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo, Churubusco, Molino del Rey, and Chapul-tepec. He entered the City of Mexico with the army, September 14th, 1847, and a few days afterward was promoted to be first lieutenant. He remained with the army in the City of Mexico till the withdrawal of the troops in the summer of 1848, and then accompanied his regiment to Pas-cagoula, Miss. On August 5th, 1853, he was promoted to the captaincy of a company stationed at Humboldt Bay, Cal., and the next September he went to that post. He resigned his commission, July 3d, 1854, and settled on a small farm near St. Louis. He was engaged in farming and in the real-estate business in St. Louis until May, 1860, when he removed to Galena, Ill., and there became a clerk in the hardware and leather store of his father. When news was received of the beginning of the Civil War, a public meeting was called in Galena, and Captain Grant was chosen to preside. He took a pronounced stand in favor of the Union cause and a vigorous prosecution of the war. A company of volunteers was raised, which he drilled and accompanied to Springfield, Ill. Governor Yates of that State employed Captain Grant in the Adjutant General's Department, and appointed him mustering officer. On June 17th, 1861, he was appointed colonel of the Twenty-first Illinois Regiment of Infantry, which had been mustered in at Mattoon. On July 31st Grant was assigned to the command of a sub-district under General Pope, his troops consisting of three regiments of infantry and a section of artillery. He was appointed a brigadier general of volunteers on August 7th, and was ordered to Iron-ton, Mo., to take command of a district in that part of the State, where he arrived, August 8th. Ten days afterward he was ordered to St. Louis, and thence to Jefferson City. Eight days later he was directed to report at St. Louis, and on reaching there, found that he had been assigned to the command of the district of Southeastern Missouri, embracing all the territory south of St. Louis and all Southern Illinois. In January, 1862, he made a reconnaissance in force toward Columbus. He was struck with the advantage possessed by the enemy in holding Fort Henry on Tennessee River, and Fort Donelson on the Cumberland, and conceived the idea of capturing them before they could be further strengthened, by means of an expedition composed of the troops under his command, assisted by the gunboats. Assent was obtained from General Halleck on February 1st, and the expedition moved the next day. General Tilghman surrendered Fort Henry on the 6th, after a bombardment of the gunboats, and General Buckner surrendered Fort Donelson on the 16th, with 14,623 men, 65 cannon, and 17,600 small arms. The killed and wounded numbered about 2,500—Grant's loss was 2,041 in killed, wounded and missing. This was the first capture of a prominent strategic point since the war began, and, indeed, the only substantial victory thus far for the national arms. It opened up two important navigable rivers, and left the enemy no strong foothold in Kentucky or Tennessee. Grant was soon afterward made a major general of volunteers, and his popularity throughout the country began from that day. He was defeated at Shiloh Church, near Pittsburg Landing, by General Albert Sidney Johnston, where the latter was mortally wounded, but, being re-enforced by General Buell, drove the Confederate army back to Corinth, which was afterward evacuated by the Confederates, May 29th, 1862; this involved the fall of Fort Pillow, and Memphis, Tenn. He defeated Pemberton at Champion Hills, and at the Big Black, and forced the Confederates to surrender Vicksburg, Miss., with 30,000 men, July 4th, 1863. Port Hudson surrendered to General Banks, and the Mississippi River was thus wrested from the Confederates. Grant's victories in the West and Lee's defeat at Gettysburg, Pa., were decisive. Lee was defeated at Five Forks, Va., April 1st, 1864; evacuated Richmond and Petersburg on the night of April 2d, and surrendered his army to Grant at Appomattox Court House on the 9th.



MORTAR PRACTICE—PUTTING IN THE SHELL



SIEGE OF ISLAND NO. 10, ON THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER—NIGHT BOMBARDMENT BY THE FEDERAL MORTAR BOATS,
TEN O'CLOCK P. M., MARCH 18th, 1862.

On the 16th of March, 1862, the mortar fleet and the gunboats, consisting of the *Cincinnati*, *Pittsburg*, *St. Louis*, *Silver Wave*, *Carondelet*, *Mound City*, *Conestoga*, *Louisville*, *Rob Roy*, *Alps*, *Wilson*, *Lake Erie*, *Grat Western* and *Torrence*, and nine mortar boats, arrived near the Point. These were accompanied by several tugboats. On the 18th they opened fire, which, after some hours' delay, was returned by the Confederate batteries. This continued for several days, with very little loss to the Federal troops, owing to the iron casing of the vessels. The study of mortar firing is very interesting. Our sketch represents the manner in which the smoke rolls, and a small column frequently splits out when the shell passes. The shell itself can be seen at night during its entire flight, the fuse having the appearance of a star, which appears and disappears as the shell rolls through the air, very like the twinkling of the celestial orbs. The explosion of the shell at night is a magnificent and fearful sight, sending a glow of surpassing brightness around it as though some world of combustible light had burst.

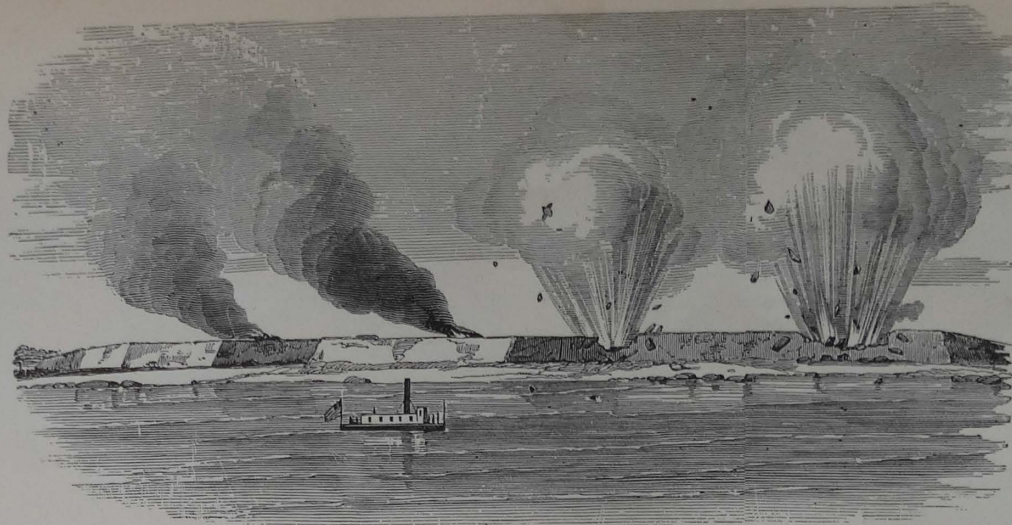


TRANSFER OF THE RELEASED FEDERAL PRISONERS FROM THE STEAMER "PILOT BOY" TO THE "COSSACK" IN PAMLICO RIVER, NEAR WASHINGTON, N. C.



FEDERAL GUNBOAT AND MORTAR BOAT ATTACK ON ISLAND NO 10, BETWEEN COLUMBUS AND NEW MADRID—BOMBARDMENT ON SUNDAY, MARCH 16TH, 1862—VIEW LOOKING DOWN THE RIVER. SKETCHED BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST MR. H. LOVIE, ON BOARD THE GUNBOAT "CONESTOGA."

Island No. 10, the key of the Mississippi River, was bombarded and captured between March 16th and April 9th, 1862, by Commodore Foote and General Pope. Our illustration shows the Federal mortar boats moored under the right or Missouri bank of the river, while the gunboats operated in the stream. The capture of this point, together with its garrison and the supporting Confederate army on the mainland opposite, with all their gunboats, transports, floating batteries, artillery, small arms, equipage and supplies, was one of the most brilliant achievements of the war.



BLOWING UP THE CONFEDERATE FORTS ON CRANEY ISLAND BY COMMODORE GOLDSBOROUGH, JUNE 2d, 1862.



BOMBARDMENT OF ISLAND NO 10 AND THE FORTIFICATIONS OPPOSITE, ON THE KENTUCKY SHORE, BY THE FEDERAL MORTAR BOATS AND GUNBOATS, MARCH 17th, 1862.
 FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST MR. H. LOVIE, ON BOARD THE GUNBOAT "CONESTOGA."

On the 16th of March, 1862, the mortar fleet and the Gunboats, consisting of the *Cincinnati*, *Pittsburg*, *St. Louis*, *Silver Wave*, *Carondelet*, *Mound City*, *Conestoga*, *Louisville*, *Rob Roy*, *Alps*, *Wilson*, *Lake Erie*, *Great Western* and *Torrence*, and nine mortar boats, arrived near the Point. These were accompanied by several tugboats. On the same day they opened fire, which, after some hours' delay, was returned by the Confederate batteries. This continued for several days, with very small loss to the Federal side, owing to the iron casing of the vessels engaged, and a superior range.



THE CONFEDERATE BATTERIES SHELLING THE FEDERAL POSITION ON THE NIGHT OF THE BATTLE OF CEDAR MOUNTAIN, AUGUST 9TH, 1862—WOUNDED MEN LYING ON THE GROUND, McDOWELL'S DIVISION MARCHING ON THE FIELD.

The scene at night was very striking. It was past ten o'clock, and there was a bright moonlight and a clear blue sky. The Federal troops were on a rising ground, while the enemy's batteries were shelling from the woods, the Federal batteries replying, and one by one driving them further back. The hospital was near the Federal position, and wounded men were lying on the ground, waiting their turn to receive surgical attention. Near them were groups of stragglers, ambulances, ammunition wagons, etc.



BATTLE OF WINCHESTER, VA., MARCH 23d, 1862—DECISIVE BAYONET CHARGE OF THE FEDERAL TROOPS, LED BY GENERAL TYLER.

The contest raged furiously till three o'clock in the afternoon, the fighting being done chiefly by the artillery and musketry, at a range of not more than three or four hundred yards, and often much less. The Confederate infantry opposite the right now debouched from the woods, and attempted to capture Doan's battery by a charge. The first effort was nearly successful, but the heavy discharge of grape compelled them to retire in confusion. A second and weaker attempt likewise failed, and the enemy fell back, with heavy loss, behind the stone parapet. General Tyler then ordered his brigade to charge the enemy's batteries on the left, and a most deadly encounter followed. Twice the Federals reeled under storm; but in the third effort they routed the Confederates with tremendous slaughter, amid loud cheering, capturing two of their guns and four caissons.



GENERAL GEORGE A. CUSTER.

General Custer, born in New Rumley, Harrison County, Ohio, December 5th, 1839, died in Montana, June 25th, 1876, was graduated at the United States Military Academy in June 1861, and reported for duty at Washington; was assigned to duty as lieutenant in the Fifth Cavalry, and participated, on the day of his arrival at the front, in the first battle of Bull Run. For daring gallantry in a skirmish at Aldie, and in the action at Brandy Station, as well as in the closing operations of the Rappahannock campaign, he was appointed brigadier general of volunteers. General Custer, with his entire command, was slain by the Sioux Indians in the battle of Little Big Horn, in Montana, June 25th, 1876.



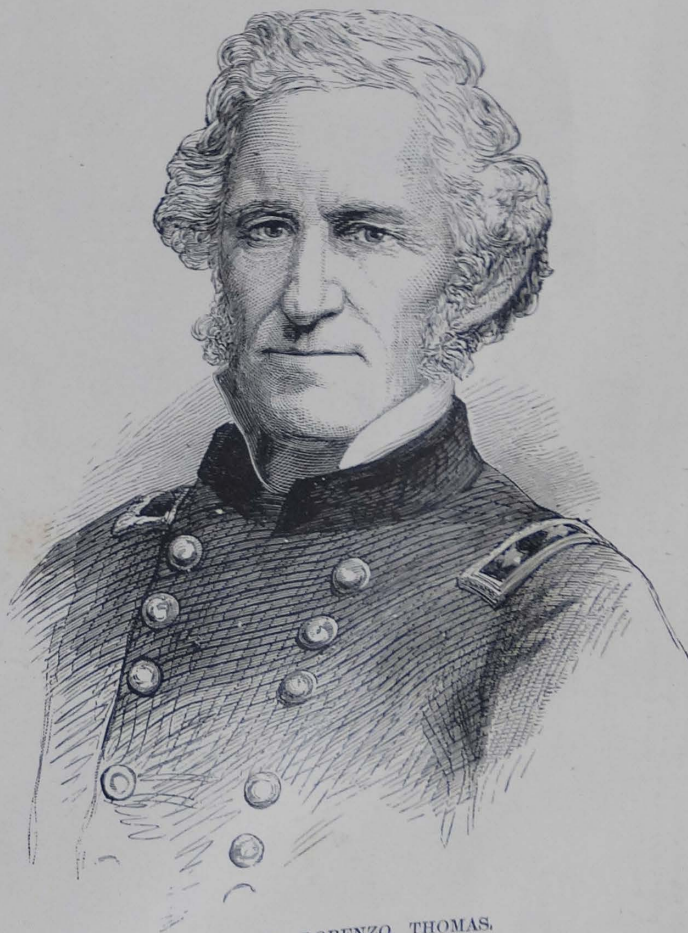
COLONEL ULRIC DAHLGREN.

Colonel Dahlgren, born in Bucks County, Pa., in 1842, died near King and Queen's Courthouse, Va., March 4th, 1864. At the beginning of the Civil War he was sent by his father to plan and take charge of a naval battery on Maryland Heights. He then became aid to General Sigel, and served through Fremont's and Pope's campaigns, acting as Sigel's chief of artillery at the second battle of Bull Run; served on General Hooker's staff, distinguishing himself at Chancellorsville, and as aid to General Meade at Gettysburg rendering important service. He lost his life in a raid planned by him, in concert with General Kilpatrick, to release the Federal prisoners at Libby Prison and Belle Isle.



GENERAL J. T. SPRAGUE.

General Sprague, born in Newburyport, Mass., July 3d, 1810, died in New York city, September 6th, 1878. In 1834 he became second lieutenant in the Marine Corps, and served in the Florida War, being twice promoted for meritorious conduct, and brevetted captain on March 15th, 1842. He was given the full rank in 1846, and brevetted major, May 30th, 1848. He was made major of the First Infantry, May 14th, 1861, and when stationed with his regiment in Texas was taken prisoner by General Twiggs, but was released on parole, and became mustering and disbursing officer at Albany, N. Y. He retired from the army, July 15th, 1870.



GENERAL LORENZO THOMAS.

General Thomas, born in Newcastle, Del., October 26th, 1804, died in Washington, D. C., March 2d, 1875, was graduated from the United States Military Academy in 1823; served in the Florida and Mexican Wars, and received the brevet of lieutenant colonel for gallantry at Monterey. On the 7th of May, 1861, he was brevetted brigadier general, and made adjutant general of the army on August 3d, with the full rank of brigadier general. He served until 1863, when he was intrusted for two years with the organization of colored troops in the Southern States. He was brevetted major general, United States Army, on March 13th, 1865. He was retired in 1869.



INCIDENT IN THE MARCH OF GENERAL BANKS'S DIVISION DURING A STORM IN WESTERN MARYLAND.



THE HUMORS OF A PRISON—SCENE IN A STATION-HOUSE CELL, WASHINGTON, D. C., AFTER THE APPOINTMENT OF THE PROVOST MARSHAL, GENERAL PORTER, OCTOBER, 1861.

After the appointment of General Porter as provost marshal there was a marked improvement in the public thoroughfares of Washington. Till then too many officers imbibed at Willard's and other fashionable bars, while their men drank at the lower grogshops. The result was a saturnalia of drunkenness and military insubordination which culminated at Bull Run. Our sketch represents the incongruous elements found one early morning in the cell of a station house.



GALLANT ATTACK BY 150 OF THE PENNSYLVANIA BUCKTAILS, LED BY COLONEL KANE, UPON A PORTION OF GENERAL STONEWALL JACKSON'S CONFEDERATE ARMY, STRONGLY POSTED IN THE WOODS, NEAR HARRISONBURG, FRIDAY, JUNE 6TH, 1862.

We illustrate one of the most heroic actions of the war, the attack of the famous Bucktails, under their gallant leader, Colonel Kane, upon a large portion of Stonewall Jackson's army, consisting of infantry, cavalry and artillery. The spot where this deadly conflict took place was about a mile and a half beyond Harrisonburg, on the road to Port Republic, toward which place the Confederates were in full retreat, closely but warily pursued by Generals Fremont and Shields. On Friday, June 6th, Colonel Sir Percy Wyndham, of the First New Jersey Cavalry, having been sent by General Bayard to reconnoitre, was led into an ambush, where his regiment was fearfully cut up, and himself wounded and taken prisoner. But the Sixtieth Ohio had already beaten back the bold Confederates. "Let me at 'em, general, with my Bucktails." "Just forty minutes I'll give you, colonel," said General Bayard, pulling out his watch. "Peep through the woods on our left, see what is in there, and out again when the time is up." In go the 150 at an opening in the pines; they were soon surrounded by a cordon of fire flashing from the muzzles of more than a thousand muskets; but not a sign, nor the shadow of a sign, of yielding. Their fire met the enemy's straight and unyielding as the blade of a matador. Oh for re-enforcements! But none came. The brave Bucktails were forced to retreat across the fields of waving green, firing as they did so—but not the 150 that went in. The rest lie under the arching dome of the treacherous forest.



GENERAL FREMONT'S DIVISION CROSSING THE PONTOON BRIDGE OVER THE SHENANDOAH RIVER IN PURSUIT OF THE CONFEDERATE GENERAL JACKSON AND HIS ARMY.



SCENE IN ADAMS EXPRESS OFFICE, AT FORTRESS MONROE, VA., IN 1861—VOLUNTEERS RECEIVING LETTERS AND PACKAGES FROM HOME.

It is only those who had relatives in camp that could tell the feverish anxiety of the troops to hear from those they had left at home. We need hardly describe a scene which so thoroughly explains itself. The name of Adams Express was a household one, both to the donor and receiver of good things sent to the absent soldier.

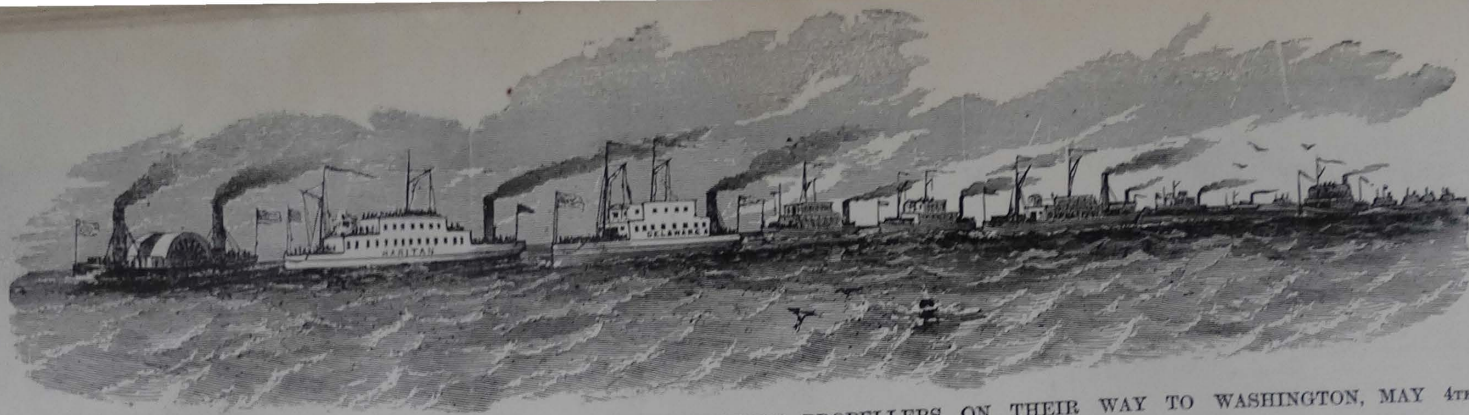


BIVOUC OF THE FIELD AND STAFF OFFICERS OF THE TWELFTH MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENT DURING A STORMY-NIGHT, ON THEIR MARCH FROM HYATTSTOWN, MD.



GROUP OF CONFEDERATE PRISONERS CAPTURED AT FORT DONELSON, ON THE MORNING AFTER THE SURRENDER, CLOTHED IN BED BLANKETS, PIECES OF CARPETING, ETC.

The Confederate prisoners who lounged around the fort the day after its surrender presented a state of haggard misery which took all the romance out of rebellion and made it seem the horrible thing it was. The prisoners had the double aspect of wretchedness—that of the countenance and of the garb.



THE NEW JERSEY TROOPS CROSSING THE CHESAPEAKE BAY, IN SIXTEEN PROPELLERS, ON THEIR WAY TO WASHINGTON, MAY 4TH, 1861.



FIRST NAVAL BATTLE IN HAMPTON ROADS BETWEEN THE CONFEDERATE IRON-PLATED STEAMERS "MERRIMAC," "YORKTOWN" AND "JAMESTOWN," AND THE FEDERAL WOODEN SAILING FRIGATES "CUMBERLAND" AND "CONGRESS"—SINKING OF THE "CUMBERLAND" BY A BLOW FROM THE "MERRIMAC," MARCH 8TH, 1862.—SKETCHED BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

About noon on the 8th, a suspicious-looking vessel, looking like a submerged house, with the roof only above water, was discovered, moving down from Norfolk, by the channel in front of Sewall's Point batteries. There was nothing protruding above the water but a flagstaff flying the Confederate flag and a short smokestack. She moved along slowly, and turned into the channel leading to Newport News, and steamed direct for the wooden sailing frigates *Cumberland* and *Congress*, which were lying at the mouth of James River. As soon as she came within range of the *Cumberland*, the latter opened on her with her heavy guns; but the balls struck and glanced off without effect. In the meantime, as the *Merrimac* was approaching the two frigates on one side, the Confederate ironclad steamers *Yorktown* and *Jamestown* came down James River, and engaged the frigates on the other side. The batteries at Newport News also opened on the *Yorktown* and *Jamestown*, and did all in their power to assist the *Cumberland* and *Congress*, which, being sailing vessels, were at the mercy of the approaching steamers. The *Merrimac*, in the meantime, kept steadily on her course, and slowly approached the *Cumberland*, when she and the *Congress*, at a distance of one hundred yards, rained full broadsides on the ironclad monster without effect. After receiving the first broadside of the two frigates, she ran on to the *Cumberland*, striking her about midship, and literally laying open her bow, left her to sink, while she engaged the *Congress*, which lay about a quarter of a mile distant. The *Congress*, having no regular crew on board of her, and seeing the hopelessness of resisting the ironclad steamer, at once struck her colors.



NAVAL HOSPITAL AND BATTERY AT PORTSMOUTH, VA.



SECOND NAVAL BATTLE IN HAMPTON ROADS—FIGHT BETWEEN THE FEDERAL IRONCLAD "MONITOR," OF TWO GUNS, AND THE CONFEDERATE IRON-PLATED STEAMERS "MERRIMAC," "YORKTOWN" AND "JAMESTOWN," CARRYING TWENTY-FOUR GUNS, MARCH 9TH, 1862.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST AT NEWPORT NEWS.

But the gloom that had begun to settle on the fort was greatly dispelled when, toward midnight, an iron marine monster, unlike anything that had ever before been seen on the ocean, made its appearance off the forts. It proved to be the Ericsson iron floating battery of two guns, just from New York. The state of affairs was hastily explained to her commander, and she steamed off to the rescue of the deserted *Minnesota*. When day dawned the Confederate flotilla, flushed with the success of the previous day, bore down on what was supposed to be an easy prey. The *Yorktown* and *Jamestown* drawing least water (the *Merrimac* evidently afraid of grounding) were ahead, when their course was suddenly stopped by the strange craft, which seemed to have dropped from the clouds. They thought to overcome her easily, and opened fire confidently: but a few of the heavy shot of the *Monitor*, which battered through and through their iron sides, drove them back in panic behind the gigantic *Merrimac*, against which the *Monitor* advanced in turn. And then commenced the most extraordinary naval contest known to history—the first battle between ironclad steamers ever fought, and one in which all the appliances of modern skill were brought in conflict. The fight lasted for nearly five hours, when the *Yorktown* and *Jamestown* fled up the James River, and the *Merrimac*, disabled, and in a sinking condition, retreated into Norfolk. The *Minnesota*, having grounded, was then got off, and the *Monitor*, a proud proof of the designer's genius and skill, rode undisputed monarch of Hampton waters.



GENERAL VIEW OF FORTS HATTERAS AND CLARK, N. C., CAPTURED ON THE 29TH OF AUGUST, 1861, BY THE FEDERAL NAVAL AND MILITARY FORCES, UNDER COMMAND OF
COMMODORE STRINGHAM AND MAJOR GENERAL BUTLER.

Articles of stipulation were signed on the flagship by Commodore Stringham and General Butler on the part of the United States, and by Commodore Barron, Colonel Martin and Major Andrews on the Confederate side, and the swords of the latter delivered up. The two forts remained in possession of the Federal troops, Fort Hatteras under command of Colonel Weber, and Fort Clark under that of Colonel Hawkins. The enemy's loss in killed was 15, and wounded 42; on the Federal side not a single man was either killed or wounded.



VALLEY OF THE CHICKAHOMINY, LOOKING SOUTHEAST FROM THE VICINITY OF MECHANICSVILLE, THE SCENE OF THE BATTLES BETWEEN THE FEDERAL FORCES COMMANDED BY GENERAL McCLELLAN AND THE CONFEDERATE ARMIES LED BY GENERALS LEE, JACKSON, MAGRUDER AND LONGSTREET.

About two o'clock in the afternoon, June 26th, 1862, the Confederates were seen advancing in large force across the Chickahominy, near the railroad, close to Mechanicsville, where General McCall's division was encamped. Placing their batteries in the rear of the Federals, the Confederates commenced a steady fire. The Federal batteries replied, and very soon the roar of the artillery was deafening. For three hours the fight raged with great fierceness, the enemy attempting a flank movement, which was defeated. Toward six o'clock in the evening General Morell's division arrived on the ground, and marched straight on the enemy, in spite of the shower of shot and shell rained upon them.



CAMP PRINCETON, VA., THE HEADQUARTERS OF GENERAL RUNYON'S NEW JERSEY BRIGADE.

Sketch of the New Jersey Camp at Arlington, Va., designated as Camp Princeton in honor of one of the Revolutionary battle grounds of New Jersey: At the head is a portrait of the brigadier general, Theodore Runyon, of Newark, N. J. At his right stands his aid-de-camp, Captain James B. Mulligan, of Elizabeth, N. J. At the left is a representation of the officers' tents of the Jersey City Zouave Company, acting as guard of honor to General Runyon. Below is a general representation of the camp, taken from the intrenchments constructed by the brigade at the junction of the Alexandria and Columbia Roads.