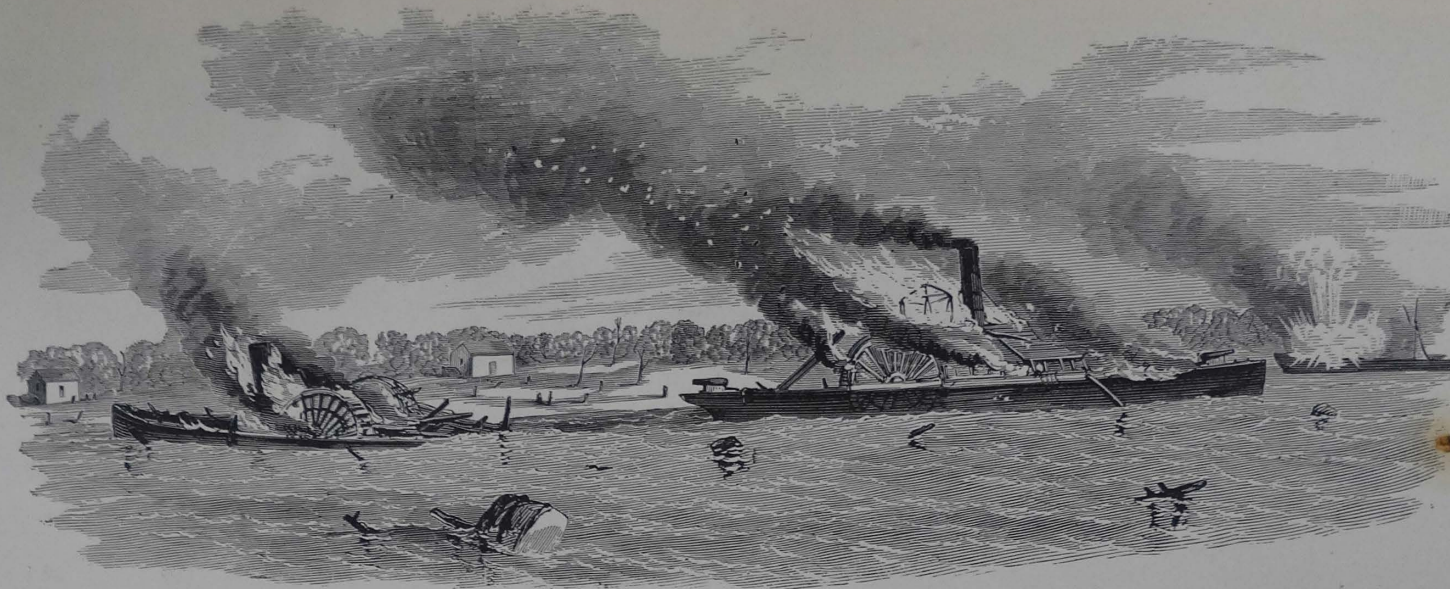




BURNING OF THE WHITE HOUSE—THE FEDERAL TROOPS, BY COMMAND OF GENERAL McCLELLAN, ABANDONING THEIR POSITION AT THE WHITE HOUSE, AND BREAKING UP THE COMMISSARIAT DEPOT ON THE PAMUNKEY RIVER—DEPARTURE OF THE UNION FLOTILLA FOR THE JAMES RIVER, JUNE 26TH, 1862.

The Confederate raid of Stuart's cavalry at Garlick's Landing and Tunstall's Station had struck the occupants of the White House Landing with a deep sense of insecurity; and, consequently, when they received orders on Wednesday, June 25th, to prepare for the hasty removal of all the government stores, they set to work with great activity, and by Thursday the greater portion of the heavy stores were embarked on board the numerous transports lying in the river. Unfortunately, through some accident the White House took fire, and the house of Washington's wife was soon destroyed.



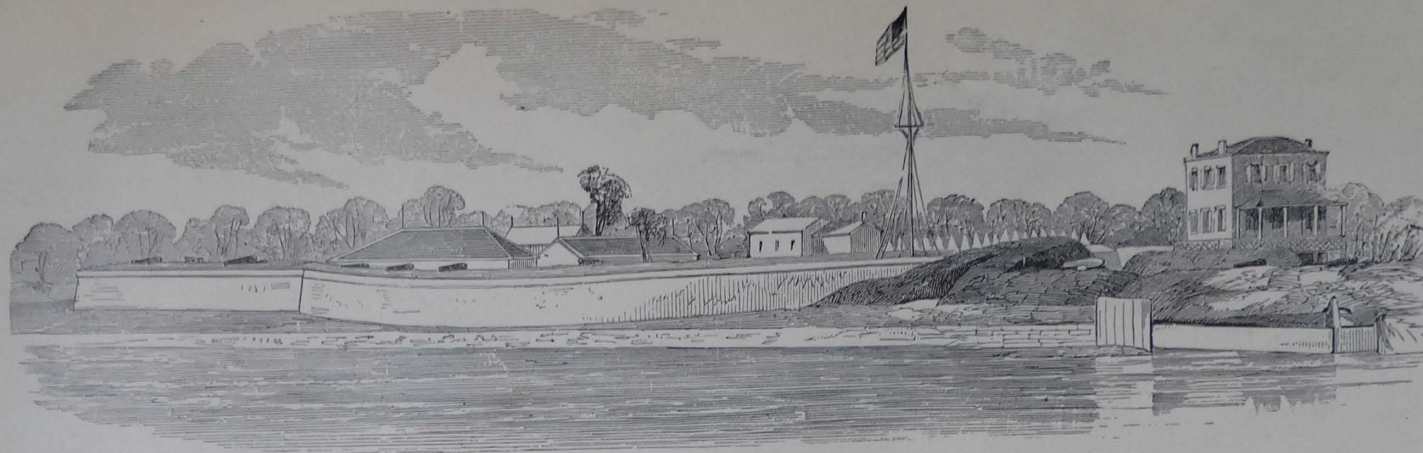
BURNING OF THE CONFEDERATE GUNBOATS, RAMS, ETC., AT NEW ORLEANS AND ALGIERS, ON THE APPROACH OF THE FEDERAL FLEET.

194



CAMP DENNISON, SIXTEEN MILES ABOVE CINCINNATI, ON THE BANKS OF THE MIAMI RIVER, GENERAL COX COMMANDING—THE CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI AND COLUMBUS RAILROAD PASSED DIRECTLY THROUGH THE CAMP GROUNDS.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

This camp, which was organized for a camp of instruction and drill, was situated about sixteen miles above Cincinnati, on a field of seventy-five acres, on the banks of the Miami River, surrounded by high bluffs. The Cleveland, Cincinnati and Columbus Railroad passed directly through the grounds, and this road was guarded for miles by sentries in order to watch bridges, telegraph wires and culverts, as spies were infesting the whole country. There were 18,000 men in camp, including the splendid Kentucky Regiment of Guthrie Grays, and quarters were erected for 20,000 men, who were soon on the ground. The tents were rough-board shanties, but were comfortable, and the officers had marquees erected in the rear of the regimental quarters. This brigade was under the command of General Cox, a West Point officer, and under the immediate supervision of General George B. McClellan. It was in a beautiful location, and the troops were kept under a very strict surveillance, there being but few spectators allowed to visit the ground.



OLD FORT NORFOLK, BUILT BY THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, BUT ALTERED AND STRENGTHENED BY THE CONFEDERATES.



ENGAGEMENT BETWEEN THE FEDERAL TROOPS AND THE CONFEDERATES ON THE VIRGINIA SIDE OF THE POTOMAC, OPPOSITE EDWARD'S FERRY, OCTOBER 22d, 1861—BATTERY OF PARROTT GUNS ON THE MARYLAND SHORE.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST WITH GENERAL BANKS'S COMMAND.

Early in the evening the news of the death of Colonel Baker, and of the presence of an overwhelming Confederate force on the opposite bank, reached Edward's Ferry, and at once orders were given for bringing back to the Maryland shore the troops which had been passed in the scows, etc., during the day. This was effected by the same means, occupying until midnight. At this time word was received at Edward's Ferry that General Banks was approaching with his column to support the movement of the day, and immediately the same troops, which had crossed and recrossed, were again sent across the river in the same scows. Five hundred feet of fortifications were thrown up to support the lodgment, with only a slight brush with a detachment of Confederates, in which General Lander was wounded. During the night, Tuesday, October 22d, the full depressing news of Baker's disaster became known, and the whistle of the Leesburg railway, bringing up Confederate re-enforcements from Manassas, sounded constantly in the ears of the Federals. On Tuesday morning, however, General, McClellan had arrived at Edward's Ferry, and both with reference to further advance or a retreat, as circumstances might justify or require, ordered a bridge of boats to be thrown across the river. He, however, received such intelligence on Wednesday of the number and designs of the Confederates, that he resolved to withdraw the Federal forces from the Virginia side, which was effected silently and safely on the same night. Our engraving illustrates the position of the Federal troops on the Virginia shore, on Tuesday, during the attack in which General Lander was wounded.



ENGAGEMENT AT ROMNEY, VA., TWENTY MILES FROM NEW CREEK, TUESDAY, JUNE 11TH, 1861—THE ELEVENTH INDIANA ZOUAVES CROSSING THE BRIDGE OVER THE POTOMAC, AT DOUBLE QUICK TIME, TO ATTACK THE CONFEDERATE FORCES.

On Tuesday, June 11th, 1861, Colonel Lewis Wallace, in command of the Eleventh Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Zouaves, stationed at Cumberland, Md., received orders to attack the Confederates assembled at Romney, the capital of Hampshire County, Va. He took six hundred men and left the same evening, reaching New Creek Bridge, twenty-eight miles by rail from Cumberland, at eleven o'clock p. m. Colonel Wallace reached the neighborhood of Romney about eight o'clock a. m., and was not surprised to find that the enemy had got the alarm, there having been time enough for horsemen to give warning. Picket guards had been placed on the heights commanding the road, at a distance of about one mile and a half from the town. These fired their pieces at the advance of the Zouaves, and as the fire was promptly and effectually returned, they immediately withdrew. The Zouaves entered Romney at half-past eight o'clock a. m., in time to partake of the breakfast which had been prepared for the "evacuates."



BATTLE OF PEA RIDGE, ARK., FOUGHT MARCH 6TH, 7TH AND 8TH, 1862, BETWEEN THE FEDERAL FORCES, 13,000 STRONG, UNDER GENERALS CURTIS, SIGEL AND ASBOTH, AND THE COMBINED CONFEDERATE ARMY OF THE SOUTHWEST, 25,000 STRONG, UNDER GENERALS VAN DORN, PRICE AND McCULLOCH—TOTAL DEFEAT OF THE CONFEDERATES.

The official report of this battle by General Curtis is as follows: "On Thursday, March 6th, the enemy commenced an attack on my right wing, assailing and following the rear guard of a detachment under General Sigel to my main lines on Sugar Creek Hollow, but ceased firing when he met my re-enforcements about 4 p. m. Early on the 7th I ordered an immediate advance of the cavalry and light artillery, under Colonel Osterhaus, with orders to attack and break what I supposed would be the re-enforced line of the enemy. This movement was in progress when the enemy commenced an attack on my right. The fight continued mainly at these points during the day, the enemy having gained the point held by the command of Colonel Carr at Cross Timber Hollow, but was entirely repulsed, with the fall of the commander, McCulloch. At sunrise on the 8th my right and centre renewed the firing, which was immediately answered by the enemy with renewed energy. I immediately ordered the centre and right wing forward, the right turning the left of the enemy and cross firing on his centre. This final position of the enemy was in the arc of a circle. A charge of infantry extending throughout the whole line completely routed the entire Confederate force, which retired in great confusion, but rather safely, through the deep, impassable defiles of cross timber."



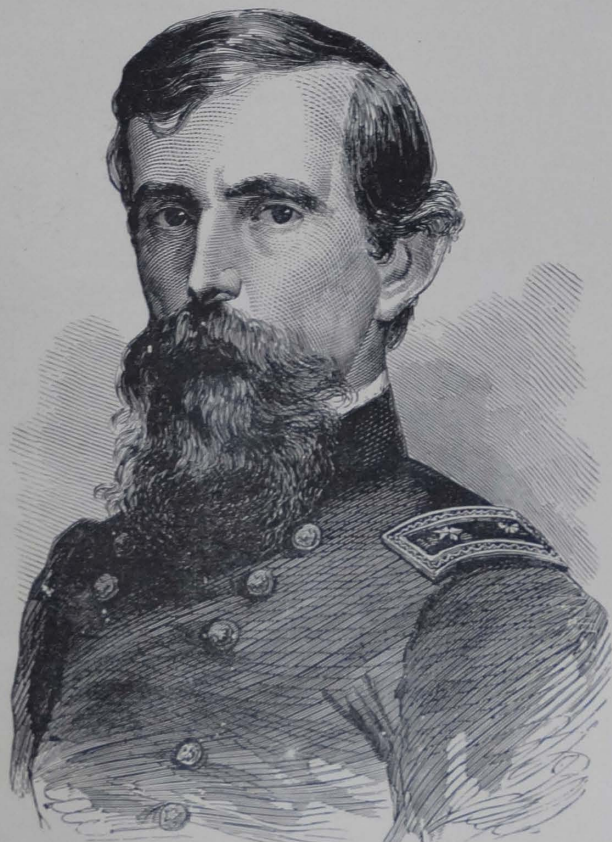
GENERAL EDWARD FERRERO.

General Ferrero was born in Granada, Spain, January 18th, 1831. His parents were Italian, and he was brought to the United States when an infant. At the beginning of the war he was lieutenant colonel of the Eleventh New York Militia Regiment. In 1861 he raised the Fifty-first New York Regiment, called the "Shepard Rifles," and led a brigade in Burnside's expedition to Roanoke Island, where his regiment took the first fortified redoubt captured in the war. He was in the battles of South Mountain and Antietam, and for his bravery in the latter engagement was appointed brigadier general, September 19th, 1862. He served with distinction at Fredericksburg, Vicksburg and the siege of Petersburg. He was brevetted a major general, December 2d, 1864, and mustered out in 1865.



GENERAL MICHAEL CORCORAN.

General Corcoran, born in Carrowkeel, County Sligo, Ireland, September 21st, 1827, died near Fairfax Courthouse, Va., December 23d, 1863. Upon the first call of the President for troops in 1861 Colonel Corcoran led the Sixty-ninth Regiment to the seat of war. It was ordered into Virginia, built Fort Corcoran, on Arlington Heights, and fought with impetuous valor at the battle of Bull Run. The colonel was wounded and taken prisoner. He was offered his liberty on condition of not again taking up arms against the South, but refused to accept on such terms. An exchange being finally effected, August 15th, 1862, he was released, and commissioned brigadier general, dating from July 21st, 1861. He next organized the Corcoran Legion, which took part in the battles of the Nansmond River and Suffolk during April, 1863. General Corcoran was killed by the falling of his horse upon him.



GENERAL LEWIS WALLACE.

General Wallace, born in Brookville, Franklin County, Ind., April 10th, 1827, served in the Mexican War as first lieutenant of Company H, First Indiana Infantry. At the beginning of the Civil War he was appointed adjutant general of Indiana, soon afterward becoming colonel of the Eleventh Indiana Volunteers, with which he served in Western Virginia. He became brigadier general of volunteers, September 3d, 1861; led a division at the capture of Fort Donelson, and displayed such ability that his commission of major general of volunteers followed on March 2d, 1862. In 1863 he prepared the defenses of Cincinnati, and was subsequently assigned to the command of the Eighth Army Corps. With 5,800 men he intercepted the march of General Early, with 28,000 men, on Washington, D. C.; and on July 9th, 1864, he fought the battle of the Monocacy. General Wallace was mustered out of the volunteer service in 1865.



GENERAL GEORGE SYKES.

General Sykes, born in Dover, Del., October 9th, 1822, died in Brownsville, Texas, February 9th, 1880, was graduated from the United States Military Academy in 1842, and assigned to the Third Infantry; served in the Florida and Mexican Wars, and was brevetted captain for gallantry at Contreras, Churubusco and the capture of the city of Mexico. He became major of the Fourteenth Infantry, May 14th, 1861; was at the battle of Bull Run, and then commanded the regular infantry at Washington till March, 1862. He took part in the Peninsula campaign, receiving the brevet of colonel for gallantry at Gaines's Mill and in the succeeding operations of the Army of the Potomac. At the close of the war he was brevetted major general for gallant services in the field.



THE MILITARY AUTHORITIES AT WASHINGTON, D. C., EXAMINING PASSES IN 1861.

This scene was of frequent occurrence. A gallant volunteer wishes to take a short furlough in order to show his *fiancée* the wonders of the capital city. The provost marshal is scrutinizing the document with considerable interest, as though he has some latent doubts of its genuineness.



TAKING AWAY THE COLORS OF THE SEVENTY-NINTH NEW YORK REGIMENT FOR INSUBORDINATION AND MUTINY, WASHINGTON, D. C., AUGUST 14TH, 1861.

The scene during the reading of the order of General McClellan was exceedingly impressive. The sun was just going down, and in the hazy mountain twilight the features and forms of officers and men could scarcely be distinguished. Immediately behind his aid was General Porter, firm and self-possessed. Colonel Stevens was in front of the regiment, endeavoring to quiet his rather nervous horse. In the rear of the regulars, and a little distance apart, General Sickles sat carelessly on horseback, coolly smoking a cigar and conversing with some friends. At one time during the reading a murmur passed through the lines of the mutineers; and when the portion of the order directing the regiment to surrender its colors was read a private in one of the rear lines cried out, in broad Scotch tones, "Let's keep the colors, boys!" No response was made by the remainder of the regiment. Major Sykes at once rode up the line to where the voice was heard. It would have been more than the soldier's life was worth had he been discovered at the moment in pistol range by any of the officers.



BATTLE OF MILL SPRING, ON THE CUMBERLAND RIVER, NEAR JAMESTOWN, BETWEEN A CONFEDERATE FORCE, 8,000 STRONG, UNDER GENERAL ZOLLICOFFER, AND THE FEDERAL TROOPS, 4,000 STRONG, COMMANDED BY GENERAL THOMAS, FOUGHT SUNDAY, JANUARY 19th, 1862—FLIGHT OF THE CONFEDERATE ARMY.

One of the most dashing, desperate and decisive battles of the war took place on Sunday, January 19th, 1862, when a Confederate army of 8,000 men, led by Generals Zollicoffer and Crittenden, were totally routed by General Thomas, at the head of about 4,000 Federal troops. The cannonading began at four o'clock in the morning, and the engagement soon became general. Zollicoffer found, however, that instead of surprising General Thomas, that able and vigilant officer was ready for him. The Confederates fought gallantly throughout that dismal Sabbath day, and owing to their decided superiority in numbers the result was doubtful till near the conclusion of the conflict. The death of Colonel Peyton, who fell gallantly at the head of his regiment, had materially damped the spirits of the Confederates, but the fall of the commander, Zollicoffer, about ten minutes past three in the afternoon, completed their rout. At that hour, as the Fourth Kentucky Regiment was deploying on the flank of the Confederate army, Zollicoffer, attended by several of his aids, mistook his way in the underwood, and suddenly emerged before Colonel Fry, who was also with several officers. At first they mistook each other for friends, but upon the mistake being discovered one of the Confederate officers fired at Fry and shot his horse. Almost at the same instant Colonel Fry drew his revolver and shot General Zollicoffer through the heart. His aids, seeing their commander slain, deserted the body, which was taken charge of by the Federal troops, and carried to Somerset. The news spread like wildfire through the Confederate army, which fled with precipitation, and at half-past three not a Confederate stood his ground.



SCENE IN CAMP LIFE—COMPANY MESS OF THE THIRTEENTH ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS IN THEIR CAMP BEFORE CORINTH, MISS.



FORT BUILT AROUND THE OFFICER'S QUARTERS OF THE FIRST MINNESOTA REGIMENT, COLONEL SULLY, NEAR FAIR OAKS, VA.

The peculiarities of the States and nationalities as were represented in the Federal Army developed themselves in a variety of ways. At Fortress Monroe the German regiments erected bowers in which they quaffed their lager and smoked, while their regimental bands played airs which led them back by the ear to Das Vaterland; and the Garibaldi Guard made their tents as much like Swiss cottages as possible. The First Minnesota Regiment, Colonel A. Sully, little dreaming how soon they would have to abandon their handiwork to the enemy, erected a fort around the commodious farm house near Fair Oaks, which, after the battle of Seven Pines, May 31st, 1862, had been given to their captains and lieutenants for their quarters. The appearance was so strange that an officer of General McClellan's staff made a sketch and sent it to us.



BATTLE OF CHARLES CITY ROAD—CHARGE OF THE JERSEY BRIGADE—THE FIRST NEW JERSEY BRIGADE, GENERAL TAYLER, DETACHING ITSELF FROM GENERAL SLOCUM'S DIVISION AND RUSHING TO THE SUPPORT OF GENERAL KEARNY'S DIVISION, WHICH HAD BEEN DRIVEN BACK, THUS TURNING THE FORTUNES OF THE DAY, JUNE 30TH, 1862, SIX O'CLOCK P. M.

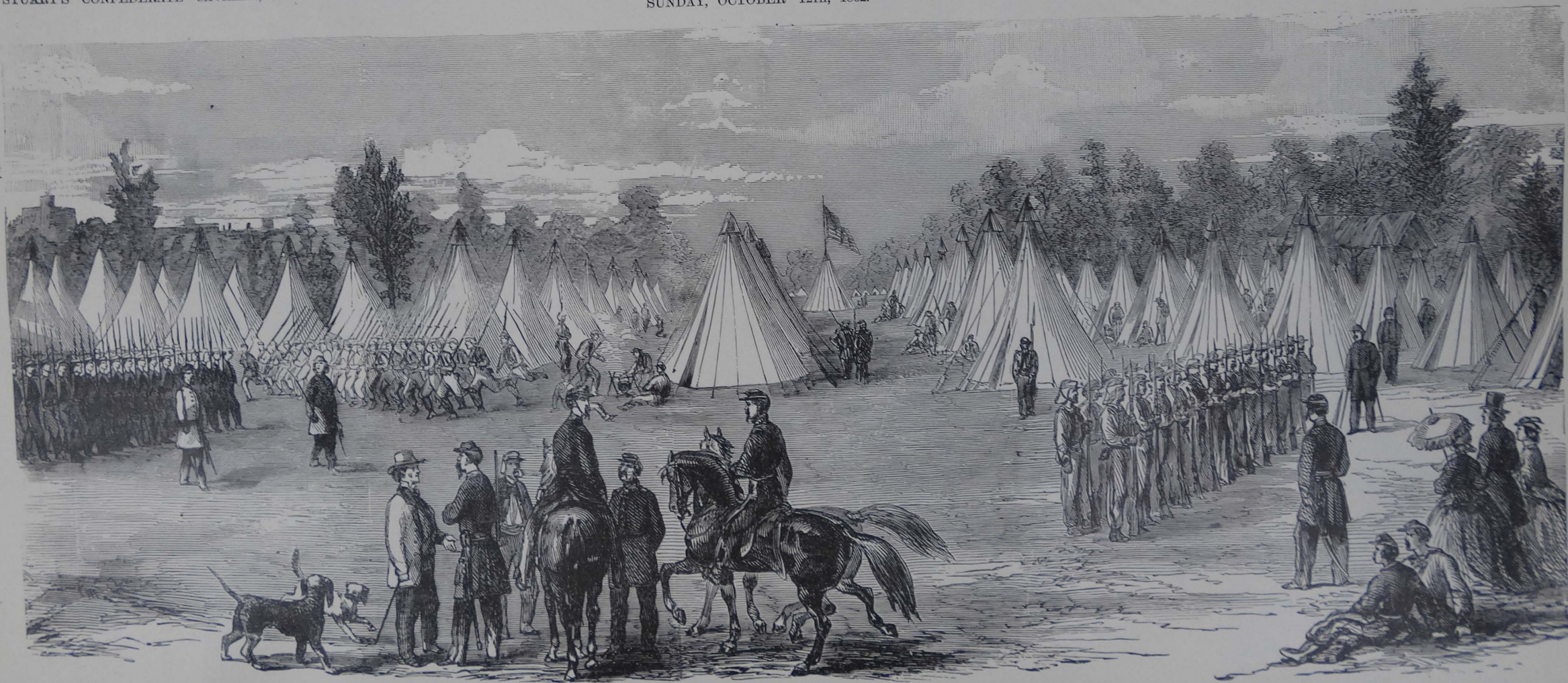


COLONEL PILSON'S BATTERY SHELLING THE REAR GUARD OF THE CONFEDERATE GENERAL JACKSON'S ARMY, AT THE CROSSING OF THE SHENANDOAH RIVER, TUESDAY, JUNE 3d, 1862.

As soon as Colonel Pilson could bring up his guns they were unlimbered on either side of the road and opened on the Confederate batteries. Beyond the river stretched a broad plain, the further end of which sloped gradually up into an irregular eminence, along which the enemy had placed its artillery on its further side, and in the neighboring woods its troops were quietly encamped, out of range, and with the Shenandoah River in their rear were safe for the night, as they supposed. It was soon found that the distance was too great for the guns. Colonel Albert, chief of staff, was in advance, and reconnoitring the position, with a soldier's eye saw that the river bent suddenly half a mile beyond the bridge, and sent Schirmer's battery to a hill on this side, which flanked the Confederate camp, and at once forced them to withdraw to a more secure position.



STUART'S CONFEDERATE CAVALRY, AFTER THEIR SUCCESSFUL RAID INTO PENNSYLVANIA, ESCAPING WITH THEIR STOLEN HORSES INTO VIRGINIA BY THE LOWER FORDS OF THE POTOMAC. SUNDAY, OCTOBER 12TH, 1862.



ENCAMPMENT OF COLONEL ELLSWORTH'S NEW YORK FIRE ZOUAVES, ON THE HEIGHTS OPPOSITE THE NAVY YARD, WASHINGTON, D. C.—FROM A SKETCH BY W. W. McCATHRAN.

This famous body of fiery and active soldiers at length got free from the trammels and confinement of their city quarters, a change which was both pleasant and beneficial to them. They were encamped on the heights opposite the Navy Yard, Washington, D. C., and, as our sketch will show, were most comfortably situated. Colonel Ellsworth was indefatigable in drilling his regiment, and his men most willingly seconded his efforts by close attention to duty and alacrity in the performance of all the details of camp life. The Zouaves proved to be one of the most effective regiments in the field; they rendered efficient service in building breastworks on the outskirts of Alexandria, thereby preventing the possibility of a surprise from the enemy, and distinguished themselves at the Battle of Bull Run in their successful assault on a Confederate battery at the point of the bayonet.



ADVANCE OF THE FEDERAL TROOPS, NEAR HOWARD'S BRIDGE AND MILL, FOUR MILES FROM BIG BETHEL, ON THE ROAD TO YORKTOWN.



VIEW OF GRAFTON, WESTERN VIRGINIA, OCCUPIED BY THE FEDERAL TROOPS, UNDER THE COMMAND OF GENERAL McCLELLAN, IN 1861. SKETCHED BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST ACCOMPANYING GENERAL McCLELLAN'S COMMAND.

This beautiful little town is situated on the banks of the Monongahela, and is the junction of the Northwestern Virginia Railroad. It is ninety-six miles below Wheeling, one hundred and ninety from Pittsburg, and two hundred and seventy-nine miles from Baltimore. Its principal hotel was the Grafton House, owned by the railroad company, and conducted on very liberal principles. The town was occupied by the Federal troops in 1861, and was a position of considerable importance. The beauty of its situation can be readily seen from our sketch. It is one hundred and ninety-eight miles from Harper's Ferry, and two hundred and one from Cumberland.



BATTLE AT WILLIS CHURCH, MONDAY, JUNE 30TH, 1862—THE FEDERAL FORCES, UNDER GENERAL HEINTZELMAN, ENGAGED WITH THE ENEMY.

This desperate battle between the Confederates on one hand and the divisions of General Heintzelman and Franklin on the other was fought on the morning of Monday, June 30th, 1862, at Willis Church, a place midway between the White Oak Swamp Bridge and Turkey Bend, where, later in the day, another fierce fight raged, the week of combat being closed next day by the deadly but drawn battle of Malvern Hill. Our sketch represents the position of part of the Federal army at ten o'clock in the morning, just as the battle was commencing. The baggage train is in the foreground, and the enemy is advancing upon the Federal lines, and covering the advance with a heavy shower of shells. Willis Church is on the left of the illustration, being what most of the Southern places of worship were, mere wooden barns.



BATTLE OF GAINES'S MILL, FRIDAY, JUNE 27TH, 1862.

At eleven o'clock each division, brigade, regiment and gun was in place. Some were in the broad, open field and others under the cover of the woods. The day was intensely warm, and many of the men, worn out with their previous day's fighting, lack of sleep and toilsome march, had already thrown themselves upon the ground and were indulging in a short slumber, when a sharp volley and then the roar of artillery announced that the Confederates had opened the fight. Their shells burst in front of the farmhouse which General Morell had made his headquarters. The Federal batteries, after some little delay, replied, and for an hour this artillery duel and shelling the woods continued. It was not till near three o'clock in the afternoon that the engagement became general, and then the battle raged for four hours with unexampled fury. As though by common consent, there was a pause now; but it did not last long, for the enemy had evidently received large re-enforcements, as the whole Federal line was attacked with a vigor which showed that those who made it were fresh men. To prevent defeat, General Porter sent for re-enforcements, for under the additional pressure the Federal troops were giving way. Fortunately, General Slocum's division came to the rescue, and with it Generals Palmer, French and Meagher with their brigades and two bodies of cavalry. This changed the character of the struggle. Meagher's gallant fellows, coats off and sleeves rolled up, charged the enemy and drove them back. General Palmer's men and Duryee's Zouaves also went in with valor, and finally the Confederates rolled back like a retreating wave. This was the close of the day's fight. Toward the end the Federals had fifty-four regiments on the field, numbering about 36,000 men.



SHATTERED APPEARANCE OF A 9-INCH DAHLGREN GUN IN THE PRINCIPAL CASEMATE OF FORT HINDMAN. ARKANSAS POST



THE BOUQUET BATTERY, COMMANDING THE VIADUCT OVER THE PATAPSCO RIVER, ON THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD, NEAR THE RELAY HOUSE, IN 1861.

The Relay House was a small railroad station about seven miles from Baltimore, on the Northern Central Railroad. It was of small population and trade, but its position elevated it into considerable importance. Immediately after the troubles in Baltimore this position was seized upon, and General Butler made it his headquarters, and by so doing not only held the control of the railroad to Harper's Ferry and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and Patapsco River, but threatened the city of Baltimore with a strong military force. The Relay House was romantically situated in a country of exquisite natural beauty. Our sketch shows the battery stationed to command the viaduct, with the Relay House in the distance.



HEROIC CONDUCT OF LIEUTENANT COLONEL MORRISON. SEVENTY-NINTH NEW YORK HIGHLANDERS, ON THE PARAPET OF THE TOWER BATTERY, JAMES ISLAND, S. C.



A SUTLER'S STORE, HARPER'S FERRY, VA.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST WITH GENERAL GEARY'S DIVISION IN 1862.

The sutler's store at Harper's Ferry represents one of those apparently inevitable evils which attend even the best-arranged armies. The negligence and delay of the government in settling with the troops rendered the sutler's a necessary evil, which a more regular course would have obviated. As a study of human life, a sutler's store is full of the most sorrowful reflections, and demands the most earnest care of the superior officers. A little pure stimulant, when administered with the rations, is capable of warding off many ills which flesh is heir to, more especially when under the prostration of fatigue or privation.



OCCUPATION OF NORFOLK, VA., BY THE FEDERAL TROOPS—VIEW OF THE CITY—FEDERAL VESSELS AT ANCHOR.



PANORAMIC VIEW OF THE FEDERAL FLEET PASSING THE FORTS OF THE MISSISSIPPI, ON ITS WAY TO NEW ORLEANS, LA., APRIL 19TH, 1862.
 SKETCHED BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, WILLIAM WAND, FROM THE FORETOP OF THE U. S. WAR STEAMER "MISSISSIPPI."

The bombardment of the forts lasted six days, commencing on Friday, April 18th, and practically closing on the 24th, when Flag Officer Farragut passed up with his fleet, Captain Bailey, in the *Cayuga*, leading. First Division—Captain Bailey commanding: *Cayuga*, *Pensacola*, *Mississippi*, *Oneida*, *Varuna*, *Katahdin*, *Kineo*, *Wissahickon*, *Portsmouth*, towed by *J. P. Jackson*. Second Division—Flag Officer Farragut commanding: *Hartford*, *Brooklyn*, *Richmond*. Third Division—Captain Bell, commanding: *Scioto*, *Iroquois*, *Pinola*, *Itasca*, *Winona*, *Kennebec*. On Friday, April 25th, at twenty-two minutes past one, this magnificent fleet brought up before the renowned city of New Orleans in battle array. A flag of truce was immediately dispatched by Flag Officer Farragut, demanding an immediate and unconditional surrender.



RECONNOISSANCE OF THE CONFEDERATE POSITION AT STRASBURG, VA., BY A DETACHMENT OF CAVALRY UNDER GENERAL BAYARD, PREVIOUS TO ITS OCCUPATION BY GENERAL FREMONT.



REBUILDING OF THE RAILROAD BRIDGE OVER THE RAPPAHANNOCK TO FREDERICKSBURG, BURNT BY THE CONFEDERATES IN THEIR RETREAT FROM FALMOUTH, APRIL 19th, 1862.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, EDWIN FORBES.

On April 17th, 1862, General McDowell, with his division of the Federal army, arrived on the banks of the Rappahannock, the Confederates retreating and burning the bridge which connected Falmouth with Fredericksburg. The city capitulated the next day. Our artist wrote: "I send you a sketch of the rebuilding of the railroad bridge across the Rappahannock. The rapidity with which our Northern men rebuilt the burnt bridge, and the strength and excellence of the work, caused the astonishment of the inhabitants of the city. The supports are made of pine logs cut from the adjacent forest, and the time occupied in putting the structure over was about six days."



THE DEPARTURE OF COLONEL ELLSWORTH'S ZOUAVES FROM NEW YORK, ESCORTED BY THE FIRE DEPARTMENT—THE REGIMENT AND ESCORT PASSING THE CORNER OF BROADWAY AND CANAL STREET, APRIL 29TH, 1861.

The Fire Zouaves, under command of Colonel Ellsworth, mustering over eleven hundred strong, embarked on board the *Baltic*, on Monday, April 29th, 1861, amid a most enthusiastic ovation. Chosen from so popular a corps as the firemen of New York, they could not fail to arouse public sympathy to a large extent. As it was generally known that three separate stands of colors would be presented to them—one at their barracks, another by Mrs. Astor, and the third at the Astor House by Mr. Stetson—an immense crowd attended every movement of this gallant regiment. The first flag was presented by Mr. Wickham, on behalf of the Fire Department and Common Council. The Hon. J. A. Dix then, in behalf of Mrs. Augusta Astor, presented them with another stand of colors, with a very handsome letter from the fair donor. The regiment then marched through Bond Street, the Bowery and Chatham Street to the Astor House, where Mr. Stetson presented them with a third flag in the name of the ladies of the house. After a short soldierly response from the colonel, the regiment with their noble escort, marched to the foot of Canal Street, where they embarked on board the *Baltic*, which steamed down the river on her way to Annapolis.



SUCCESSFUL RETREAT OF THE FEDERAL TROOPS FROM THE VIRGINIA SHORE ACROSS A CANAL-BOAT BRIDGE AT EDWARD'S FERRY, ON THE NIGHT OF OCTOBER 23d, 1861.

Of the 1,900 Federals who crossed the river in the morning but a sad remnant reached the island and opposite shore on that awful night. Upward of 500 were taken prisoners; more than 100 were drowned; nearly the same number were killed on the field or shot in the retreat, and upward of 200 were wounded. We shrink from detailing all the incidents of horror which marked this most disastrous action and retreat. It was a fearful blunder from beginning to end. Our illustration represents the successful retreat to the Maryland shore on the night of Wednesday, October 23d, by moonlight, during a high, cold windstorm.



GENERAL GEORGE CROOK.

General Crook, born near Dayton, O., September 8th, 1828, died in Chicago, Ill., March 21st, 1890, was graduated at the United States Military Academy in 1852, and was on duty with the Fourth Infantry in California in 1852-'61. He had risen to a captaincy, when, at the beginning of the Civil War, he returned to the East and became colonel of the Thirty-sixth Ohio Infantry. He afterward served in the Western Virginia campaign, in command of the Third Provisional Brigade, from May 1st to August 15th, 1862, and was wounded in the action at Lewisburg. He served in Tennessee in 1863, and on July 1st he was transferred to the command of the Second Cavalry Division. After various actions, ending in the battle of Chickamauga, he pursued Wheeler's Confederate cavalry and defeated it. He entered upon the command of the Kanawha District, in Western Virginia, in February, 1864; made constant raids and was in numerous actions. He took part in Sheridan's Shenandoah campaign, and received the brevet of brigadier general and major general in the United States Army, March 13th, 1865. General Crook had command of the cavalry of the Army of the Potomac from March 26th to April 9th, during which time he was engaged at Dinwiddie Courthouse, Sailor's Creek and Farmville, till the surrender at Appomattox.



GENERAL BENJAMIN F. BUTLER.

General Butler was born in Deerfield, N. H., November 6th, 1818. At the time of President Lincoln's call for troops in April, 1861, he held the commission of brigadier general of militia. On the 17th of that month he marched to Annapolis with the Eighth Massachusetts Regiment, and was placed in command of the District of Annapolis, in which the city of Baltimore was included. On May 13th, 1861, he entered Baltimore at the head of 900 men, occupied the city without opposition, and on May 16th was made a major general and assigned to the command of Fortress Monroe and the Department of Eastern Virginia. In August he captured Forts Hatteras and Clark. He then returned to Massachusetts to recruit an expedition for the Gulf of Mexico and the Mississippi. On March 23d, 1862, the expedition reached Ship Island, and on April 17th went up the Mississippi. The fleet under Farragut having passed the forts, April 24th, and virtually captured New Orleans, General Butler took possession of the city on May 1st. Near the close of 1863 he was placed in command of the Army of the James. In December, 1864, he conducted an ineffectual expedition against Fort Fisher, and soon afterward was removed from command by General Grant. He died in Washington, D. C., January 11th, 1893.



GENERAL RICHARD J. OGLESBY.

General Oglesby, born in Oldham County, Ky., July 25th, 1824, served in the Mexican War; was present at the siege of Vera Cruz and the battle of Cerro Gordo. In 1860 he was elected to the State Senate, but resigned to accept the colonelcy of the Eighth Illinois Volunteers. He commanded a brigade at the capture of Fort Henry and Fort Donelson, and was promoted, for gallantry, brigadier general of volunteers, March 21st, 1862. He added to his reputation at Corinth, where he was severely wounded and disabled from duty until April, 1863. In the meantime he had been made major general of volunteers, and assigned to the command of the Sixteenth Army Corps. This commission he resigned in May, 1864.



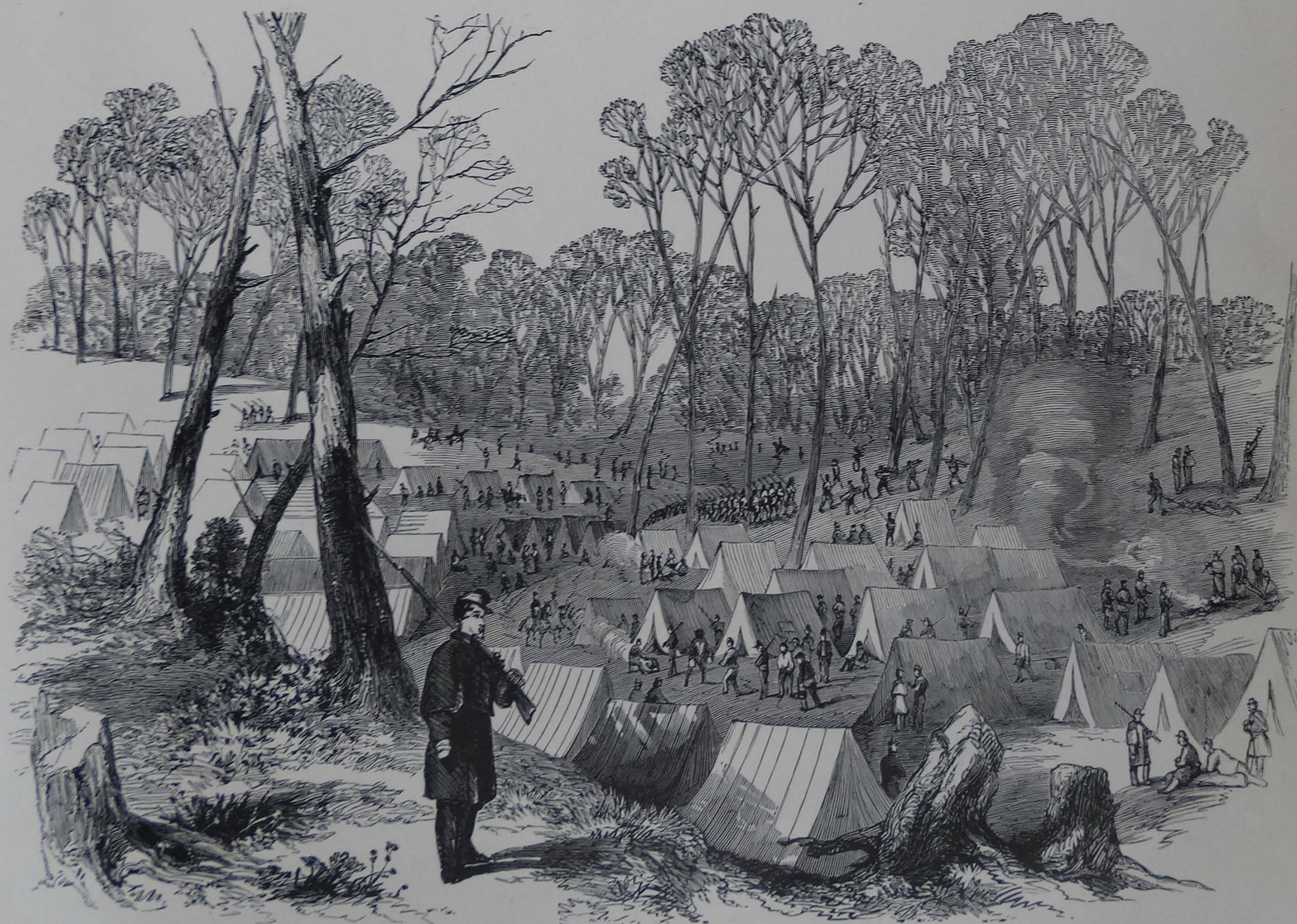
GENERAL JOSEPH G. TOTTEN.

General Totten, born in New Haven, Conn., August 23d, 1788, died in Washington, D. C., April 23d, 1864, was graduated from the United States Military Academy in 1805, and promoted second lieutenant in the corps of engineers. After the beginning of the Civil War he had charge of the engineer bureau in Washington. When the corps of engineers and that of topographical engineers were consolidated, in 1863, he was made brigadier general on March 3d; and for his long, faithful and eminent services was brevetted major general, April 21st, 1864.



IN THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY—GENERAL FREMONT'S DIVISION MARCHING THROUGH THE WOODS TO ATTACK THE CONFEDERATES

This exciting pursuit commenced on Saturday, May 31st, 1862, when the first collision occurred between the hostile armies in the lower valley, near Strasburg, to which place Jackson had fallen back from the Potomac upon hearing that Fremont was on the march to intercept him. In this retreat the indomitable and daring Ashby, the "Murat of the Confederates," occupied the post of danger, dashing against the Federal troops whenever they pressed the retreating enemy too closely. At ten o'clock on the 31st the First Jersey Cavalry, led by the gallant Wyndham, and Ashby's men had a desperate skirmish, in which the Confederates were driven back with some loss. Jackson rested his Confederate troops in Strasburg this night, and next morning resumed his retreat, when the Ashby cavalry and the First Jersey had another and heavier conflict, in which artillery was used. That night the enemy occupied Woodstock, having made fourteen miles in their retreat this day. So close was the Federal advance on the Confederates that General Bayard's cavalry, when they entered Strasburg, captured the Confederate provost marshal and two hundred men. At the village of Edinburgh, five miles from Woodstock, the Confederate General Ashby, by Jackson's orders, after seeing the rear guard safely across the bridge over Stony Creek, fired the wooden structure, and it was soon enveloped in flames.



CAMP OF THE NINTH MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENT IN THE WOODS, ONE MILE FROM THE CONFEDERATE FORTIFICATIONS, YORK-TOWN, VA., APRIL 10TH, 1862.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, E. S. HALL.

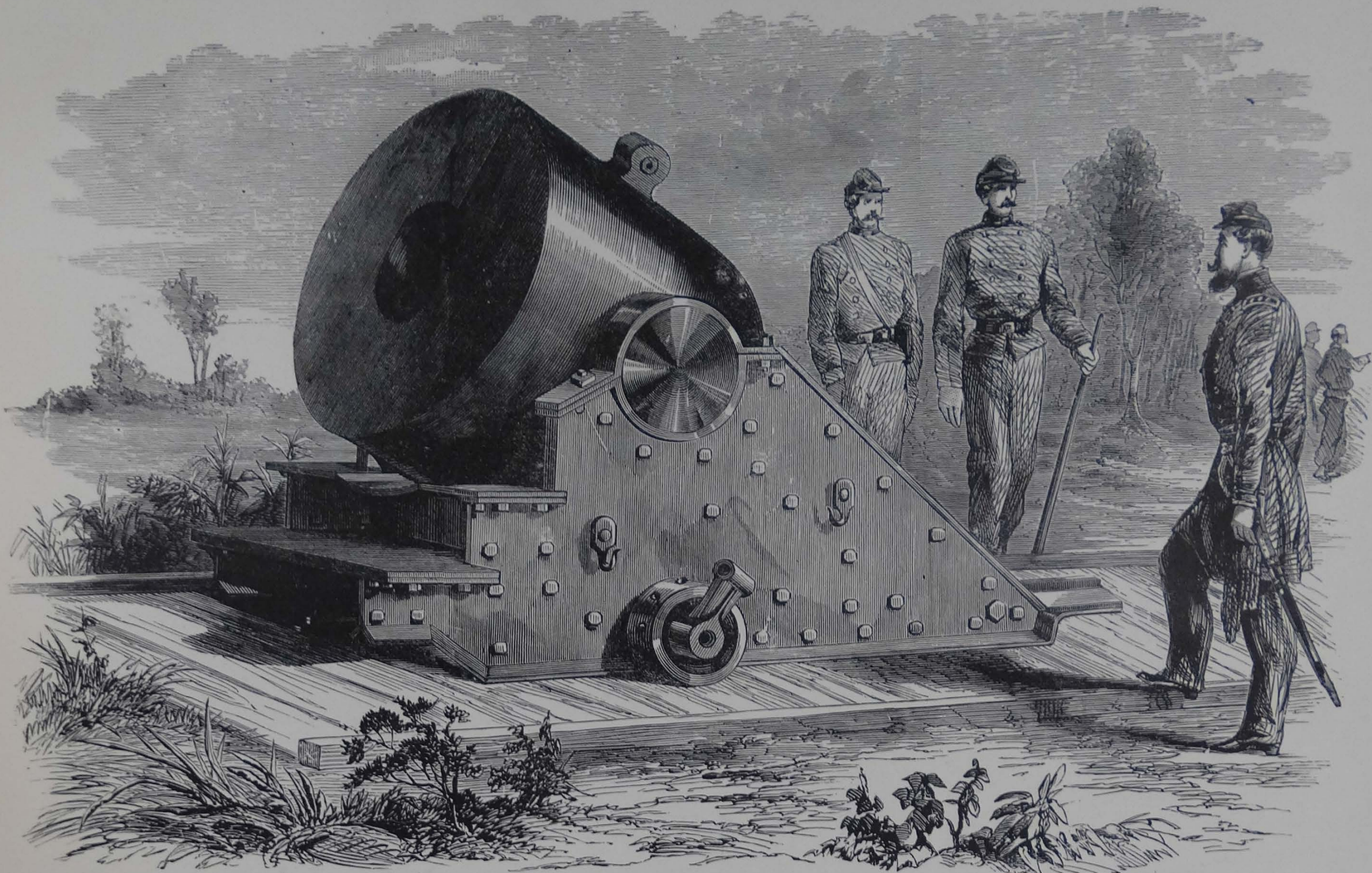
On the 5th of April, 1862, the Federal advance neared the centre of the Confederate position, and found that its fortifications commanded the approach to Yorktown. It was here that Captain Martin's Massachusetts battery opened upon the enemy's forts (see page 171), and made several splendid shots. The Confederates returned the fire, killing a Federal gunner; a second shot wounded another, and a third killed one and wounded two more. The excellence of this practice immediately convinced Captain Martin that he had unfortunately placed his battery in front of a Confederate target. He consequently withdrew to the camp in the woods. The scene our artist has sketched is about one mile from Yorktown, and is in that part of the peninsula where it is only eight miles from river to river.



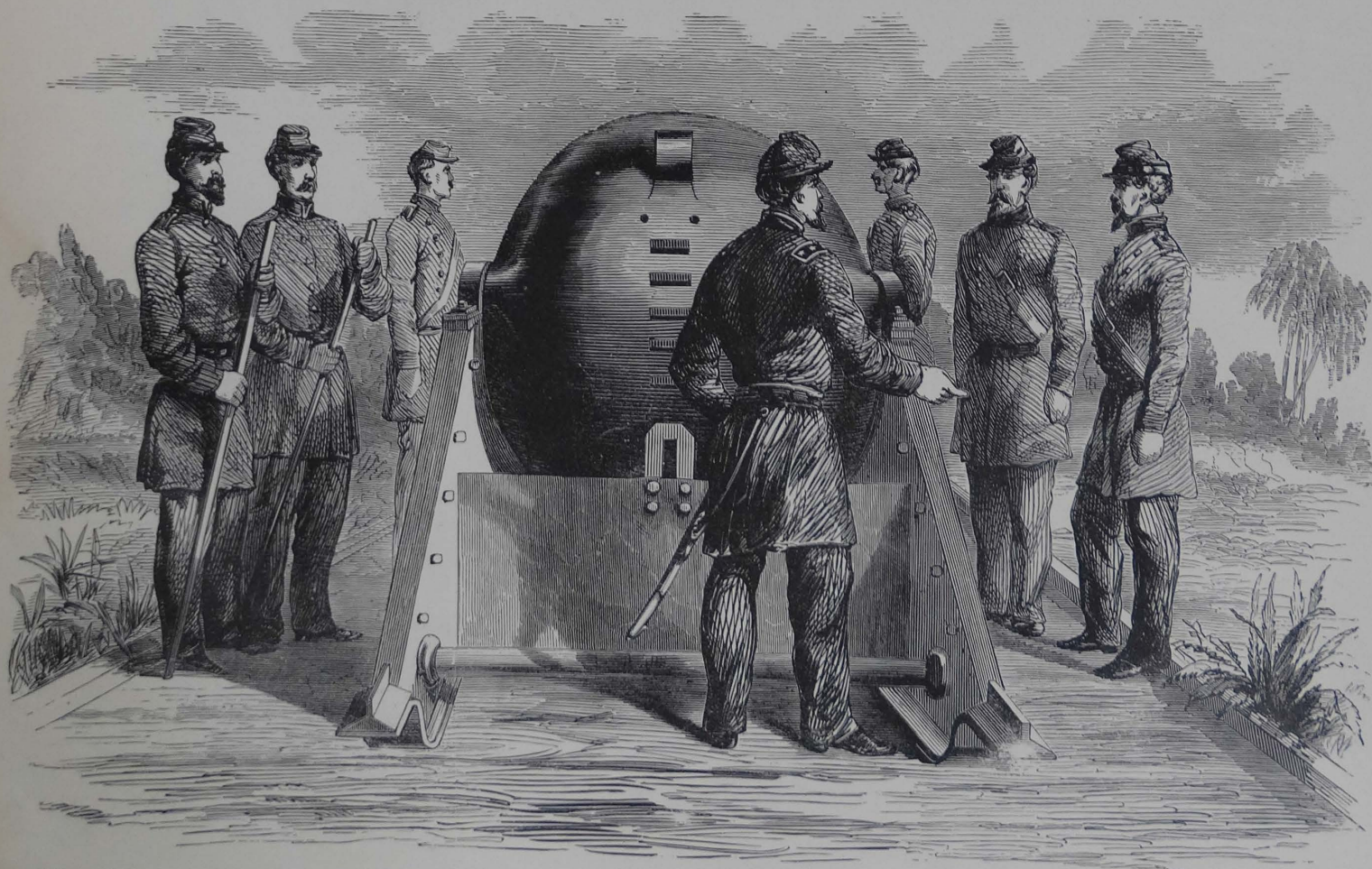
ADVANCE OF FEDERAL TROOPS ON CORINTH—THE CARIVAL OF MUD—SCENE AT LICK CREEK BOTTOM, BETWEEN PITTSBURG LANDING AND MONTEREY, FOUR MILES FROM CORINTH, MAY 5TH, 1862—GENERAL HURLBUT'S DIVISION FORCING THEIR WAY THROUGH THE MUD.

FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, HENRI LOVIE.

Our illustration cannot fail to fasten the grand fact of mud firmly on the reader's mind. Our special artist, Mr. Lovie, carefully made the sketch on the spot at Lick Creek Bottom, when General Hurlbut's division of Halleck's grand army was advancing from Pittsburg Landing to Monterey. In his letter he said: "Lick Creek Bottom is part of the road between Pittsburg Landing and Monterey. The hills on both sides are clayey ground, and the creek rises rapidly after every rain. On Monday, May 5th, an attempt was made to pull through the cannon and wagon train, but the mud was too deep, and the result was that in a few hours the bottom was filled with wagons and mules, hopelessly mired, and waiting for dry weather to be dug out. A moment's reflection will enable you to get a faint idea of the enormous task before us. The bottom land is very deep and rich, and only those who have tested the adherent and adhering qualities of this soil can appreciate its glorious consistency and persistency thoroughly. I have had considerable experiences of mud, but, in all my rides, or, rather, wallowings, I have seldom experienced such difficulty in getting my horse along, and I only succeeded by driving my spurs so vehemently into his poor sides, that he made those desperate plunges which carried us through."



MORTAR PRACTICE—13-INCH SHELL MORTAR, AS USED BY THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT—WEIGHT OF MORTAR 17,000 POUNDS.



MORTAR PRACTICE—REAR VIEW OF 13 INCH MORTAR, WITH ITS USUAL COMPLEMENT OF SEVEN GUNNERS.

The mortar is one of the most ancient forms of cannon, being used as early as 1495 by Charles VIII. at the siege of Naples. In 1478 the first attempt was made to project hollow shot filled with powder; but owing to their clumsy make the accidents were so frequent as to cause their discontinuance. In 1634 a French mechanic overcame the difficulty, and mortars were revived in the French service. Our illustrations represent a 13-inch mortar, the largest in general practice, weight 17,000 pounds, exclusive of the carriage. The number of men required to work one of these guns is seven, for all of whom there is distinct and adequate occupation. Mortars are not used in hand-to-hand encounters, their value consisting in pitching shells into camps and towns, or shelling fortifications erected on elevations, against which cannons are of no avail.



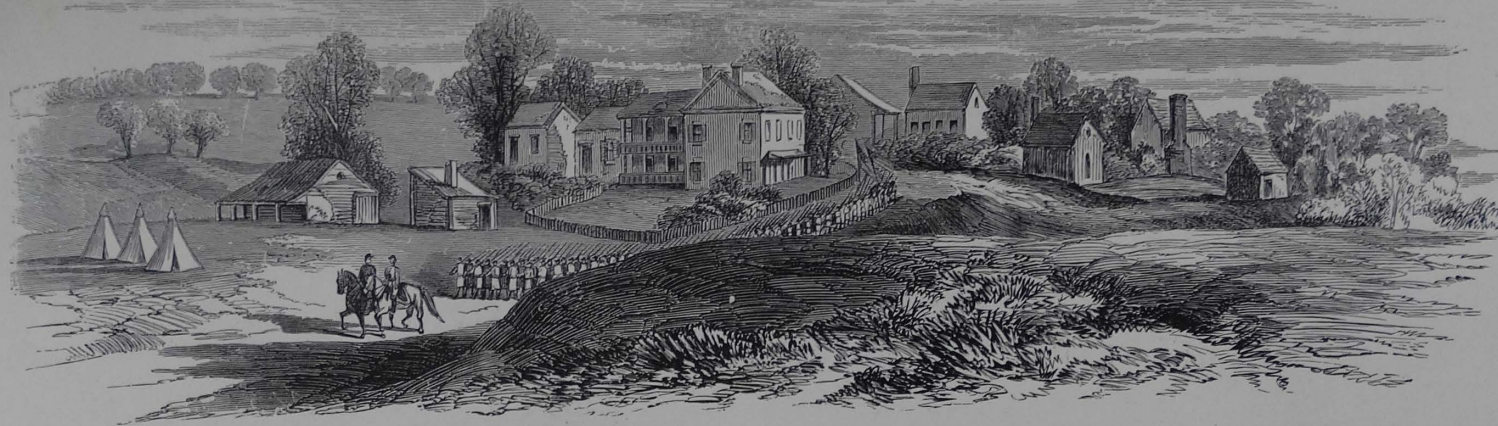
THE VICTORY AT BLUE RIDGE PASS, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 14TH, 1862—INFANTRY CHARGE, AND ROUT OF THE CONFEDERATES.

On Sunday, September 14th, 1862, having previously evacuated Frederick City, the rear of the Confederate army had reached the Blue Ridge Pass, on the line of the Federal road leading from Frederick City to Hagerstown and the fords of the Upper Potomac. Here it was overtaken by the Federal advance under Generals Hooker and Reno. The position was a strong one, and strongly guarded, but was carried after a severe action by the Federal forces, the Confederates falling back in disorder. In this engagement General Reno was killed on the Federal side, and General Garland on that of the Confederates.



A STREET IN HARPER'S FERRY, VA., DURING THE PASSAGE OF THE POTOMAC BY THE FEDERAL TROOPS FROM MARYLAND, OCTOBER 24TH, 1862.

We give a specimen of the grotesque in war. Experience proves that where there is much excitement there is always a rollicking gayety in proportion to the excitement. The terrible stimulus of war constantly produced scenes which almost approached those of a carnival. Among the younger of the Federal soldiers this was very apparent, more especially among some of the zouave regiments.



IN THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY—MOUNT JACKSON, THE HEADQUARTERS OF GENERAL FREMONT IN HIS ADVANCE TO HARRISONBURG.

220



EXPEDITION TO PORT ROYAL.—GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS ERECTED ON HILTON HEAD, S. C., BY THE FEDERAL FORCES UNDER GENERAL SHERMAN, 1861-2.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST WITH GENERAL SHERMAN'S COMMAND.

Our illustration of the Government buildings erected on Hilton Head, S. C., embrace the following points of interest: Signal Station for telegraphing to Beaufort, Bay Point, etc.; post office, formerly old Confederate barn; Captain Hascell's office and storehouses; old Confederate building; storehouse for ammunition; unfinished dwelling; boxes filled with shot and shell; heavy shot; temporary wharf; siege gun-carriages; building permanent wharf; heavy columbiads; armories department, and part of the stone fleet. This sketch cannot fail to be generally interesting, more especially to those who had friends or relatives in this expedition, or participated in it themselves. The buildings were unpleasantly significant to the secessionists that the Federal troops had come to stay.

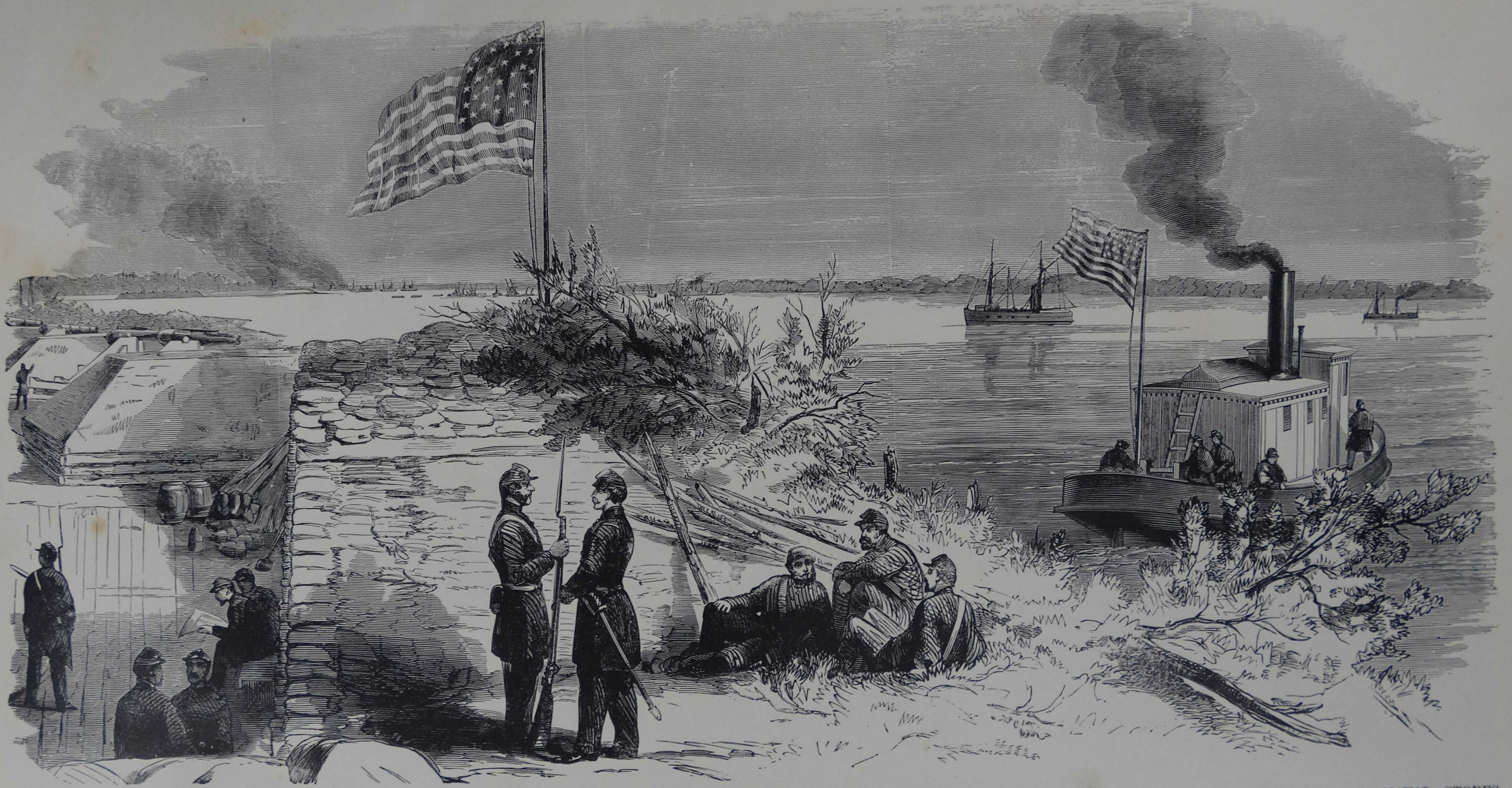


A DETACHMENT OF THE FIRST SOUTH CAROLINA (COLORED) FEDERAL VOLUNTEERS, UNDER THE COMMAND OF COLONEL BEARD, REPELLING THE ATTACK OF CONFEDERATE TROOPS IN THE VICINITY OF DOBOY RIVER, GA.



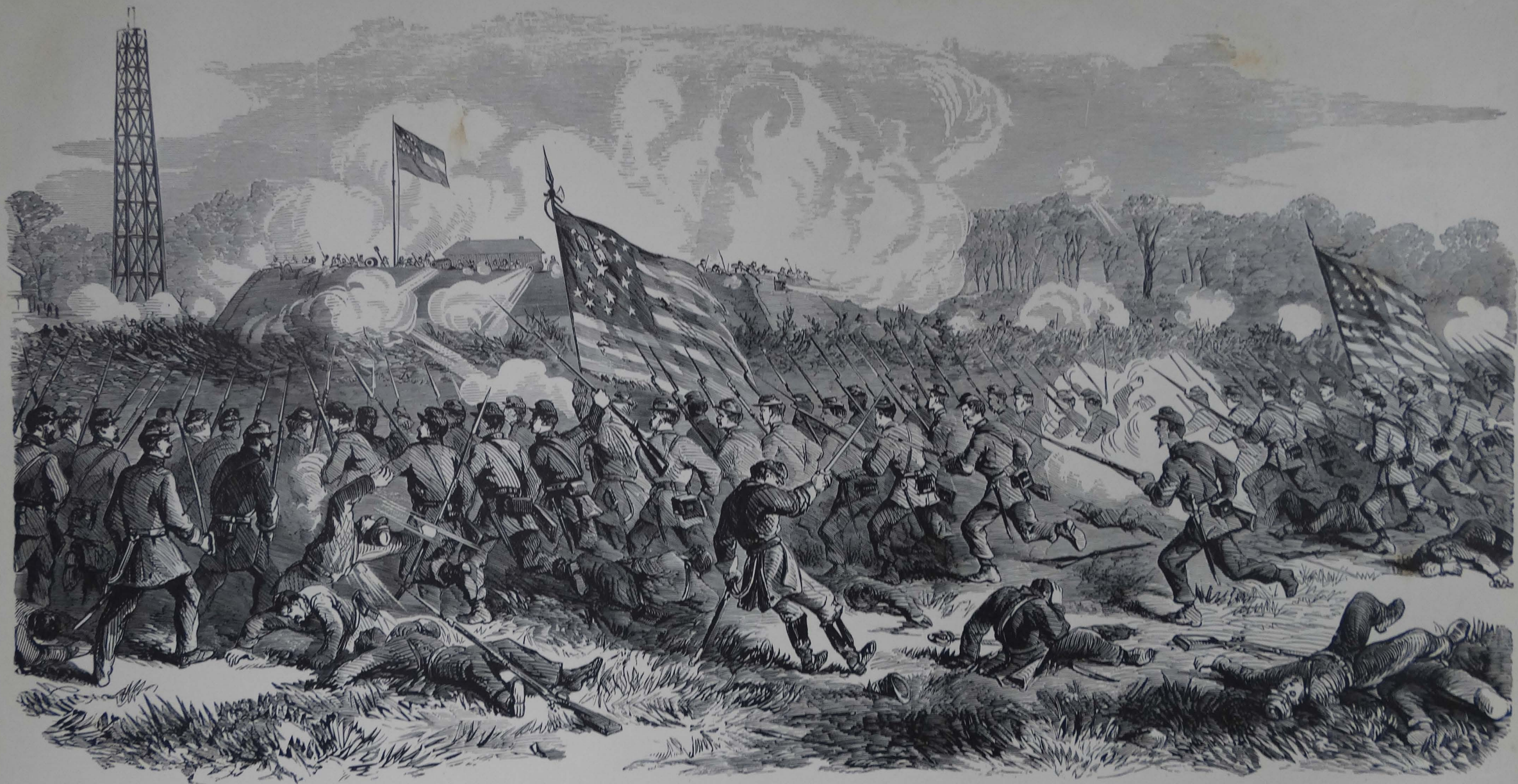
EXPEDITION TO PORT ROYAL—GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS ERECTED ON HILTON HEAD, S. C., BY THE FEDERAL FORCES UNDER GENERAL SHERMAN, 1861-2. FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST WITH GENERAL SHERMAN'S COMMAND.

Our illustration of the Government buildings erected on Hilton Head, S. C., embrace the following points of interest: Commissary's Quarters, built by the Confederates; Post Sutler's, built by the Confederates; Camp of the Eighth Maine regiment; butcher's yard; Camp of the Third New Hampshire regiment; Camp of the Forty-eighth New York regiment; Camp of the Forty-seventh New York regiment; Provost Marshal Major Beard's quarters and Provost Marshal's guard; General Viele's headquarters; General Sherman's headquarters; Captain Pothouse's (Assistant Adjutant-general) headquarters; lodging house, built by the Confederates; bakery; unfinished building; Captain Saxton's office, and other Government offices, formerly Generals Drayton and Wright's headquarters.



VIEW OF NEW BERNE, N. C., FROM THE INTERIOR OF FORT THOMPSON AFTER ITS CAPTURE BY THE FEDERAL FORCES—BURNING OF ROSIN WORKS, RAILWAY BRIDGE AND NAVAL STORES, AND SHOWING VESSELS SUNK IN THE CHANNEL OF THE NEUSE RIVER, TO PREVENT THE APPROACH OF FEDERAL GUNBOATS.

Captain Rowan, in his account of the doings of his gunboats, after modestly narrating the important services he rendered General Burnside the day previous in the debarkation of the land forces, thus recounts his own separate share of the expedition to New Berne: "At 6:30 A. M. on Friday, April 14th, 1862, the fleet steadily moved up and gradually closed in toward the batteries. The lower fortification was discovered to have been abandoned by the enemy. A boat was dispatched to it, and the Stars and Stripes planted on the ramparts. As we advanced the upper batteries opened fire upon us. The fire was returned with effect, the magazine of one exploding. Having proceeded in an extended line as far as the obstructions in the river would permit, the signal was made to follow the movements of the flagship, and the whole fleet advanced in order, concentrating our fire on Fort Thompson, mounting 13 guns, on which rested the enemy's land defenses. The army having with great gallantry driven them out of these defenses, the fort was abandoned."



BATTLE OF SECESSIONVILLE, JAMES ISLAND, S. C.—BAYONET CHARGE OF FEDERAL TROOPS, COMMANDED BY GENERAL STEVENS, UPON THE CONFEDERATE BATTERIES ON JAMES ISLAND, JUNE 16TH, 1862.

Our sketch represents the desperate bayonet charge of the Federal troops which drove back the Confederates; but the Federals were so exhausted with their victory that the reconnoissance for the next day was postponed, and some heavy guns having arrived, it was proposed to put them in battery in advance of General Stevens's camp and try their effect upon the Confederate fort before renewing the project of an assault. The battery produced no effect upon the Confederate fort; and as its shells and shot commanded the Federal position and rendered its camp insecure, it became necessary to recur again to the old plan of the reconnoissance, and to attempt to reduce it by assault. The Federals were met by a murderous fire of grape and canister. Two regiments only reached the front, much cut up—the Eighth Michigan and the Seventy-ninth New York "Highlander." The Twenty-eighth Massachusetts broke and scattered, while the Forty-sixth New York did little better. The first two drove the gunners from their guns; some mounted the parapet, and some even penetrated the work; but the other regiments, there being two besides those named, not rushing up to their support, they were obliged to retire after having really held it for nearly twenty minutes.



DESPERATE NAVAL COMBAT BETWEEN THE CONFEDERATE IRON-PLATED RAM "ARKANSAS" AND THE FEDERAL GUNBOAT "CARONDELET," AT THE MOUTH OF THE YAZOO RIVER,
TUESDAY, JULY 15TH, 1862.

Next to the ever-memorable combat between the *Merrimac* and the *Monitor*, that of the *Carondelet* and the *Arkansas* was the most exciting. Like the former engagement, it ended in a drawn battle. On July 14th, 1862, the gunboats *Carondelet* and *Tyler* were sent by Commodore Farragut to survey the Yazoo River and ascertain the exact condition of the Confederate iron-plated ram *Arkansas*, about which there were various reports. They arrived at the mouth of the Yazoo, fifteen miles above Vicksburg, at seven o'clock in the evening, and anchored for the night. Next morning at daylight they tipped anchor and slowly steamed up the Yazoo, the *Tyler* considerably in advance. About two miles up the river smoke was seen across a little point of land, which, as Captain Gwin of the *Tyler* surmised, proceeded from the Confederate ram, now rapidly steaming toward the *Tyler*. In another moment a heavy report was heard from the enigmatical gunboat, and a huge round shot went howling over the deck of the *Tyler*. Captain Walke of the *Carondelet* ordered the *Tyler* to proceed with all speed to alarm the fleet and advise it to prepare for her approach while he engaged the Confederate monster. In ten minutes afterward the *Carondelet* and *Arkansas* were alongside each other, and the conflict commenced in earnest. The *Carondelet* bore guns with terrible effect, some of the shots going right through the *Carondelet*. Seeing her inability to cope with her antagonist, Captain Walke ran the *Carondelet* alongside the *Arkansas* and grappled her. The order "Boarders away!" was instantly passed, and the crew of the Federal gunboat speedily mounted the deck of its adversary. When there they found no foe to engage. The crew of the *Arkansas* had retired below, and the iron hatches were closed, so that it was utterly impossible to go down and continue the action.



INTERIOR OF THE OUTBUILDING ATTACHED TO MARSHAL KANE'S POLICE HEADQUARTERS, HOLLIDAY STREET, BALTIMORE—DISCOVERY OF CANNON, MUSKETS AND AMMUNITION INTENDED FOR THE SERVICE OF THE SECESSIONISTS.

General Banks promptly arrested Marshal Kane as the most active Secessionist in Maryland, and incarcerated him in Fort McHenry. He supplied his place by Colonel Kenley, a tried and trustworthy officer. Provost Marshal Kenley actively pursued his search after concealed arms. He took possession of the late marshal's office, the entrance of which was guarded by a cannon planted in the hall and officers with drawn swords, a precautionary measure rendered necessary by the disturbed state of the city. The search after arms was eminently successful. In an old back building of the City Hall, used by Marshal Kane, were found two 6-pounder and two 4-pounder guns, half a ton of assorted shot, four hundredweight of ball, eight hundred rifle-ball cartridges, gun carriages, etc. In the office and under the marshal's office, in the floors and in the ceiling, arms and ammunition were found, among them a case of splendid pistols, two hundred and fifty muskets and rifles, twenty-five of which were Minié, besides several muskets which were supposed to belong to the Massachusetts soldiers disarmed by the mob on April 19th.



BURNING OF THE GUNPOWDER CREEK RAILROAD BRIDGE, ON THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD, BY THE MARYLAND SECESSIONISTS.

228



BATTLE OF SAVAGES STATION.—BRIGADIER GENERAL SMITH'S DIVISION HOTLY ENGAGED WITH THE ENEMY, AT NOON, JUNE 28TH, 1862.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. WILLIAM WAUD.

Our correspondent described this battle as follows: "Having left our wounded, about thirteen hundred men, in the hospital, to the tender mercies of the Confederates, our troops fell back at daybreak on Sunday from their line of entrenchments. This extended from a space of white oak swamp, near Richmond, to the Chickahominy Creek, at New Bridge. The divisions of Hooker, Kearney and Sedgwick were thrown into the woods, where a number of batteries were masked to oppose the enemy, who, advancing cautiously, clambered over the ditches and parapets, and, seeing them abandoned, signaled the main body, who came up at double quick. Taking possession of our defenses with a cheer, they raised their flag amid loud yells of demoniacal satisfaction. Then, in close order and in line of battle, they marched down the Williamsburg Road, past the scene of the Seven Pines fight, and so approached where our troops were concealed at a point denominated Peach Orchard, being an insignificant stopping place on the railroad, midway between Hancocks and Savages. When they had come so close that our troops could toss a biscuit from our line into theirs, our batteries were unmasked, and an awful blaze of flame and projectile rose from the depths of the woods. Before the Confederates could rally, our men had poured a dozen volleys of musketry into them, covering the ground with the slain."

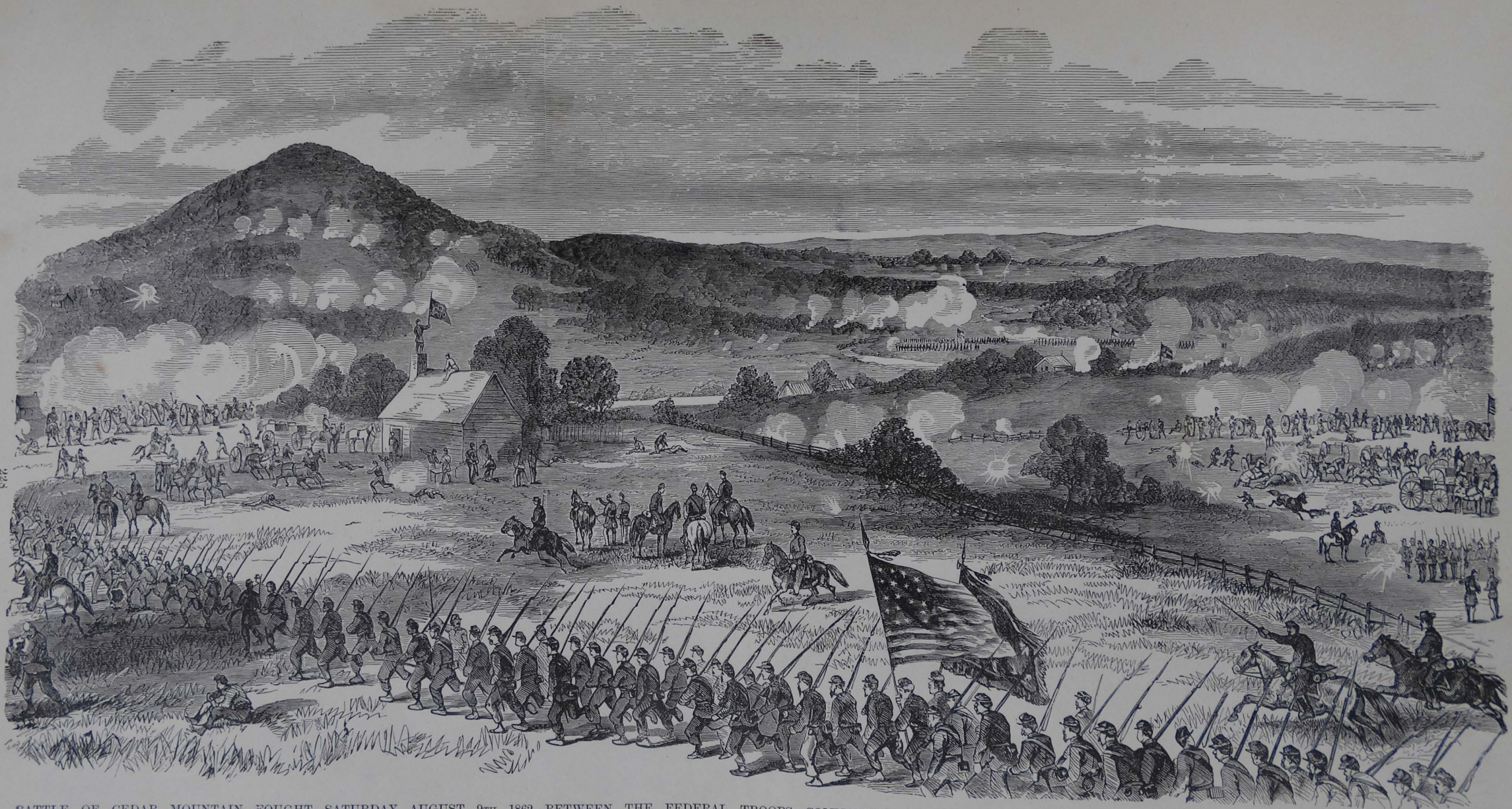


SHELLING OF THE BATTERIES AT GALVESTON BY THE UNITED STATES WAR STEAMER "SOUTH CAROLINA," ON MONDAY AFTERNOON, AUGUST 5TH, 1831.



REPULSE OF THE CONFEDERATES AT JAMES ISLAND, NEAR CHARLESTON, S. C., JUNE 10TH, 1862, IN THE ATTEMPT TO CAPTURE THE PICKETS OF GENERAL WRIGHT'S DIVISION.
FROM A SKETCH BY AN OFFICER.

Our correspondent wrote: "General Benham conceived the design of making a dash across James Island and taking Fort Johnson by surprise. After due deliberation General Hunter agreed to his plan, and troops were transported from Port Royal and taken up Stono River, which was occupied by our gunboats. Two camps were formed on the shore of James Island, about two miles apart, one commanded by General Stevens, and the other by General Wright. Between these camps and Charleston a large force of Confederates, said to be eight thousand men, under command of Colonel Lamar, was stationed to check the advance of the Federals. The advance of this force held possession of a powerful earthwork, about two miles from the Federal camp. The first collision between the hostile forces took place on the 4th of June, in which the Confederates captured about twenty of our men. Later in the day we drove them from their position, and captured a battery of four guns. Things remained quiet until the 10th, when a reconnoissance in force was made for the purpose of advancing our picket lines and taking an earthen fort the Confederates had erected at a place called Secessionville, whose guns threw their shells into our camps, and even into the river where the gunboats were lying, while they were beyond our range. On the afternoon of the 10th the Confederates attacked General Wright's pickets, and were repulsed with heavy loss, our loss being very slight."



BATTLE OF CEDAR MOUNTAIN, FOUGHT SATURDAY, AUGUST 9TH, 1862, BETWEEN THE FEDERAL TROOPS COMMANDED BY GENERAL BANKS AND THE CONFEDERATE ARMY LED BY GENERALS JACKSON, EWELL, WINDER, ETC.—FINAL REPULSE OF THE CONFEDERATES.

General Pope's report of the battle is as follows: "On Saturday, August 9th, 1862, the enemy advanced rapidly to Cedar Mountain, the sides of which they occupied in heavy force. General Banks was instructed to take up his position on the ground occupied by Crawford's brigade, of his command, which had been thrown out the day previous to observe the enemy's movements. He was directed not to advance beyond that point, and if attacked by the enemy to defend his position and send back timely notice. The artillery of the enemy was opened early in the afternoon, but he made no advance until nearly five o'clock, at which time a few skirmishers were thrown forward on each side under cover of the heavy wood in which his force was concealed. The engagement did not fairly open until after six o'clock, and for an hour and a half was furious and unceasing. I arrived personally on the field at 7 p. m., and found the action raging furiously. The infantry fire was incessant and severe. I found General Banks holding the position he took up early in the morning. His losses were heavy. Rickett's division was immediately pushed forward and occupied the right of General Banks, the brigades of Crawford and Gordon being directed to change their position from the right and mass themselves in the centre. Before this change could be effected it was quite dark, though the artillery fire continued at short range without intermission. The artillery fire, at night, by the Second and Fifth Maine batteries in Rickett's division of General McDowell's corps was most destructive, as was readily observable the next morning in the dead men and horses and broken gun carriages of the enemy's batteries which had been advanced against it. Our troops rested on their arms during the night in line of battle, the heavy shelling being kept up on both sides until midnight. At daylight the next morning the enemy fell back two miles from our front, and still higher up the mountain."



BELLAIRE, O.—STEAMBOATS CONVEYING TROOPS AND MUNITIONS OF WAR FOR THE FEDERAL FORCES ON THE GREAT KANAWHA.—FROM A SKETCH BY EMIL BETT, WHEELING, VA.

Bellaire is a town situated on the Ohio River, three miles below Wheeling, Va. It is the eastern terminus of the Central Ohio Railroad, and the point for crossing the river connecting the Baltimore and Ohio with the above-named railroad. The place contained a population of fifteen hundred or two thousand inhabitants in 1861. Its importance was owing to its eligible position for the rapid concentration of troops. The sketch represents a fleet of boats lying in the river awaiting the quota of troops and munitions for the prosecution of the war on the Great Kanawha. At this date, 1896, two weekly newspapers are published here. It has two banks, two churches, also manufactures of window-glass and flintware, nails, pig iron, galvanized ware and agricultural machines. The city is lighted with gas, and has waterworks and a street railway. Coal, limestone and fire-clay abound here. Population, about ten thousand.



GENERAL DAVID HUNTER.

General Hunter, born in Washington, D. C., July 21st, 1802, died here, February 2d, 1886, was graduated at the United States Military Academy in 1822; appointed second lieutenant in the Fifth Infantry; promoted first lieutenant in 1828, and became a captain in the First Dragoons in 1833. He resigned his commission in 1836, and engaged in business in Chicago. He re-entered the military service as a paymaster, with the rank of major, in March, 1842. On May 14th, 1861, he was appointed colonel of the Sixth United States Cavalry, and three days later was commissioned brigadier general of volunteers. He commanded the main column of McDowell's army in the Manassas campaign, and was severely wounded at Bull Run, July 21st, 1861. He was made a major general of volunteers, August 13th, 1861; served under General Fremont in Missouri, and on November 2d succeeded him in the command of the Western Department. In March, 1862, General Hunter was transferred to the Department of the South, with headquarters at Port Royal, S. C. In May, 1864, he was placed in command of the Department of West Virginia. He defeated a considerable force at Piedmont on June 5th. He was brevetted major general, United States Army, March 13th, 1865, and mustered out of the volunteer service in January, 1866.



GENERAL ALFRED PLEASANTON.

General Pleasonton, born in Washington, D. C., June 7th, 1824, was graduated at the United States Military Academy in 1844; served in the Mexican War, and was brevetted first lieutenant for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma; was commissioned first lieutenant in 1849, and captain in 1855; commanded his regiment in its march from Utah to Washington in 1861; was commissioned major of the Second Cavalry in 1862; served through the Virginia Peninsula campaign; became brigadier general of volunteers in July of that year, and commanded the division of cavalry of the Army of the Potomac that followed Lee's invading army into Maryland. He was engaged at Boonesborough, South Mountain, Antietam and the subsequent pursuit; engaged the enemy at Fredericksburg, and staid the further advance of the enemy at Chancellorsville. He received the brevet of lieutenant colonel for Antietam in 1862; was promoted major general of volunteers in June, 1863, participating in the numerous actions that preceded the battle of Gettysburg. In March, 1865, he was made major general, United States Army, for services throughout the Civil War.



GENERAL T. E. RANSOM.

General Ransom, born in Norwich, Vt., November 29th, 1834, died near Rome, Ga., October 29th, 1864, was educated at Norwich University; learned civil engineering, and in 1851 removed to Illinois, where he engaged in business. He was elected major, and then lieutenant colonel, of the Eleventh Illinois, and was wounded while leading a charge at Charlestown, Mo., August 20th, 1861. He participated in the capture of Fort Henry, and led his regiment in the assault upon Fort Donelson, where he was severely wounded. He was promoted colonel for his bravery. In 1863 he was made a brigadier general, his commission dating from November 29th, 1862. In the battle of Sabine Crossroads he received a wound in the knee, from which he never recovered. He was brevetted major general, September 1st, 1864.



GENERAL ALEXANDER S. WEBB.

General Webb, born in New York city, February 15th, 1835, was graduated from the United States Military Academy in 1855, and assigned to the artillery. He served in Florida, Minnesota, and for three years as assistant professor at West Point. He was present at Bull Run and in the defenses of Washington until 1862, when he participated in the battles of the Peninsula campaign of the Army of the Potomac, and as chief of paigns till June 23d, 1863. He was then commissioned brigadier general of volunteers, and placed in command of a brigade of the Second Corps, serving with great credit at the battle of Gettysburg. He was made major general, United States Army, for gallant and meritorious services in the campaign terminating with the surrender of the insurgent army under General Lee.



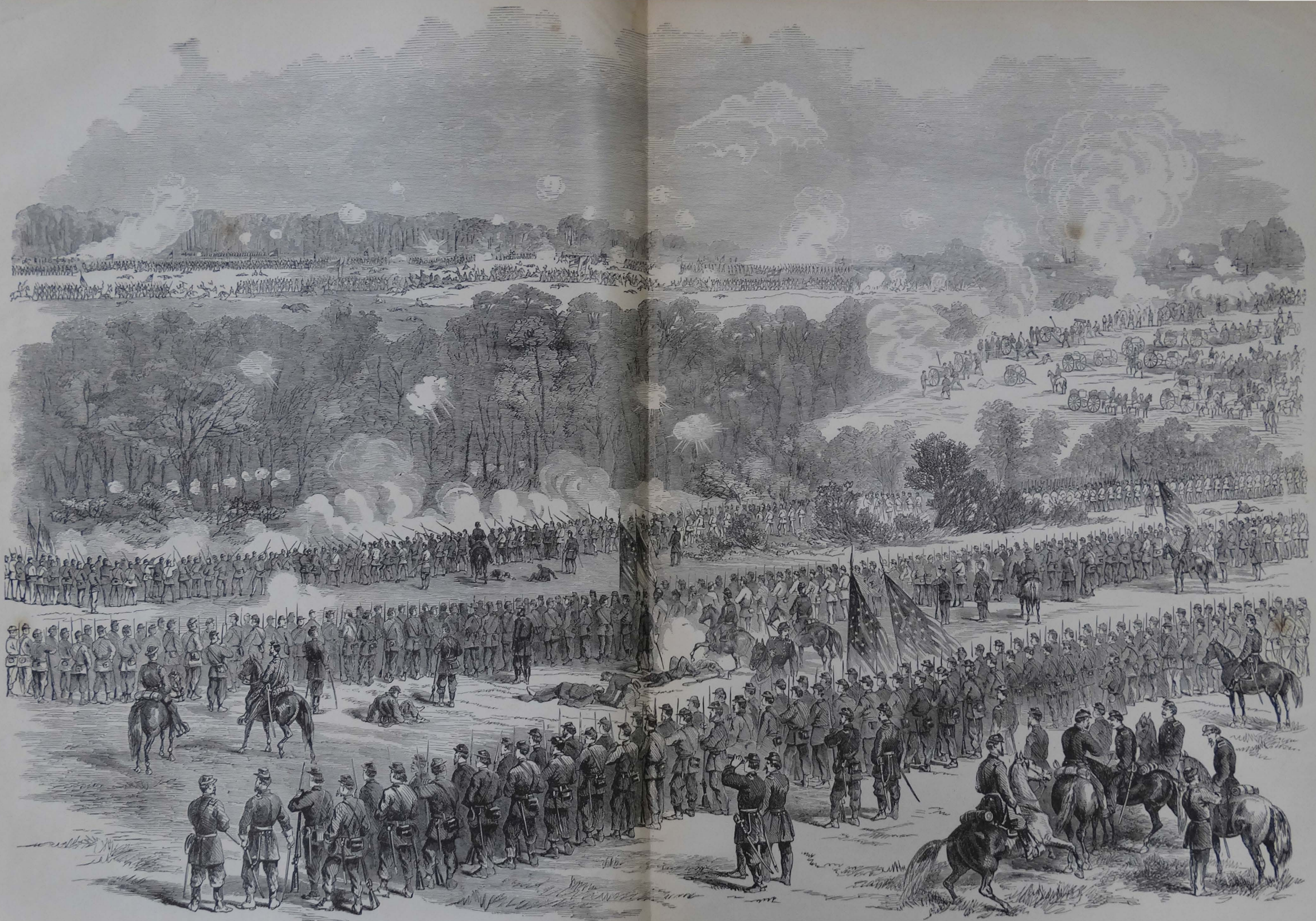
THE CONFEDERATE RAID INTO KENTUCKY—THE FIGHT AT THE LICKING BRIDGE, CYNTHIANA, BETWEEN THE FEDERAL TROOPS AND THE MORGAN CONFEDERATE GUERRILLAS.

Cynthiana, the scene of the fight between the Cincinnati Volunteers and Morgan's Confederate cavalry, is the capital of Harrison County, Ky. When Morgan with his guerrillas arrived on the south side of the Licking River, on Thursday, July 17th, 1862, he found Lieutenant Colonel Landrum, of the Eighteenth Kentucky Regiment, with a hastily gathered force, ready to oppose him. The splendidly mounted Confederates were, however, too much for him, and after making a gallant defense the Confederates forced their way over the bridge, killed a number of the Federals and captured one cannon. Landrum and about forty of his troops made good their retreat to Lexington, which was in a perfect panic at the proximity of the Confederate chief.



THE CONFEDERATE RAID INTO KENTUCKY—EXCITEMENT AT COVINGTON—GATHERING OF ARMED FEDERAL CITIZENS AT THE RAILROAD AND TELEGRAPH OFFICE, ON HEARING OF THE CAPTURE OF CYNTHIANA BY THE CONFEDERATE MORGAN.

The dash of Morgan from his mountain haunts in Tennessee through Kentucky caused considerable alarm throughout the State, for it was well planned and boldly executed. It is said to have been an inspiration from Jeff. Davis himself, intended to produce a general uprising in Kentucky against the Federal Government. The people, however, soon recovered from their momentary terror: and it was then seen how much stronger the Federal sentiment was in Kentucky than that of Secession.



BATTLE OF MALVERN HILL, NEAR TURKEY BEND, JAMES RIVER, VA., FOUGHT TUESDAY, JULY 1st, 1862.

The battle of Malvern Hill commenced with the advance of a large body of Confederates, extending quite across the country, with cavalry on each flank. The Federal column was formed with General Couch, of General Keyes's corps, on the extreme left; Franklin and Hointzelman took up the centre, and on the right were the remnants of Porter and Sumner. Burn's brigade, being ordered to charge, advanced with the Sixty-ninth Pennsylvania Regiment (Irish), Colonel Owen, and being gallantly seconded by Dana's, Meagher's and French's brigades, they dashed within fifty yards of the enemy and opened a splendid fire of musketry. The left of the line was now advanced, and the troops of General Couch really behaved wonderfully, facing the enemy wherever he appeared, and pouring volleys into him all the time. After fighting two hours, with a loss of about 400, the night fell, and having moved across Turkey Island Creek, they broke up the bridge, and soon the whole army closed up at and near Harrison's Bar, twenty-seven miles from Richmond.



REMOVING SUNKEN SCHOONERS FROM CORE SOUND, N. C., PLACED TO OBSTRUCT THE PASSAGE OF THE FEDERAL GUNBOATS, UNDER THE SUPERINTENDENCE OF CAPTAIN HAYDEN, OF THE NEW YORK SUBMARINE ENGINEERING COMPANY.

The perverse ingenuity which the Confederates showed in obstructing the channels which led to their strongholds was only exceeded by the persistent ingenuity with which the Federal officers removed them. The Confederates obstructed the channel of Core Sound by sinking schooners; but under the superintendence of Captain Hayden, of the New York Submarine Engineering Company, they were removed by blasting. The shock was perceptibly felt a considerable distance, and it was some time before the water resumed its usual appearance.



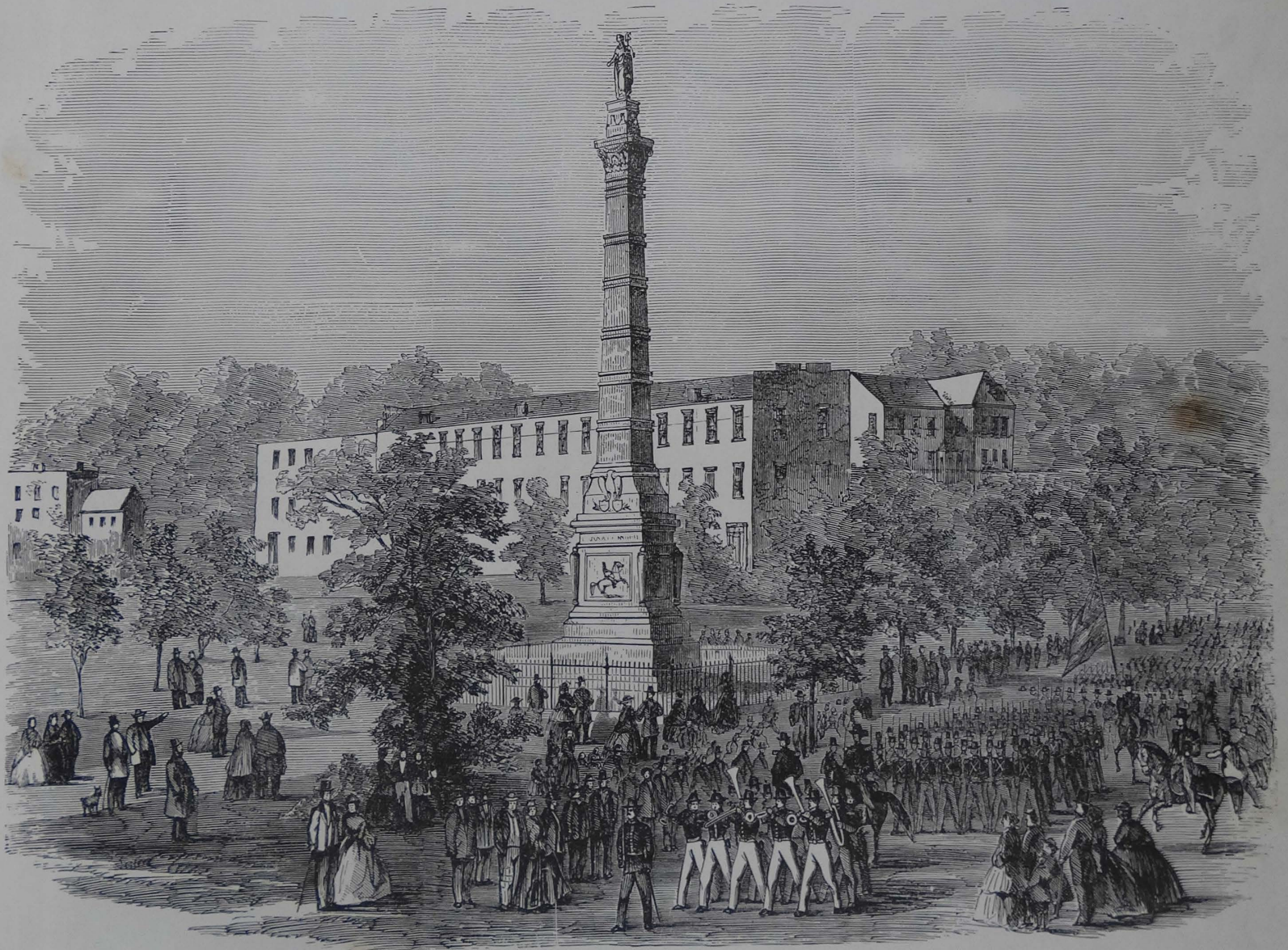
DESTRUCTION OF THE CONFEDERATE IRONCLAD STEAMER MERRIMAC, BLOWN UP BY ITS COMMANDER, ON THE MORNING OF MAY 11TH, 1862.—FROM A SKETCH TAKEN AT SEWELL'S POINT.

The abandonment of Norfolk compelled the evacuation of the Confederate positions at Sewell's Point and at Crany Island, and on May 11th, 1862, the *Merrimac* was blown up to prevent her falling into the hands of the Federals. The Federal officers who witnessed the burning and blowing up of the *Merrimac* described the scene as one of the grandest imaginable. For nearly an hour before the explosion the roof was red hot, and at short intervals the guns would discharge themselves, solemnly breaking in upon the stillness of the night. Just at the first dawn of daylight the whole black mass heaved upward, then came the report, so terrific as to shake houses at a distance of eight miles. With a flash, an unearthly hissing sound, and the great monster, the *Merrimac*, ceased to exist.



FEDERAL TROOPS MARCHING THROUGH SECOND STREET, NEW FERNANDINA, FLA.

Our sketch of New Fernandina in 1862 shows the principal business street in the city, called Second Street. There seemed to be quite a joke in numbering streets where there were not half a dozen in the place; but the spirit of imitation was strong, and as Philadelphia and New York, with their thousands of blocks, are simplified and rendered more easily findable by the aid of arithmetic, so must be the villages of the South.



REVIEW OF CONFEDERATE TROOPS ON THEIR MARCH TO VIRGINIA, IN FRONT OF THE PULASKI MONUMENT, MONUMENT SQUARE, SAVANNAH, GA., AUGUST 7TH, 1861.

The Pulaski Monument is situated in Johnson or Monument Square. It is a fine Doric obelisk of marble, 53 feet in height. The base of the pedestal is 10 feet 4 inches by 6 feet 8 inches, and its elevation is about 12 feet. The corner stone was laid by Lafayette during his visit to the United States in 1825. The needle which surmounts the pedestal is 37 feet high. Another and very elegant structure has also been erected to the memory of this gallant foreigner in Chippewa Square. Pulaski was killed in the attack made by the allied American and French armies in 1779, when the British held possession of Savannah.



PRESIDENT LINCOLN, ATTENDED BY GENERAL McCLELLAN AND STAFF, REVIEWING THE FEDERAL ARMY, ON TUESDAY, JULY 8TH, 1862, AT HARRISON'S LANDING, VA.



BATTLE OF CROSS KEYS, SUNDAY, JUNE 8TH, 1862.—CENTRE AND FRONT OF THE FEDERAL ARMY IN THE ENGAGEMENT.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. EDWIN FORBES.

We illustrated the opening of this battle on page 159, and now add a sketch of the centre and front of the Federal army in the engagement, described by our correspondent, as follows: "General Melroy had the centre, and pressed steadily forward from the ground where he first took position, planting his guns each time nearer the enemy's batteries. His artillery delivered its fire with a precision truly remarkable. The ground where the enemy's guns were planted was furrowed with our shot and shell as with a plow, and where one battery stood I counted twelve dead horses. General Melroy's infantry deployed through the woods, taking advantage of a deep gully to cross a wheatfield, where they were exposed, and charged gallantly up the hill, where one of the opposing batteries was planted, cutting down the gunners with their fire. Had they been supported they would have captured a battery. They made the crest of the hill too hot to hold on the part of the enemy, and held their position until recalled."

236



HEADQUARTERS OF GENERAL BUTTERFIELD, NEAR HARRISON'S LANDING, JAMES RIVER, VA.



THE CONFEDERATE FORCES UNDER GENERAL JACKSON ADVANCING UPON THE RAPPHANNOCK STATION AT THE RIVER.—FEDERAL BATTERIES REPLYING TO THE CONFEDERATE ARTILLERY, AUGUST 23^d, 1862 BEING THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE BATTLES ENDING AT BULL RUN, AUGUST 30th.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. EDWIN FORBES.

Our correspondent reported as follows: "The fight was opened by our batteries in front of the hill and woods on the centre and left. It was immediately replied to by the enemy's batteries in the orchard and along the crest of the hill, about three-quarters of a mile distant. After the artillery fighting had lasted some time, our infantry attacked the enemy's left flank. The fighting, however, was very severe. Huge columns of yellow smoke rolled up from the roads. The faint rattle and roll of distant musketry came across the open fields, interrupted occasionally by the boom of a heavy gun. Meanwhile, the enemy was making a very serious attempt to turn our left. Part of General McDowell's corps was sent to drive them back. They moved in solid column across the field from the right, while the enemy in overpowering force was pushing our small number back. The fighting was terribly fierce at this point, the enemy throwing all their force on this flank. Our men retired across the field in the foreground and into the woods. On the right the enemy was driven from its position.



LANDING OF FEDERAL TROOPS AT PARKERSBURG, WESTERN VIRGINIA.

Parkersburg, Va., in 1861 was a thriving post village on the Ohio River, situated at the mouth of the Little Kanawha River, and altogether presented a most picturesque appearance, the houses being very neatly built and well placed. It is about one hundred miles from Wheeling and two hundred and fifty-eight miles from Richmond in a direct W.N.W. line. It contained a courthouse, churches of several denominations, a bank, a printing office and several steam mills. Its population was nearly four thousand. It has excellent turnpike roads to Staunton and Winchester, and the Northwestern branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad terminates here. Our view represents the arrival of Federal troops previous to the total clearance of the Kanawha Valley from the presence of Wise and his Confederate troops.



GENERAL McCLELLAN AND THE FEDERAL TROOPS PASSING THROUGH FREDERICK CITY, MD., IN PURSUIT OF THE CONFEDERATE ARMY—THEIR ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION BY THE INHABITANTS, SEPTEMBER 12TH, 1862.

Most certainly it was distance that lent enchantment to the view to the eyes of the Marylanders, so far as the Confederate army was concerned, for it appeared that, instead of 50,000 recruits so confidently predicted by Mr. Miles, one of the Confederate Congress of Richmond, they did not actually realize more than 700, and of these nearly 300 refused to carry out their enlistments. All accounts proved that the Confederate army was of the *Felstaffian régime*, and not at all calculated to make a favorable impression upon the olfactory and pecuniary faculties of the Secessionists of Maryland. When the Confederate generals, with their staffs, entered Frederick City, they were at first welcomed, but when the ragged regiments made their appearance a change came over the spirit of their dream, and the inhabitants woke from their delusion. Our sketch represents the rapturous reception given to General McClellan. It was a perfect ovation. Flowers were showered down upon the Federals, while the waving of flags and the cheers of the inhabitants completed the inspiring scene.



GENERAL RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

General Hayes, nineteenth President of the United States, born in Delaware, O., October 4th, 1822; died in Fremont, O., January 7th, 1893; was graduated at Kenyon College, Gambier, O., in August, 1842. Soon afterward he began to study law in the office of Thomas Sparrow, at Columbus, O., and then attended a course of law lectures at Harvard University, entering the law school on August 22d, 1843, and finishing his studies there in January, 1845. On May 10th, 1845, after examination, he was admitted to practice in the courts of Ohio, as an attorney and counsellor-at-law. He won the respect of the profession, and attracted the attention of the public as attorney in several criminal cases which gained some celebrity and increased his practice. On December 30th, 1852, he married Miss Lucy W. Webb, daughter of Dr. James Webb, a physician of high standing in Chillicothe, O. In January, 1854, he formed a law partnership with W. H. Corwine and William K. Rogers. In 1856, he was nominated for the office of common pleas judge, but declined. In 1858, he was elected city solicitor by the City Council of Cincinnati, to fill a vacancy caused by death, and in the following year he was elected to the same office at a popular election by a majority of 2,500 votes. Although he performed his duties to the general satisfaction of the public, he was in April, 1861, defeated for re-election as solicitor, together with the whole ticket. At a great mass meeting, held in Cincinnati after the arrival of the news that the flag of the United States had been fired upon at Fort Sumter, he was made chairman of a committee on resolutions to give voice to the feelings of the loyal people. His literary club formed a military company, of which he was elected captain, and this club subsequently furnished to the national army more than forty officers, of whom several became generals. On June 7th, 1861, the Governor of Ohio appointed Mr. Hayes a major of the Twenty-third Regiment of Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and in July the regiment was ordered into West Virginia. On September 19th, 1861, Major Hayes was appointed by General Rosecrans Judge Advocate of the Department of Ohio, the duties of which office he performed for about two months. On October 24th, 1861, he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant colonel. On September 14th, 1862, in the battle of South Mountain, he distinguished himself by gallant conduct in leading a charge and in holding his position at the head of his men, after having been severely wounded in his left arm, until he was carried from the field. On October 4th, 1862, he was appointed colonel of the same regiment. In July, 1863, he took part in the operations of the national army in Southwestern Virginia. In the spring of 1864, Colonel Hayes commanded a brigade in General Crook's expedition to cut the principal lines of communication between Richmond and the Southwest. He took a creditable part in the engagement at Berryville, and at the second battle of Winchester, September 19th, 1864, where he performed a feat of extraordinary bravery. At the battle of Cedar Creek, October 19th, 1864, the conduct of Colonel Hayes attracted so much attention that his commander, General Crook, on the battlefield, took him by the hand, saying: "Colonel, from this day, you will be a brigadier general." The commission arrived a few days afterward; and on March 13th, 1865, he received the rank of brevet major general "for gallant and distinguished services during the campaign of 1864 in West Virginia, and particularly at the battles of Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek, Va." Of his military services, General Grant, in the second volume of his memoirs, says: "On more than one occasion in these engagements General R. B. Hayes, who succeeded me as President of the United States, bore a very honorable part. His conduct on the field was marked by a conspicuous gallantry, as well as the display of qualities of a higher order than mere personal daring. Having entered the army as a major of volunteers at the beginning of the war, General Hayes attained by his meritorious service the rank of brevet major general before its close." While General Hayes was in the field, in August, 1864, he was nominated by a republican district convention at Cincinnati, in the Second District of Ohio, as a candidate for Congress. When a friend suggested to him that he should take leave of absence from the army in the field for the purpose of canvassing the district, he answered: "Your suggestion about getting a furlough to take the stump was certainly made without reflection. An officer, fit for duty, who at this crisis would abandon his post to electioneer for a seat in Congress ought to be scalped." He was elected by a majority of 2,400. The Ohio soldiers in the field nominated him also for the governorship of his state. After the war, General Hayes returned to Congress by acclamation, and, after an active canvass was re-elected by the same majority as before. In August, 1866, General Hayes was renominated for Congress by acclamation, and, after an active canvass was re-elected by the same majority as before. He was three times elected Governor of Ohio (1867-69-75), and was inaugurated President of the United States, March 5th, 1877.



GENERAL JAMES A. GARFIELD.

General Garfield, twentieth President of the United States, born in Orange, Cuyahoga County, O., November 19th, 1831, died in Elberon, N. J., September 19th, 1881, was graduated from Williams College with the highest honors in the class of 1856. In the next six years he was a college president, a State Senator, a major general in the national army and a Representative-elect in the national Congress. American annals reveal no other promotion so rapid and so varied. In August, 1861, Governor Dennison commissioned him lieutenant colonel in the Forty-second Regiment of Ohio Volunteers. The men were his old pupils at Hiram College, whom he had persuaded to enlist. Promoted to the command of this regiment, he drilled it into military efficiency while waiting orders to the front, and in December, 1861, reported to General Buell, in Louisville, Ky. General Buell was so impressed by the soldierly condition of the regiment that he gave Colonel Garfield a brigade, and assigned him to the task of driving the Confederate general Humphrey Marshall from Eastern Kentucky. The undertaking itself was difficult; General Marshall had 5,000 men, while Garfield had but half that number, and must march through a State where the majority of the people were bitterly hostile to attack an enemy strongly intrenched in a mountainous country. Garfield, nothing daunted, concentrated his little force, and moved it with such rapidity, sometimes here and sometimes there, that General Marshall, deceived by those feints, and still more by false reports which were skillfully prepared for him, abandoned his position and many supplies at Paintville, and was caught in retreat by Garfield, who charged the full force of the enemy, and maintained a hand-to-hand fight with it for four hours. The enemy had 5,000 men and 12 cannon; Garfield had no artillery, and but 1,100 men. But he held his own until re-enforced by Generals Graner and Sheldon, when Marshall gave way, leaving Garfield the victor at Middle Creek, January 10th, 1862, one of the most important of the minor battles of the war. In recognition of these services President Lincoln made the young colonel a brigadier general, dating his commission from the battle of Middle Creek. He took part in the second day's fight at Shiloh, and was engaged in all the operations in front of Corinth; and in June, 1862, rebuilt the bridges on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, and exhibited noticeable engineering skill in repairing the fortifications of Huntsville. In February, 1863, General Rosecrans made him his chief of staff. At the battle of Chickamauga, January 24th, 1863, Garfield volunteered to take the news of the defeat on the right to General Thomas, who held the left of the line. It was a bold ride, under constant fire, but he reached Thomas and gave the information that saved the Army of the Cumberland. For this action he was made a major general, September 19th, 1863. At the request of President Lincoln he resigned his commission, December 3d, 1863, and hastened to Washington to sit in Congress, to which he had been chosen, fifteen months before, as the successor of Joshua R. Giddings. General Garfield was inaugurated President of the United States in 1881, and was shot by a disappointed office seeker (Guiteau), July 2d, the same year.



VIEW OF ROLLA, MO., TAKEN FROM THE FORT.



ENCAMPMENT OF THE FEDERAL ARMY NEAR ROLLA, MO.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST WITH GENERAL HALLECK'S COMMAND.

The City of Rolla has been famous since the death of the heroic Lyon, when the scattered forces of that glorious but disastrous day, under the guidance of General Siegel, made their first secure resting place. Our illustration is particularly interesting, as it takes in the last encampment of the Federal Army, showing the positions of the chief divisions of Generals Asboth, Siegel and Wymans. Rolla is on the direct route of the railroad from St. Louis to Springfield, being about midway between those cities. It is about sixty miles from Pilot Knob and fifty from Jefferson City. Our artist said: "The high rolling country around Rolla is admirably adapted for a camping ground. Fine streams of clear water intersect in all directions; the ground is gravelly and dry, and all the hills are covered with oak timber. The camping grounds are all gently sloping, facing the south, and are well protected from the cold north and northwest winds by the high ridges on the north."



RECONNOISSANCE OF WARSAW SOUND, DECEMBER 5TH, 1861, BY A DETACHMENT OF GUNBOATS UNDER CAPTAIN RODGERS, SAVANNAH IN THE DISTANCE.



SUCCESSFUL ATTACK OF A DETACHMENT OF THE FEDERAL FORCES, UNDER GENERAL STEVENS, SUPPORTED BY FOUR GUNBOATS OF THE FLEET, ON THE CONFEDERATE FORTIFICATIONS ON AND NEAR PORT ROYAL FERRY, JANUARY 1ST, 1862—LANDING OF THE FEDERAL TROOPS ON THE MAINLAND.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

The command of this expedition, which was to destroy three batteries erected upon the mainland by the Confederates, before they became too powerful, was given to Brigadier General Isaac J. Stevens, an officer admirably qualified for the position. His staff was composed of Assistant Adjutant General Stevens, Assistant Quartermaster General Lilley, Assistant Commissary General Warfield and Surgeon Kremble. The regiments were: the Roundheads of Pennsylvania, Colonel Lesure; the Fifteenth Pennsylvania, Colonel Christo; Eighth Michigan, Colonel Fenton; Seventy-ninth New York, Colonel Morrison; Forty-seventh New York, Colonel Fraser; and the Forty-eighth New York Volunteers, Colonel Perry. The troops were to be supported and covered by the Gunboats *Pembina*, Captain Bankhead; *Seneca*, Captain Ammon; the *Ottawa*, Captain Stevens, and the *Ellen*, Captain Budd. These were under the command of Captain Raymond Rogers, of the Flagship *Wabash*, who embarked on board the *Ottawa*. The troops were marched from Beaufort during the 31st of December to the north of Brick Yard Creek, the narrowest part of Beaufort, on Port Poyal River, and joining Coosaw River. Here they found flats, barges and boats for their transportation. Early on New Year's morning they crossed, having then five miles to march before they reached Port Royal Ferry.



CAMP ZAGONYI—ENCAMPMENT OF FREMONT'S ARMY ON THE PRAIRIE, NEAR WHEATLAND, MO., OCTOBER 14TH, 1861.

This spot, where Fremont's army rested after their first day's march from Tipton, is on the vast prairies of Missouri, about fifteen miles from Tipton and two miles from Wheatland. The Grand Army of the West here pitched their tents on the afternoon of the 14th of October, 1861. A brilliant sunset fell over the whole, which looked more like a monster picnic than the advanced corps of an army bent on the destruction of traitorous processes. Then comes the hearty enjoyment of food which at another time would be passed by, but which now, under the appetizing provocative of hunger, is thankfully received. Not the least of a soldier's trials is the inroad a long march and privation makes upon that fastidiousness which plenty to eat engenders in the human diaphragm. The camp was called after the colonel of General Fremont's bodyguard, whose gallant achievements on the 25th of October we have recorded.



VILLAGE OF CLARKSBURG, WESTERN VIRGINIA, HEADQUARTERS OF GENERAL ROSECRANS.

Clarksburg, a post village, capital of Harrison County, is situated on the high tableland environed by hills. It had in 1861 several churches, academies, two printing offices and many fine stores. The railroad passed through it. It had about two thousand inhabitants. For a short time Clarksburg was the headquarters of General Rosecrans. The army were held by a strong force, a portion of General Reynolds's brigade, the remainder of which was stationed at Beverly, Huttonsville, and in that vicinity. Clarksburg is located about twenty miles northwest of Richmond. It is built on a high plateau almost the whole northwestern part of Virginia, guarding the railroad lines from Wheeling and Parkersburg down to Grafton, and then eastward through the Cheat River country. It is one of the most important points on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, occupying the Kanawha Valley by General Cox's brigade, and holding towns like Weston, Buckhannon, Summerville, Philippi and Bealington.

lie on the
the
Baltimore and Ohio



GENERAL FITZJOHN PORTER.

General Porter, born at Portsmouth, N. H., June 13th, 1822, was graduated from the United States Military Academy in 1845, and assigned to the Fourth Artillery, in which he became second lieutenant, June 18th, 1846. He served in the Mexican War, was commissioned first lieutenant on May 29th, and received the brevet of captain, September 8th, 1847, for services at Molino del Rey, and that of major for Chapultepec. On May 14th, 1861, he became colonel of the Fifteenth Infantry, and on May 17th, 1861, he was made brigadier general of volunteers, and assigned to duty in Washington. In 1862 he participated in the Virginia Peninsula campaign, at Yorktown, Gaines's Mill and Malvern Hill, and received the brevet of brigadier general in the regular army for gallant conduct at the battle of Chickahominy, Va., June 27th, 1862. On November 27th, 1862, General Porter was arraigned before a court-martial in Washington, charged with disobeying orders at the second battle of Bull Run, and on January 21st, 1863, he was cashiered. A bill for his relief was signed by President Cleveland, and he was restored to the United States Army as colonel, August 7th, 1886.



GENERAL JOHN M. BRANNAN.

General Brannan, born in the District of Columbia in 1819, was graduated from the United States Military Academy in 1841, and stationed at Plattsburg, N. Y., in 1841-'42. During the Mexican War he was first lieutenant in the First Artillery. He took part in the battles of Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo, La Hoya, Contreras and Churubusco, and for gallant and meritorious conduct was brevetted captain on August 28th, 1847. During the next fourteen years he performed much arduous service on the frontier, and from 1856 till 1858 took a gallant part in the campaign against the Seminoles. On September 28th, 1861, he was promoted to be brigadier general of volunteers, serving in the far South until January 24th, 1863. On October 10th, 1863, he became chief of artillery of the Department of the Cumberland, and held that position till June 25th, 1865. On March 13th, 1865, he was brevetted brigadier general in the regular army for his part in the capture of Atlanta, and major general for gallant and meritorious services during the war.



GENERAL ORMSBY MacKNIGHT MITCHEL.

General Mitchel, born at Morganfield, Union County, Ky., August 28th, 1809, died at Hilton Head, S. C., October 30th, 1862, was graduated from the United States Military Academy in 1829. Immediately after his graduation he was made assistant professor of mathematics at the Military Academy, which position he held for two years, when he was assigned to duty at Fort Marion, St. Augustine, Fla. He soon resigned and moved to Cincinnati, where he commenced the study of law and was admitted to the bar. In 1861 he entered the Civil War in the cause of the Union, and was placed in command of a division of General Buell's army. He served with the Army of the Ohio during the campaigns of Tennessee and Northern Alabama, and reached the brevet title of major general of volunteers, April 11th, 1862. Afterward he was placed in command of the Department of the South at Hilton Head, S. C., where he was fatally stricken with yellow fever in the prime of his career.



GENERAL JESSE L. RENO.

General Reno, born in Wheeling, W. Va., June 20th, 1823, at South Mountain, Md., September 14th, 1862, was graduated from the United States Military Academy in 1846, and at once promoted brevet lieutenant of ordnance. He served in the Mexican War, taking part in the battles of Cerro Gordo, Contreras, Churubusco and Chapultepec, where he was severely wounded. In 1847 he was commissioned second lieutenant, April 18th, for gallant conduct in the first-named engagement, and captain, September 8th, 1847, for services at Chapultepec. He was commissioned brigadier general, November 12th, 1862, for services as a volunteer, July 18th, 1862; led a brigade under the command of General Pope at the taking of Roanoke Island, N. C., February 8th, 1862. At the battle of Manassas and Chantilly, Va., August 31st, 1862, he repelled the Confederates in action all day he was killed in the evening of August 31st, 1862. His remains were scattered over almost to Cumberland the whole country.



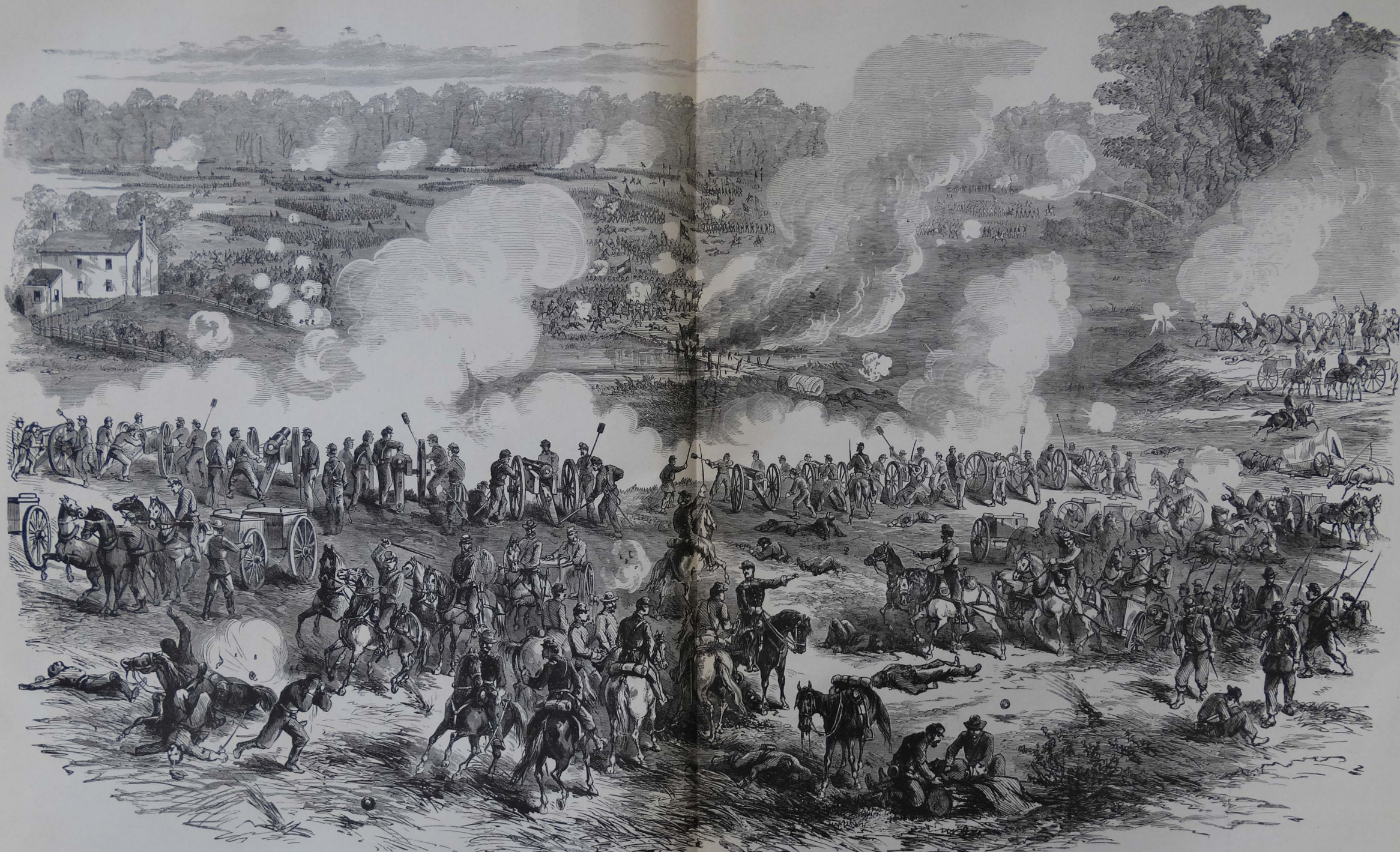
SHELLING OF A CONFEDERATE CAMP ON THE POTOMAC BY LIEUTENANT TOMPKINS, OF THE FIRST RHODE ISLAND BATTERY.

Lieutenant Tompkins, of the First Rhode Island Artillery, observing on the other side of the Potomac a Confederate camp, fixed one of his guns, and after one or two trials got the range so perfectly that they fled in the greatest confusion.



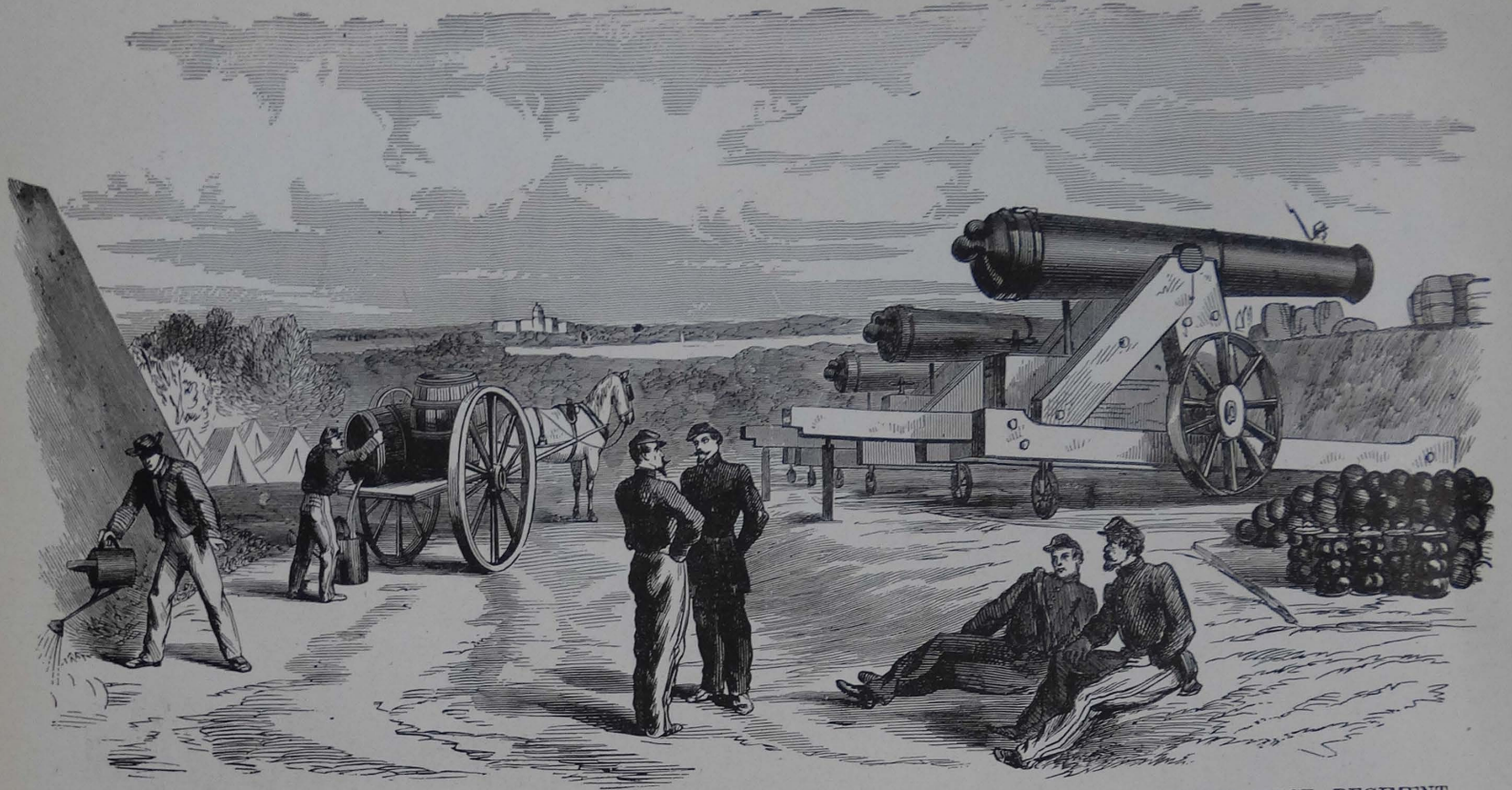
BATTLE OF CARRICK'S FORD, WESTERN VIRGINIA—DISCOVERY OF THE BODY OF GENERAL GARNETT, BY MAJOR GORDON AND COLONEL DUMONT, AFTER THE BATTLE.

After the Confederates had crossed the fourth ford General Garnett again endeavored to rally his men, standing waving his hand on an exposed point near the river bank, by his side only one young man (Chaplet), wearing the uniform of the Georgia Sharpshooters. Three of Dumont's men fired at the same time, and Garnett and his companion fell at the first round. The men rushed across, and on turning the body discovered that the Confederate leader of Western Virginia had paid the penalty; he was shot through the heart. Major Gordon, U. S. A, closed his eyes reverently, and Colonel Dumont, coming up, had him carried into a grove close by, where they laid him down, taking care of his sword and watch, to be sent with his body to his family.



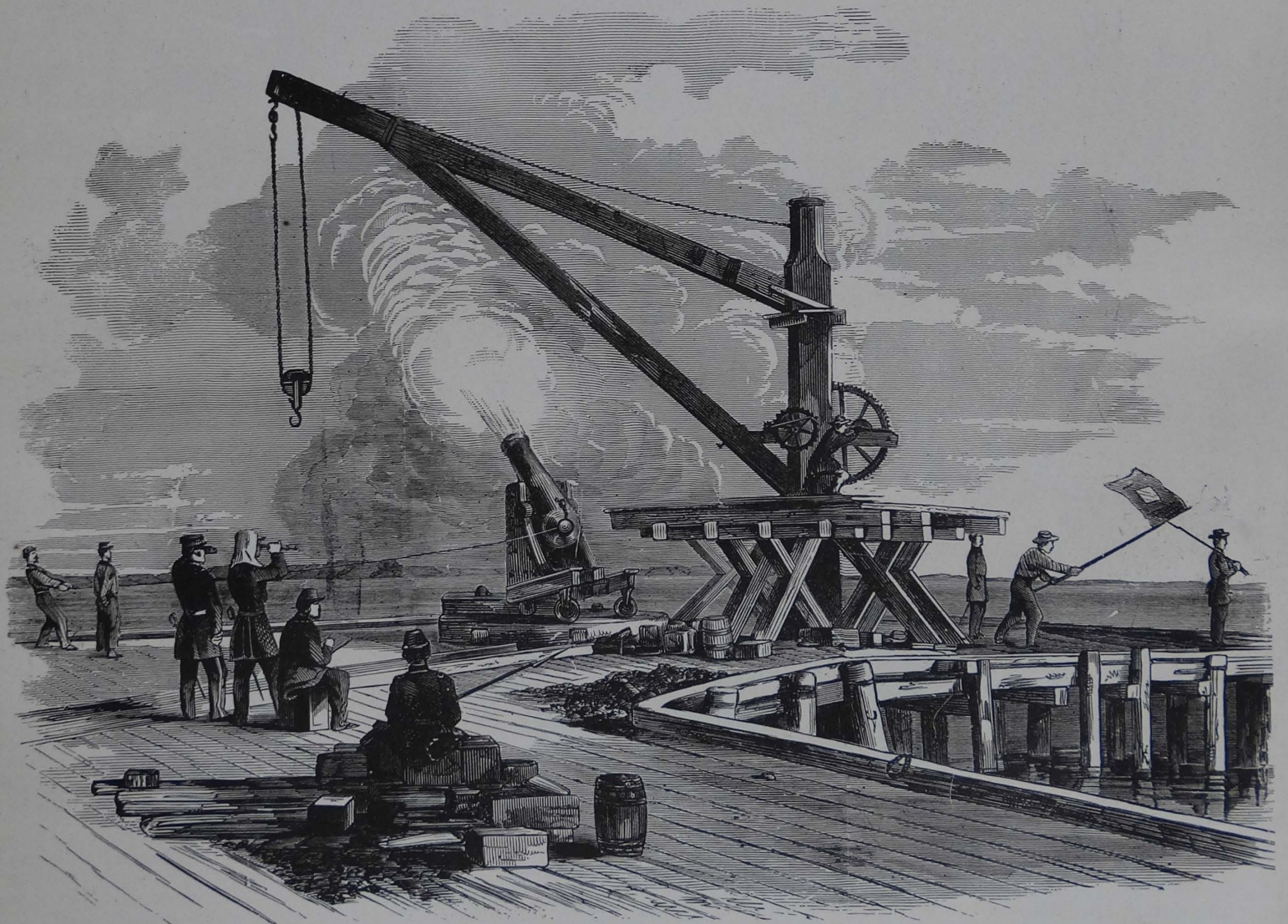
BATTLE OF WHITE OAK SWAMP BRIDGE, MONDAY, JUNE 30TH, 1862—AYRES'S, MOTT'S AND RANDALL'S BATTERIES CHECKING THE ADVANCE OF THE CONFEDERATES.

After the battle of Savage's Station the Federals continued on their retreat, and by eight o'clock on the morning of June 30th, 1862, they had crossed White Oak Swamp and Creek, after destroying the bridge over the latter and warding off the repeated attacks to which they were subjected throughout the night. After crossing White Oak Creek the Federals had quickly formed a new line of battle at Willis Church, General Hancock's forces being on the extreme right, while Porter's occupied the left, and Heintzelman's and Sumner's the intervening space. Jackson's advance was checked by the destruction of the bridge, and when he reached the creek, at about noon, he found the approaches well defended by artillery. Jackson opened upon Hancock's troops, and made repeated efforts to rebuild the bridge under cover of his heavy artillery, but he was every time repulsed. While this was going on Longstreet and Hill had come upon a Federal force at a place two miles away, called Frazier's Farm. Here stood Sumner and Hooker, on the extreme right, McCall somewhat in advance toward the centre and Kearny on the extreme left. When Longstreet found this force arrayed against him he waited for re-enforcements to come up, and it was four o'clock when he commenced the attack. McCall's left was first assailed by Kemper's brigade, which was met by the Pennsylvania Reserves under Colonel Simmons, who, after a bitter conflict, drove the Confederates into the woods with a loss of 250 killed and wounded and about 300 prisoners. Fresh troops then enabled the Confederates to drive back the Federals, who in turn lost heavily. Longstreet and Hill now pressed on, and the conflict became a severe one along the entire front. One point, then another, was vainly tried in the determined effort to break the Federal line. At length Wilcox's Alabama Brigade rushed across an open field upon McCall's left, directly against Randall's battery, which centred upon the Confederates a most galling fire. Nothing daunted, they moved on, and finally engaging in a desperate hand-to-hand fight, first captured Cooper's battery, and afterward Randall's battery, which had been doing such terrible execution. A charge was then ordered for the recapture of the guns. The Confederates bravely met the severe attacks that followed. A still more desperate hand-to-hand struggle took place for the possession of the lost batteries, which were finally recaptured. By dark the Confederates had retired into the woods, and the Federals remained on that portion of the field which they had lost earlier in the action. The Federal loss was about 1,800 killed and wounded, whilst that of the Confederates was over 2,000. Colonel Simmons and General Meade were both severely wounded, while General McCall was a made prisoner.



SECTION OF FORT RUNYON, VA., GUARDING THE ROAD TO ALEKANDRIA, OCCUPIED BY THE TWENTY-FIRST REGIMENT, NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS, AUGUST, 1861.

Fort Runyon, named after the commander of the New Jersey regiments which were formerly stationed there, entirely commanded the road to Alexandria. Our sketch shows the battery erected on this important point. The spot was a most picturesque one, commanding a splendid view all around, the background being the Potomac and Washington.



PRACTICING WITH THE CELEBRATED SAWYER GUN ON THE CONFEDERATE BATTERIES AT SEWELL'S POINT, NEAR NORFOLK, VA., FROM FORT CALHOUN, ON THE RIPRAP, IN FRONT OF FORTRESS MONROE.

The Ripraps, on which Fort Calhoun was erected, was in advance of Fortress Monroe, being between it and Sewell's Point, and was an important position, as with guns of a proper calibre it could completely command and destroy the enemy's batteries at Sewell's Point. General Butler gave special attention to this point, and various kinds of ordnances were experimented with, the Sawyer rifled cannon and the Hotchkiss shell having been proved the most complete and effective.



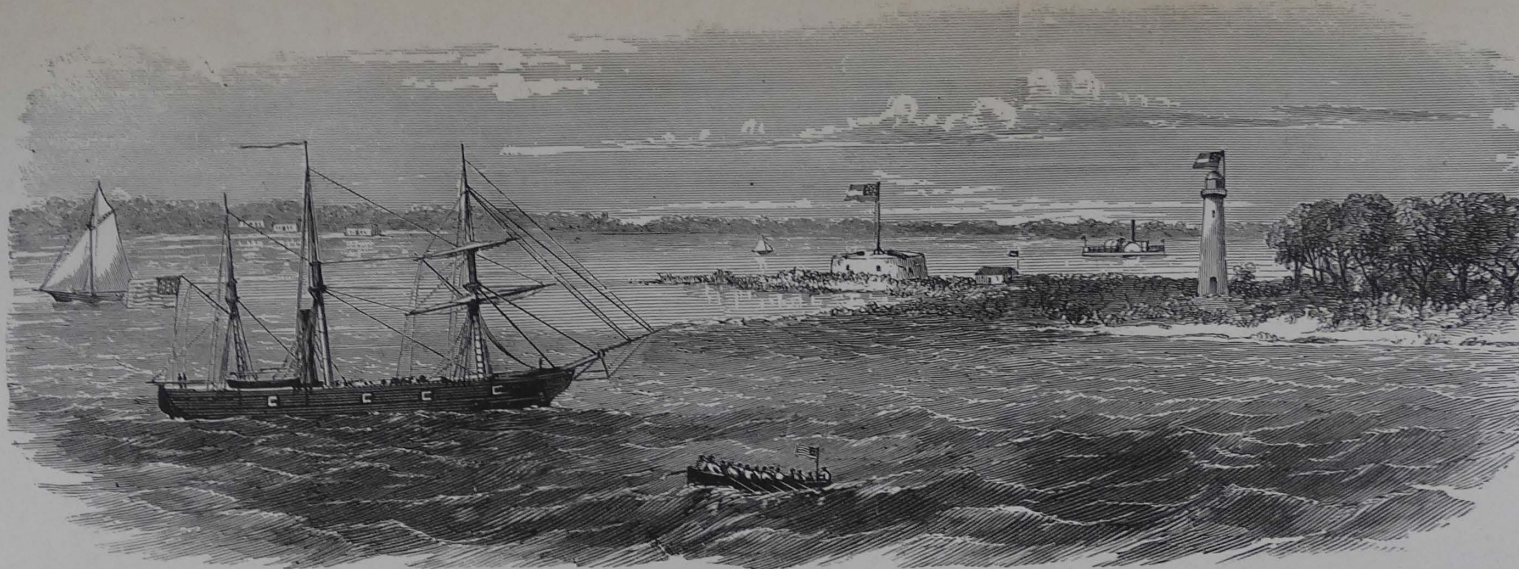
LANDING STATE PRISONERS AT FORT LAFAYETTE, NEW YORK HARBOR, IN 1861.

Fort Lafayette, New York harbor, the state prison of the republic during the Civil War, is built upon a shoal about four hundred yards from Long Island, and is entirely surrounded by water. In shape it is quadrangular, with the angles pointing to the sea and shore diamondwise; hence it was formerly called Fort Diamond.

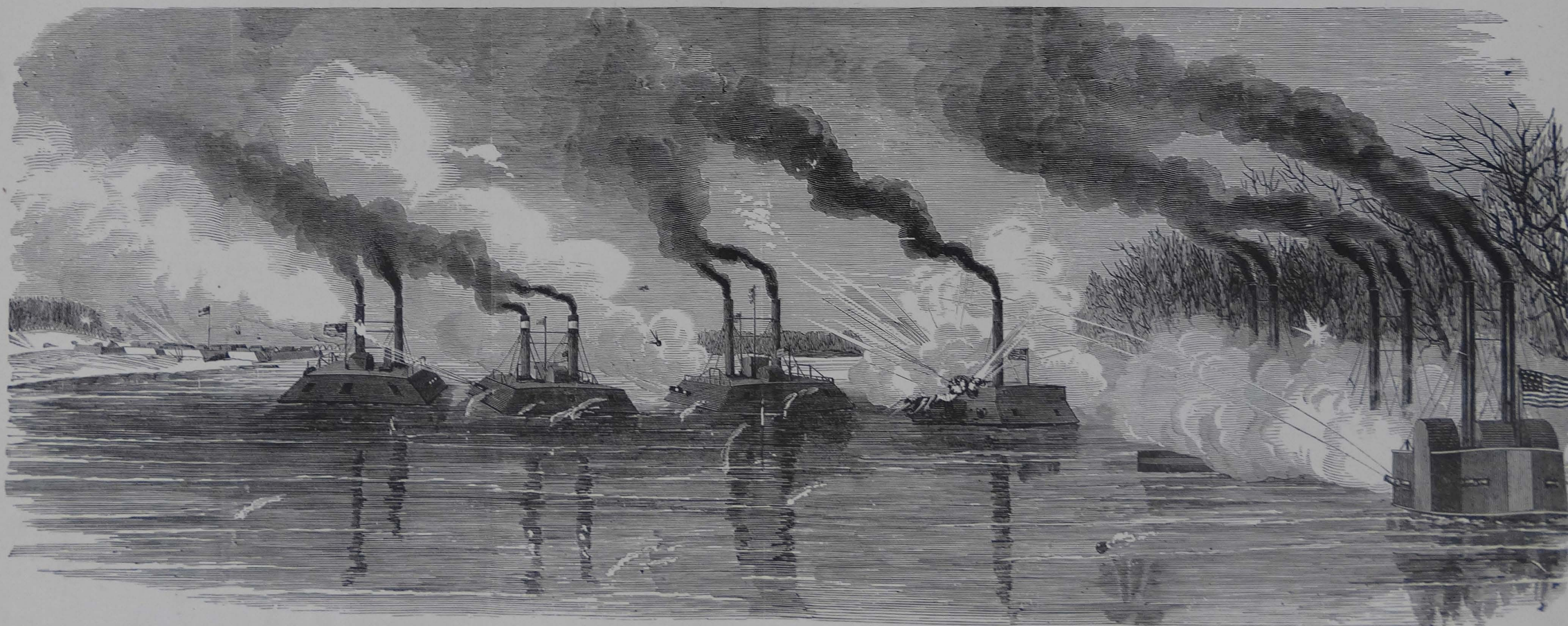


A RECONNOITRING DETACHMENT OF GENERAL BANKS'S CAVALRY, HYATTSTOWN, MD., IN THE DISTANCE.

There are few sights more picturesque than a detachment of cavalry winding along the road to some quiet little village. Nature and man seem then so little in harmony that the contradiction becomes strikingly attractive. Our illustration represents a scene of this kind—a detachment of Federal cavalry, sent by order of General Banks, reconnoitring in the neighborhood of Hyattstown, a post village of Montgomery County, Md., and situated on Bennett's Creek, about thirty-six miles to the northwest of Washington.



THE UNITED STATES GUNBOAT "MOHAWK" CHASING THE CONFEDERATE STEAMER "SPRAY" INTO THE ST. MARK'S RIVER.

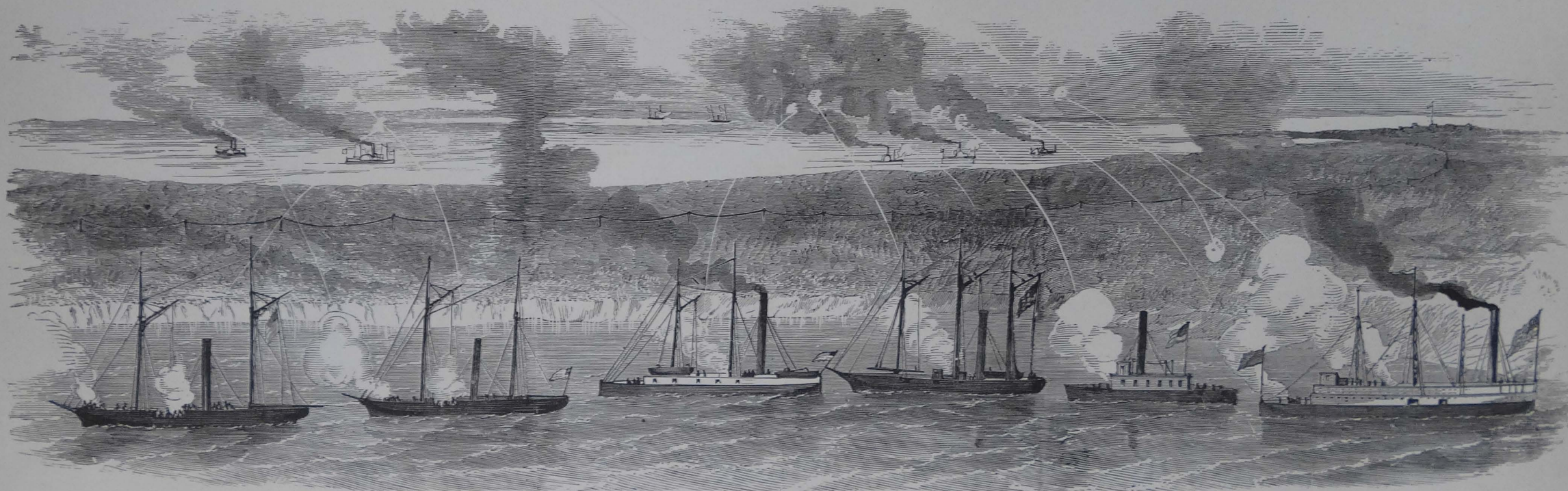


BOMBARDMENT OF FORT HENRY, TENNESSEE RIVER, TENN., BY THE MISSISSIPPI FLOTILLA, FLAG OFFICER FOOTE, FEBRUARY 6TH, 1862.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. H. LOVIE.

Flag Officer Foote's official report—United States Flagship *Cincinnati*, off Fort Henry, Tennessee River, February 6th, 1862: "The gunboats under my command—the *Essex*, Commander Porter; the *Carondelet*, Commander Walker; the *Cincinnati*, Commander Stembel; the *St. Louis*, Lieutenant Commanding Paulding; the *Conestoga*, Lieutenant Commanding Phelps; the *Taylor*, Lieutenant Commanding Gwin; and the *Lexington*, Lieutenant Commanding Shirk. After a severe and rapid fire of one hour and a quarter, have captured Fort Henry and have taken General Lloyd Tilghman and his staff as prisoners. The surrender to the gunboats was unconditional, as we kept an open fire upon the enemy until their flag was struck. In half an hour after the surrender I handed the fort and the prisoners over to General Grant, commanding the army, on his arrival at the fort in force. The *Essex* had a shot in her boiler, after fighting most effectually for two thirds of the action, and was obliged to drop down the river. She, with the other gunboats, officers and men, fought with the greatest gallantry. The *Cincinnati* received thirty-one shots and had one man killed and eight wounded, two seriously. The fort, with twenty guns and seventeen mortars, was defended by General Tilghman with the most determined gallantry."



A DETACHMENT OF UNITED STATES SAILORS FROM THE GUNBOATS "ALBATROSS" AND "GEMSBOK" BURNING THE CONTRABAND VESSEL "YORK," MOUTH OF ROGUE'S INLET, NEAR BEAUFORT, N. C. JANUARY 23D, 1862.



ENGAGEMENT BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES GUNBOATS, COMMANDED BY COMMODORE DAVIS, AND THE CONFEDERATE MOSQUITO FLEET, UNDER COMMODORE TATNALL, NEAR FORT PULASKI, SAVANNAH RIVER, JANUARY 28TH, 1862.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST ON BOARD THE *SENECA*.

Our artist described this spirited sketch as follows: "On Monday night Lieutenant Barnes was dispatched in the *Ottawa's* gig to scout up the creek and report. Passing the piles with ease, he pulled silently up the stream with muffled oars, and with no opposition succeeded in reaching the mouth of the creek where it enters the Savannah River. He came upon the fleet of Tatnall lying there, and approached near enough to see the watch on deck. As he was too near them in case they discovered him, and as he had accomplished the object of the reconnoissance, he returned and reported the facts to Captain Davis. On Tuesday forenoon Tatnall's fleet was again discovered standing down the Savannah. We beat to quarters, and when the flagship had got within range we opened on her with an eleven-inch gun from the *Ottawa*. The signal for action having been given, the gunboats opened fire. The Confederates returned a few shots, which fell short. The engagement lasted nearly two hours, during which time the Confederate Flagship was struck three times, seriously damaging her. One eleven-inch shell struck her on her wheelhouse, and so much disabled her as to compel the commander to signal for assistance, and one steamer turned round and went to her aid. The other three steamed down toward Fort Pulaski faster than they ever went before."



254

VIEW OF THE TOWN OF STRASBURG, VALLEY OF THE SHENANDOAH, OCCUPIED BY THE FEDERAL FORCES UNDER GENERAL BANKS, MARCH 25TH, 1862.

Towns which had hitherto remained buried in obscurity and pleasant foliage were suddenly converted into places of national importance. Strasburg, through whose rural streets the resounding tramp of two hostile armies had passed, was a post village of Shenandoah County, Va., on the north fork of Shenandoah River and on the Manassas Gap Railroad, eighteen miles southwest of Winchester. It had three churches and a population of about eight hundred persons. It was occupied by General Banks's division of the Federal army immediately after the battle of Winchester.



CAMP OF THE GARIBALDI GUARDS, COLONEL D'UTASSY, NEAR ROCHE'S MILLS, VA., POTOMAC RIVER IN THE DISTANCE.

The fine body of men called the Garibaldi Guards were remarkable for the number of trained men in its ranks, at least one-half having fought in European battlefields. It comprised Frenchmen, Italians, Hungarians, Germans, Swiss, Irish, Scotch, and a few English who had served in the Crimean War. When reviewed by the President, on their arrival at Washington, they were highly commended. They formed a part of Blenker's brigade, and were stationed near Roche's Mills, in a most picturesque spot, rendered more so by the foreign tastes of some of the Garibaldians.



CAMP LIFE IN THE WEST.

During one of the pauses in the active part of the Missouri campaign our special artist sent us some sketches which belong more to the romance of war than its struggle. We have formed some of these into this page, which cannot fail to interest our readers. Among them is a most characteristic scene in which two phases of civilization meet. We allude to the sketch where the Indian warriors are giving a war dance by firelight in the presence of the officers and soldiers of General Asboth's division. Sad and suggestive spectacle! Pagans and Christians traveling as companions on the same war path. The companion sketches of sunrise and midnight outside the tent are also equally thought provoking; while, as though to show the folly and vanity of the whole gigantic struggle, the dead horse, the vultures, and the last two of the army cavalcade as it travels over that magnificent solitude, the Hundred Mile Prairie of Missouri, close the melancholy series.