



DELAWARE INDIANS ACTING AS SCOUTS FOR THE FEDERAL ARMY IN THE WEST.

General Fremont, on taking command in the West in 1861, while he shrank from employing the Indians as soldiers, saw the advantage of using them as scouts, and for this purpose organized a band of them, selecting only the most reliable, robust and best-charactered. They soon made their value known by the early intelligence they brought of the enemy's movements. Some of them were also employed by General Grant.



GATHERING OF FREMONT'S TROOPS ON THE PRAIRIE, NEAR TIPTON, MO., ON THE EVE OF ITS DEPARTURE IN PURSUIT OF GENERAL PRICE.

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JEFFERSON CITY, CAPITAL OF MISSOURI—THE ARRIVAL OF GENERAL FREMONT'S DIVISION, SEPTEMBER 26TH, 1861.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR ARTIST WITH GENERAL FREMONT'S DIVISION.

In a previous part we gave a description of the Capital City of Missouri, and have consequently to refer our readers to page 139. Our sketch of Jefferson City was taken from the southern side of the Missouri, and shows the Capitol in bold relief. The railroad runs along the side of the river to Tipton and Sedalia, at both of which places General Fremont established camps and concentrated a large force preparatory to crossing the Osage in pursuit of General Sterling Price.



GENERAL BANKS'S HEADQUARTERS NEAR EDWARD'S FERRY, MD.



CAMP WOOL, TWO MILES FROM FORT CLARK, HATTERAS ISLAND, OCCUPIED BY HAWKINS'S ZOUAVES, NINTH REGIMENT, NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS, IN OCTOBER, 1861.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST AT HATTERAS INLET.

Camp Wool, which was occupied by the New York Ninth Regiment of Volunteers, was about two miles from Fort Hatteras, and situated on the Pamlico side of the island, in order to be partially sheltered from the Atlantic gales. Besides, as any sudden attack must come from the sound, it put the troops in a better spot to keep a bright look out. The Ninth Zouaves were in an excellent state of discipline, and reflected great credit upon their colonel, Rush Hawkins, who fought his way bravely through the Mexican war. It numbered one thousand and forty-six men. Until the unfortunate capture of the *Fanny*, it had not lost a single man, although it had been engaged in numerous skirmishes with the Confederates at Newport News.



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BATTLE AT DAM NO. 4, POTOMAC RIVER, BETWEEN BUTTERFIELD'S BRIGADE AND A LARGE CONFEDERATE FORCE.

A desperate and disastrous action occurred on the banks of the Potomac, at Dam No. 4. General Butterfield's brigade, consisting of the Forty-fourth New York, Seventeenth New York, Eighteenth Massachusetts and One Hundred and Eighteenth Pennsylvania, were ordered to make a reconnoissance on the Virginia side. Crossing over at Dam No. 4, which is about six miles northwest in a straight line from Sharpsburg, and eight south from Williamsport, they had hardly landed when a most murderous fire was opened upon them from an entire division of the Confederate army, every volley of which told, as they had the Federals completely under range. The Federals made a desperate resistance, but they were compelled to retire before superior numbers, and retreated in moderate order across the river.



BATTLE OF MUNFORDVILLE, KY., SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 14TH, 1862—THE CONFEDERATES CHARGING THROUGH THE ABATIS IN FRONT OF THE FORTIFICATIONS NEAR GREEN RIVER.

Our correspondent reports of this battle: "At five o'clock the Confederates were seen forming in front of our rifle pits, and soon, from the cover of the woods and abatis, began the engagement by a rapid fire of musketry. It was plainly seen that a disposition of our men was being made by Colonel Wilder to repel the attack anticipated on the left, and, thinking it a favorable hour, the Confederate force made a desperate assault on our right. This was made by a Mississippi and a Georgia regiment. The assault was led by the colonel of the Mississippi regiment, and he died for his daring. The major of the same regiment was wounded and taken prisoner. The newly formed Confederate right marched from the woods in splendid order, with ranks apparently full. When they appeared over the brow of the hill it was at a double-quick; all pushed on with desperate courage, to meet resistance not the less desperate. With grape from the artillery and a shower of balls from the musketry they were met and mowed down; but they never faltered; and it was only when they sprang on the breastworks and were met with the bayonet that they fell back, leaving the field strewn with their dead and dying. After a momentary struggle on the breastworks the whole Confederate force broke into disorder and fled from the field."



GENERAL ROBERT H. MILROY.

General Milroy, born in Washington County, Ind., June 11th, 1816, was graduated at Norwich University, Vt., in 1843, and served in the Mexican War as captain in the First Indiana Volunteers. He studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1849, and in 1850 was graduated at the law department of Indiana University. At the beginning of the Civil War he issued a call for volunteers, and was made a captain, becoming colonel of the Ninth Indiana Volunteers, April 26th, 1861. He served in Western Virginia under McClellan and Rosecrans, receiving a commission as brigadier general on February 6th, 1862, and thereafter continued in various commands in Virginia, under Fremont and Sigel, until March 11th, 1863, when he was made major general of volunteers. In this capacity he had charge of the Second Division of the Eighth Army Corps, and was stationed at Winchester, Va. Here, on June 15th, 1863, he was attacked by nearly the whole of Lee's army, which was marching toward Pennsylvania. General Milroy resisted this superior force for three days, and then cut his way out by night, losing a large portion of his forces. He resigned from the army in 1865.



GENERAL HIRAM G. BERRY.

General Berry, born in Thomaston (now Rockland), Me., August 27th, 1824, died at Chancellorsville, Va., May 2d, 1863. He originated and commanded for several years the Rockland Guard, a volunteer company, which attained a very high reputation for drill and discipline. At the beginning of the Civil War he entered the service as colonel of the Fourth Maine Infantry. He took part in the battle of Bull Run and the siege of Yorktown, was made a brigadier general, April 4th, 1862, and was given command of the Third Brigade of the Third Division of Heintzelman's Third Army Corps. He was present at the battles of Williamsburg and Fair Oaks, bore a conspicuous part in the Seven Days' fight, and was in the second Bull Run campaign and Chantilly. In January, 1863, he was nominated by the President as major general of volunteers, with rank dating from November 29th, 1862, confirmed by the Senate on March 9th, 1863, and placed in command of the Second Division of the Third Army Corps, succeeding General Sickles. At the battle of Chancellorsville he headed one of his brigades in several successful bayonet charges, and in one of them was killed by a shot from the enemy.



GENERAL GEORGE D. BAYARD.

General Bayard, born in Seneca Falls, N. Y., December 18th, 1835, died December 14th, 1862, was graduated from the United States Military Academy in 1856. He was assigned to the First Cavalry. Four years were passed in frontier and garrison duty. He was severely wounded in a fight with the Kiowa Indians. In 1861 he was cavalry instructor at West Point, and on March 16th of that year was promoted to first lieutenant in Third Cavalry; captain, Fourth Cavalry, August 20th; and was granted leave of absence to become colonel of the First Pennsylvania Cavalry Volunteers, September 14th, 1861. He became brigadier general of volunteers, April 28th, 1862, and served in the arduous campaigns of the Shenandoah, Northern Virginia, and on the Rappahannock, distinguishing himself by the dash and bravery of his reconnaissances. He was mortally wounded at Fredericksburg, December 13th, 1862, and died the following day. He was buried with military honors at Princeton, N. J.



GENERAL CHRISTOPHER C. AUGUR.

General Augur, born in New York in 1821, was graduated from the United States Military Academy in 1843. During the Mexican War he served as aid-de-camp to General Hopping, and after his death to General Caleb Cushing. He was promoted captain, August 1st, 1852, and served with distinction in a campaign against the Indians in Oregon in 1856. On May 14th, 1861, he was appointed major in the Thirteenth Infantry, and was for a time commandant of cadets at West Point. In November of that year he was commissioned a brigadier general of volunteers, and joined McDowell's corps. In July, 1862, he was assigned to a division under Banks, and in the battle of Cedar Mountain was severely wounded. He was promoted major general of volunteers, August 9th, 1862, and in November joined his corps and took part in the Louisiana campaign. He was brevetted brigadier general in the United States Army, March 13th, 1865, receiving on the same date the brevet of major general for services in the field during the rebellion.



CONRAD'S FERRY, MD., ABOVE HARRISON'S ISLAND, ON THE POTOMAC RIVER, THE PLACE OF PASSAGE OF COLONEL BAKER'S REGIMENT, OCTOBER 21st, 1861.

Conrad's Ferry is situated on the Maryland side of the Upper Potomac, about five miles above Edward's Ferry. It was in possession of the Federal troops. It commands a view of Harrison's Island, the scene of so much disaster at the battle of Ball's Bluff, and is immediately opposite to Leesburg Heights, the town of Leesburg being about five miles from the Ferry, on the south side of the Potomac.



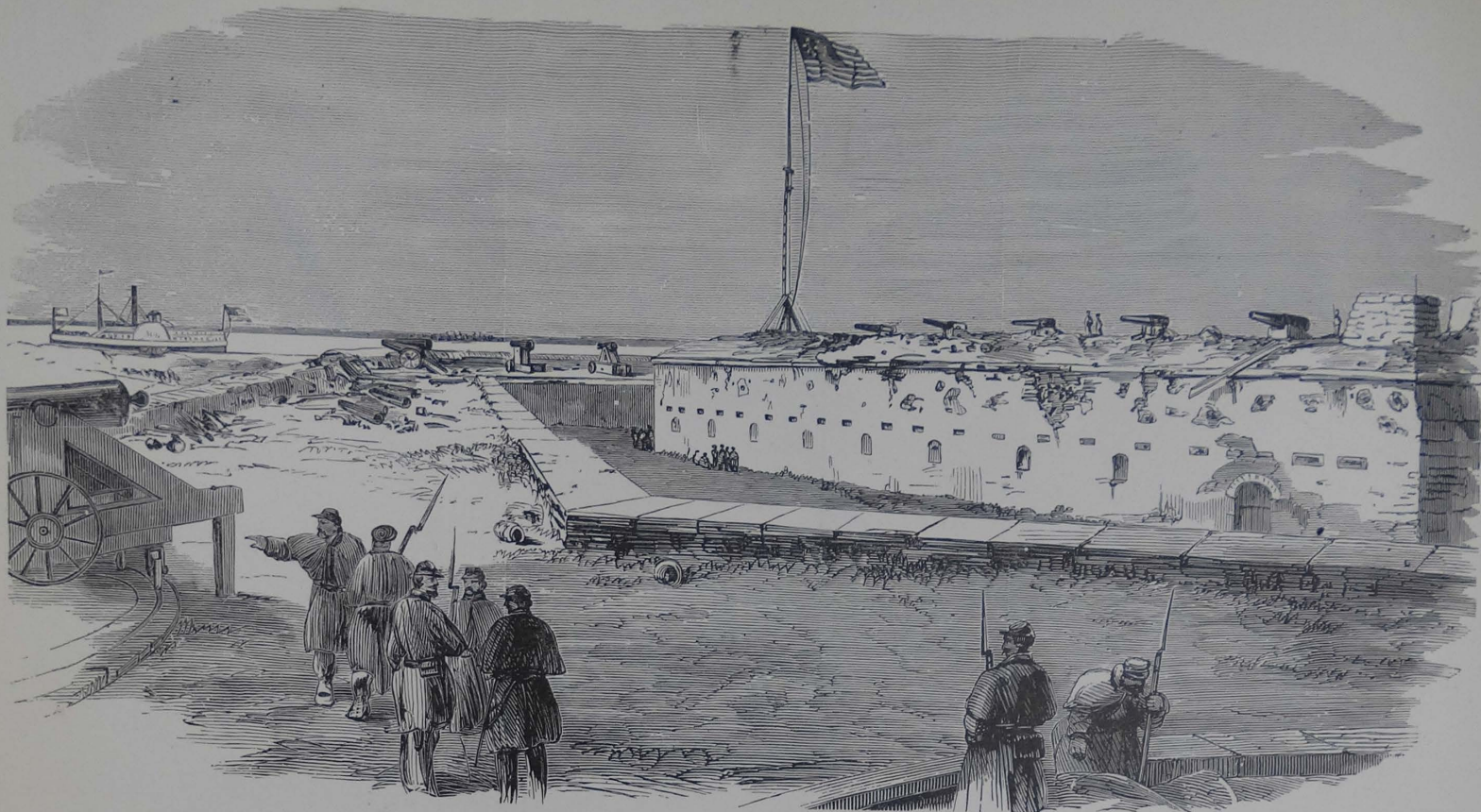
"FRESH BREAD!"—IMPROMPTU OVEN BUILT BY THE NINETEENTH REGIMENT, NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS, IN GENERAL BANKS'S DIVISION, WESTERN MARYLAND.

The impromptu oven which we illustrate testified to the Federal cleverness, and ministered to the wants of the brave defenders of the Union. The regiment undoubtedly contained men whose means gave them every epicurean indulgence; but we question if any French bread, fresh butter, with all the appliances of Delmonico, ever tasted so sweet as the newly baked bread they got from the primitive oven.



MAJOR GENERAL BURNSIDE ASSUMING COMMAND OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC—ISSUING ORDERS TO HIS STAFF.

"HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, November 10th, 1862.—In accordance with General Orders, No. 182, issued by the President of the United States, I hereby assume command of the Army of the Potomac. Patriotism, and the exercise of my every energy in the direction of this army, aided by the full and hearty co-operation of its officers and men, will, I hope, under the blessing of God, insure its success. Having been a sharer of the privations, and a witness of the bravery of the old Army of the Potomac in the Maryland campaign, and fully identified with them in their feelings of respect and esteem for General McClellan, entertained through a long and most friendly association with him, I feel that it is not as a stranger I assume command. To the Ninth Army Corps, so long and intimately associated with me, I need say nothing; our histories are identical. With diffidence for myself, but with a proud confidence in the unswerving loyalty and determination of the gallant army now intrusted to my care, I accept its control, with the steadfast assurance that the just cause must prevail. A. E. BURNSIDE, Major General Commanding." Our illustration represents the general issuing orders to his staff immediately after assuming command.



SURRENDER OF FORT MACON, GA., APRIL 26TH, 1862—EXTERIOR ON SIDE FACING THE FEDERAL BATTERIES, SHOWING EFFECT OF SHOT ON THE GLACIS AND WALLS.



BATTLE OF ANTIETAM, MD.—BURNSIDE'S DIVISION CARRYING THE BRIDGE OVER THE ANTIETAM CREEK AND STORMING THE CONFEDERATE POSITION, AFTER A DESPERATE CONFLICT OF FOUR HOURS, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17TH, 1862.

On the left, during the afternoon, Burnside carried the bridge, after an obstinate contest of four hours' duration and a loss of about five hundred killed and wounded. Hawkins's Zouaves then crossed, and finding the enemy ready drawn up under cover of the hills, advanced in line of battle on their new position, about half a mile distant. The ground over which they advanced was open clover and plowed fields, the latter very difficult and fatiguing to march in, owing to the softness of the ground. The enemy's guns, fourteen in number, kept up a terrible fire on the advancing line, which never wavered, but slowly toiled along, receiving shelter, however, when they were in the hollows. They were halted a few moments to rest in the hollow nearest the enemy's position, and then were ordered to charge with a yell. As they came up the hill in front of the enemy's batteries they received a heavy volley from a large force of infantry behind a stone wall about two hundred feet in front of the enemy's batteries. The Federals, though terribly decimated, gave them a volley in return, and then went on with the bayonet. The enemy did not stay to contest the ground, and although two to one, broke and ran, leaving their guns.



SURRENDER OF FORT MACON, GA., APRIL 26TH, 1862--LOWERING THE CONFEDERATE FLAG.



KILLING'S CAVE, ON THE BANKS OF THE POTOMAC, NEAR SHARPSBURG, THE PLACE OF REFUGE OF MANY CITIZENS DURING THE BATTLE OF ANTIETAM.

A glance at the map of the battle of Antietam will enable our readers to perceive how terribly exposed the little town of Sharpsburg was during the conflict, situated as it was almost between two fires; for, however anxious the Federal generals might be to spare the town, it was impossible to prevent many of the shot and shell from falling into its midst. In the cellar of the Kretzer mansion were congregated men, women and children, all spellbound as they listened to the terrible thunder of the battle. They could tell by the whiz and the awful explosions every now and then how near to them was the work of destruction; and their terror rose to perfect agony when a shell exploded before one of the openings which gave them a dim light and was the chief means of ventilation in this chamber of horrors. Of a similar character is our sketch of the cave of refuge near Sharpsburg, and situated on the banks of the Potomac.



VIEW OF THE FORTIFICATIONS ERECTED BY THE FEDERAL TROOPS AT BIRD'S POINT, MO., OPPOSITE CAIRO, ILL.



ADVANCE OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.—OCCUPATION OF WINCHESTER, VA., AND THE ABANDONED CONFEDERATE FORTIFICATIONS, BY A DETACHMENT OF GENERAL BANKS'S DIVISION OF THE FEDERAL ARMY, CONSISTING OF THE BRIGADES OF GENERALS HAMILTON AND WILLIAMS, MARCH 12TH, 1862.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. HALL.

Our sketch represents the advance of the Federal troops upon the City of Winchester, and is thus described by our correspondent: "A portion of General Banks's Division, under General Gorman, occupied the town of Berryville, Va., on the 11th. There were five hundred of the Confederate cavalry in the place, but upon the Third New York Cavalry, properly supported by artillery and infantry, charging them, they fled in confusion toward two miles of Winchester, and, charging upon the Confederates, dispersed them, taking several prisoners, and killing or wounding four of the Confederates. This reconnoissance sealed the fate of Winchester. The enemy were blinded and misled by the movement of our troops, and they commenced the evacuation of the place on the afternoon of the 12th. General Hamilton advanced from Bunker Hill, the Michigan Cavalry heading the column. The Confederate Cavalry, one thousand two hundred strong, and supported by a section of artillery, gave battle at five o'clock in the afternoon. Our cavalry was supported by the First Maryland Infantry, and a battery of artillery. The fight was a short one. The Confederates fled, leaving their guns behind them, and at daylight on the 12th our troops entered the city as the rear guard of the enemy was flying out of it."

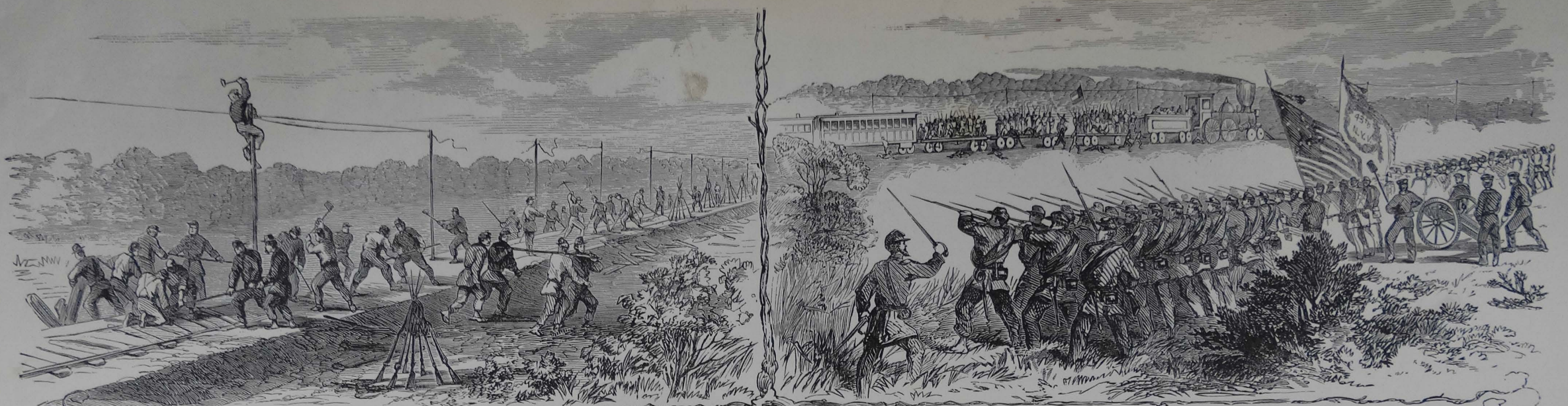


CONFEDERATES IN AMBUSH FIRING ON A RECONNOITRING EXPEDITION TO OYSTER CREEK, ROANOKE ISLAND, N. C.



BOMBARDMENT AND CAPTURE OF FORT THOMPSON, THIRTEEN GUNS, NEAR NEW BERNE, ON THE NEUSE RIVER, BY THE FEDERAL GUNBOATS OF GENERAL BURNSIDE'S EXPEDITION, COMMANDED BY COMMANDER S. C. ROWAN, U. S. N., MARCH 14TH, 1862.—SKETCHED BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. SCHELL.

Extract from the official report of General Burnside. "Early on the morning of the 12th, the entire force started for New Berne, and that night anchored off the mouth of Slocum's Creek, some eighteen miles from New Berne, where I had decided to make a landing. The landing commenced by seven o'clock the next morning under cover of the naval fleet, and was effected with the greatest enthusiasm by the troops. After a toilsome march through the mud, the head of the column marched within a mile and a half of the enemy's stronghold at eight o'clock, a distance of twelve miles from the point of landing, where we bivouacked for the night. At daylight on the morning of the 14th I ordered an advance of the whole division, and, after an engagement of four hours, we succeeded in carrying a continuous line of field-works of over a mile in length. The position was finally carried by a most gallant charge of our men, which enabled us to gain the rear of all the batteries between this point and New Berne, which was done by a rapid advance of the entire force up the main road and railroad, the naval fleet meantime pushing its way up the river, throwing their shots into the forts in front of us. The enemy, after retreating in great confusion across the railroad bridge set fire to it, thus preventing further pursuit and causing detention in occupying the town by our troops. But the naval force had arrived at the wharves and commanded the town with their guns.



DESTRUCTION OF RAILROAD TRACK BY FEDERAL TROOPS

ATTACK ON ENEMY'S TRAIN BY 42ND VOL. REGT.



THE FEDERAL TROOPS UNDER GENERALS BRANNAN AND TERRY DRIVING THE CONFEDERATES UNDER BEAUREGARD ACROSS THE POCOTALIGO BRIDGE, NEAR THE CHARLESTON AND SAVANNAH RAILROAD, OCTOBER 22D, 1862.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

Our correspondent thus describes the fight: "This action began between twelve and one o'clock, and lasted about an hour, ending in the retreat of the Confederates to another position at Frampton's Plantation, which lies two miles beyond. The enemy was closely followed, and after a hotly contested fight the Confederates were driven from their well-chosen position, and two miles beyond, which brought them up to Pocotaligo Bridge, over which they crossed, taking shelter behind earthworks on the farthest side. To this point our troops nearly approached, but found further progress impossible, as the bridge had been cut by the enemy on his retreat. Our loss was: Killed, 15; wounded, 106; missing, 2; total, 123."



PASSAGE OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK BY THE GRAND ARMY OF THE POTOMAC AT FREDERICKSBURG, VA., WEDNESDAY, MIDNIGHT, DECEMBER 10TH, 1862.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. HENRI LOVIE.

On December 10th, at midnight, General Burnside successfully threw his army across the Rappahannock at Fredericksburg. The movement of the Federal troops commenced early in the morning, when, the pontoons being ready, the construction of bridges across the river in front of Fredericksburg, and three miles below, was commenced. The enemy speedily opened fire from under cover of the houses of the city, which was the sign for a terrible bombardment from the Federal guns, of which one hundred and sixty-eight were in position. This was continued for five hours. The city was fired in many places, and the smoke of the burning buildings rolled up in a dark canopy over the flaming artillery, a spectacle of grandeur and fear. Our artist described the crossing over of the Federal army, as a most striking scene. "Although a slight mist shrouded the lower part of the scene, floating a few feet above the river, the moonlight was resplendent. The shore was crowded with troops, while the glimmer of the bayonets and the camp fires made a picture never to be forgotten."



FEDERAL BAGGAGE TRAIN ON ITS WAY TO THE ARMY AT FALMOUTH, VA., DECEMBER, 1862.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, HENRI LOVIE

Our illustration represents a Federal baggage train hastening on to Falmouth with commissary stores for General Burnside's army before the crossing of the Rappahannock to attack Fredericksburg. The immense labor and fatigue attendant on operations in this region may be conceived by our sketch. The fearful road over rocks and cliffs, the storms, the constant fear of surprise by the enemy, where escape and defense are alike impossible, give to the life of the army train all the perils of romance.



REAR ADMIRAL SILAS H. STRINGHAM.

Rear Admiral Stringham, born in Middletown, Orange County, N. Y., November 7th, 1798; died in Brooklyn, N. Y., February 7th, 1876. He entered the Navy as a midshipman, November 15th, 1809, and was in continuous service up to the breaking out of the Civil War in 1861, when he was summoned to Washington to advise upon the preparations for war. He took command of the North Atlantic Blockading Fleet, and planned the expedition to Hatteras Inlet. General Butler accompanied him with 900 men. The squadron bombarded the forts, sailing in an ellipse, by which means it concentrated its fire on the forts, and manœuvred so skillfully that none of the fleet were hit. Both forts surrendered, and the troops were landed to garri-son them on August 29th, 1861. Not one of the Federal troops was injured. This was the first naval victory of any importance. Stringham declined further active service on account of his age, and was retired as a commodore, December 21st, 1861. He was promoted to rear admiral on the retired list, July 16th, 1862.

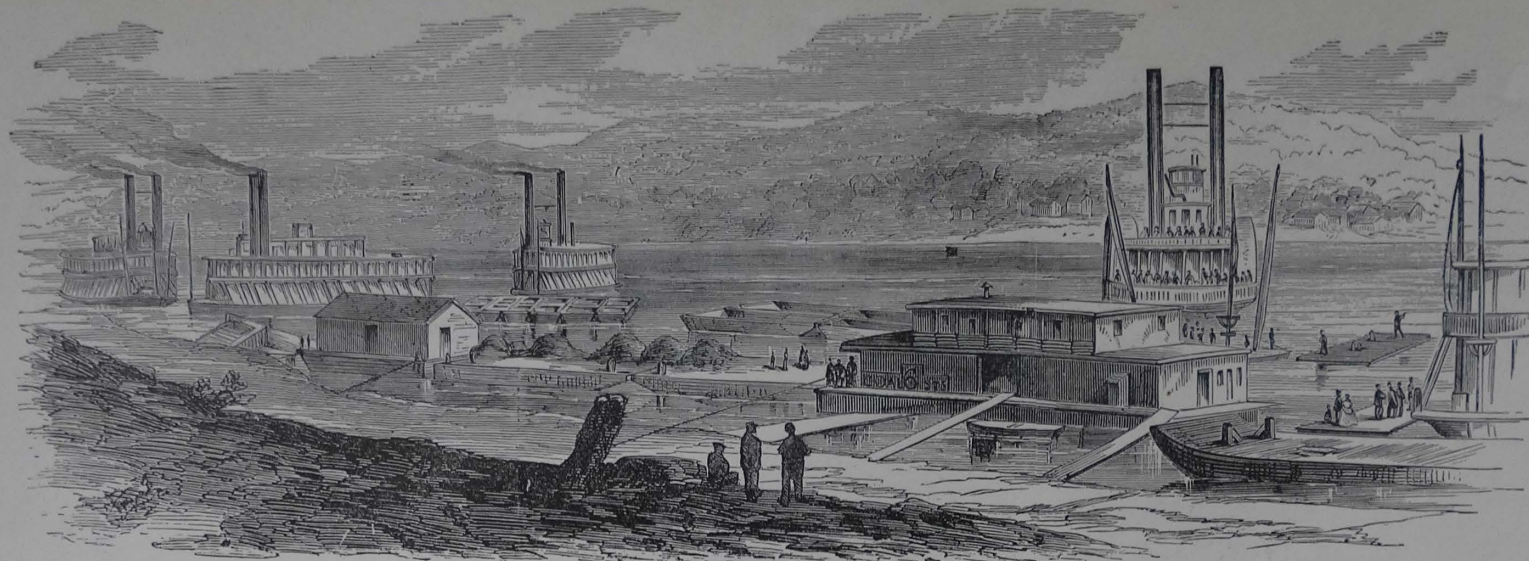


ATTACK UPON THE UNITED STATES SLOOP OF WAR "SEMINOLE," FROM THE CONFEDERATE BATTERIES, EVANSFORT, POTOMAC RIVER, OCTOBER 15TH, 1861.

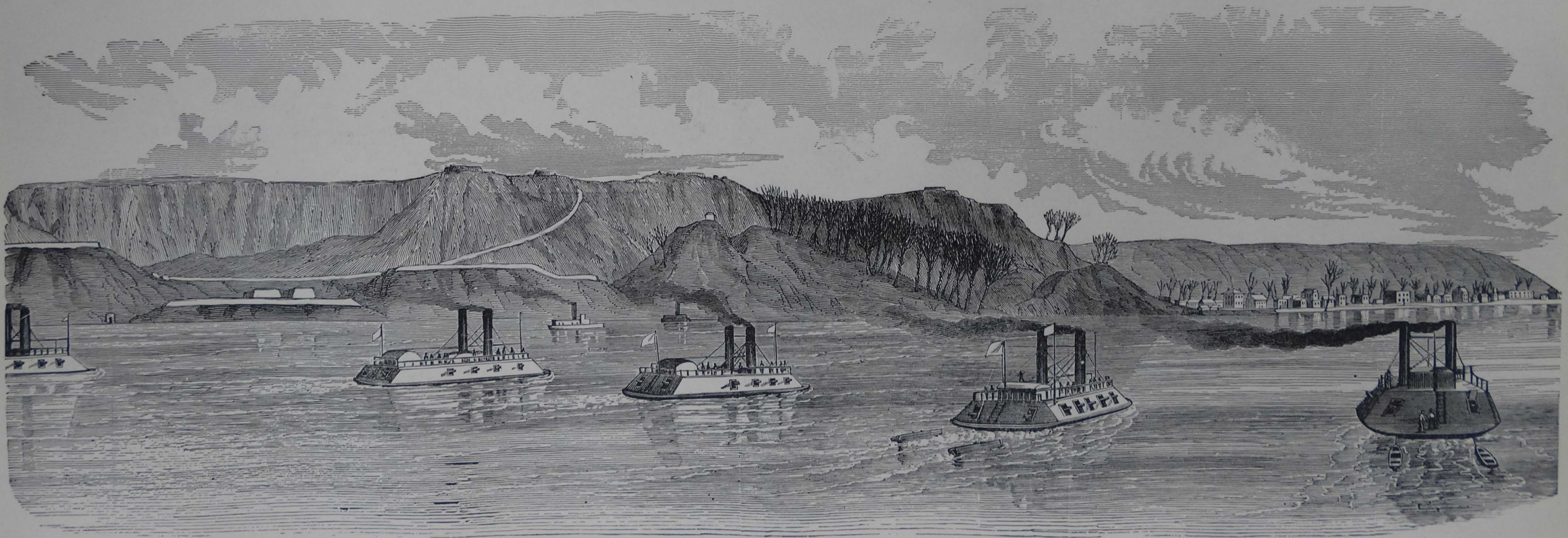


THE MASQUERADE OF WAR.—INGENIOUS METHOD OF DISGUIISING THE MASTS AND HULLS OF COMMODORE PORTER'S MORTAR FLOTILLA WITH BOUGHS OF TREES, ETC., TO DECEIVE THE CONFEDERATE ARTILLERISTS.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, WM. WAUD.

In order to diminish the Confederate chances of hitting the Federal mortar boats, the masts were dressed with evergreens. Eighteen grim vessels of war were thus converted into shady bowers—a tree lashed to each mast-head, interlacing its branches with the rigging, jutting out into queer-looking arbors. Three of the mortar vessels being stationed on the east bank to operate against Fort St. Philip, a different "disguise" was adopted, since to dress them up arborically would be only to render them the more conspicuous. The sides of these vessels were therefore covered with a shaggy wall of aquatic growth, and really looked like a continuation of the marsh. Anything more characteristic of Yankee invention was never beheld.

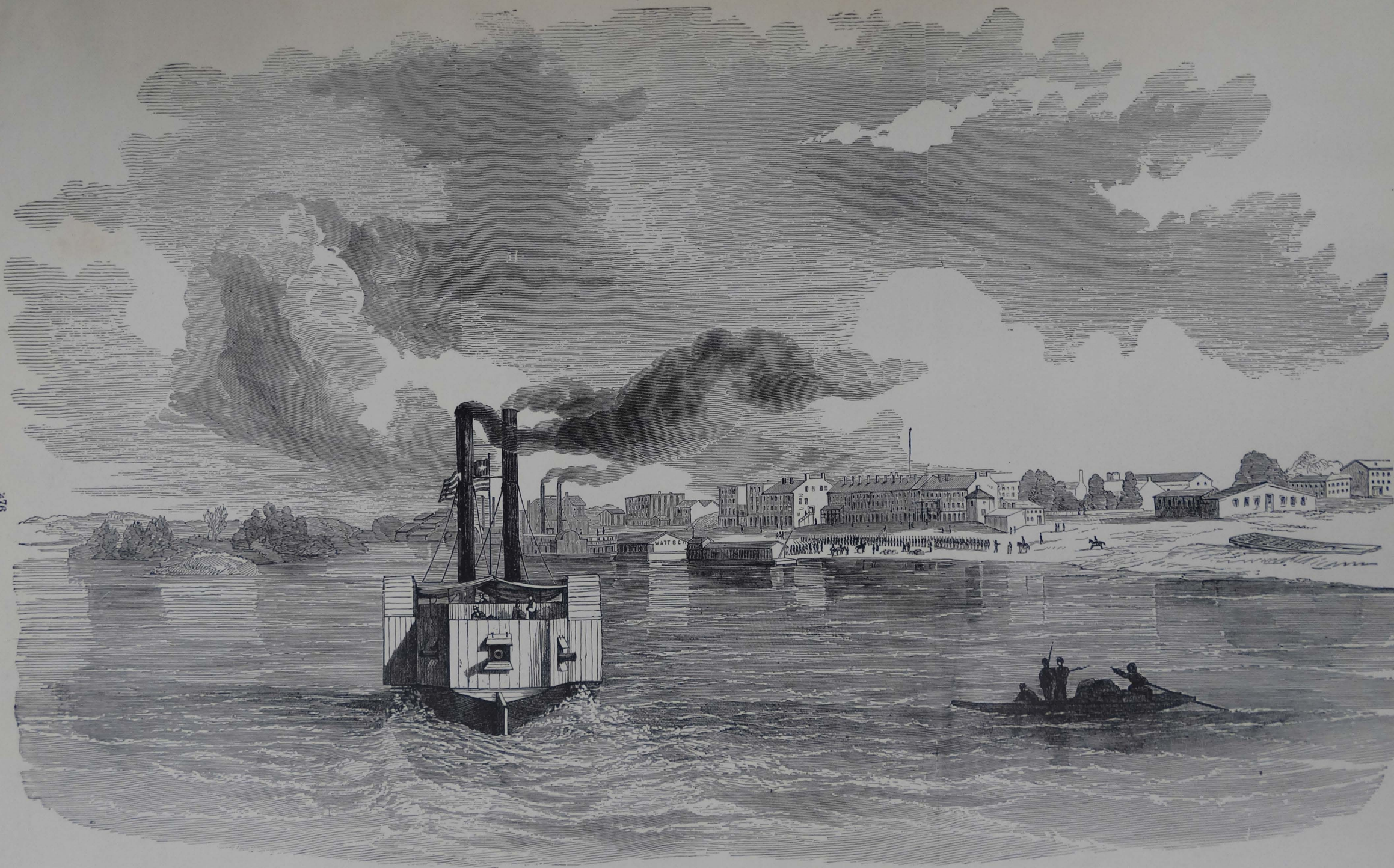


WHARF BOAT AT CARROLLTON, ILL. OPPOSITI HAWESVILLE, KY.



GENERAL VIEW OF COLUMBUS, KY., AND ITS FORTIFICATIONS, LOOKING DOWN THE RIVER, SHOWING THE "IRON BLUFFS" CROWNED WITH BATTERIES, THE WATER BATTERIES AND THE ARRIVAL OF THE FEDERAL GUNBOATS, MARCH 4TH, 1862.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, HENRI LOVIE.

Our sketch of Columbus and its fortifications, which was called the Western Gibraltar by the Confederates, became untenable by them after the fall of Fort Henry, Donelson, Bowling Green, and especially Nashville. A glance at our illustration will show its immense strength on the river side, and it must be confessed that General Polk had not been slow to improve its natural advantages. The water batteries entirely command the river, and to silence them would have required all Commodore Foote's gallantry and skill. Our picture represents all the water batteries which are situated about a mile above the City of Columbus. The bluffs which are also crowned with cannon, are from seventy to eighty feet high.



VIEW OF THE TOWN OF PADUCAH, KY., AT THE CONFLUENCE OF THE RIVERS OHIO AND TENNESSEE, THE NORTHERN TERMINUS OF THE MOBILE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

This flourishing city, the capital of McCracken County, is situated at the confluence of the Ohio and Tennessee Rivers, and is connected with Mobile by railroad. It had a fine range of warehouses fronting the river, contained five churches, two banks and two newspaper offices; it had also a marine hospital. Its position had given it many commercial advantages, which were fast operating to make it one of the most progressive cities of the West. When, however, the Confederates took possession of Columbus and Hickman, two important points in Kentucky on the Mississippi, it became necessary to hold them in check and to prevent their flanking the Federal stronghold of Cairo; and, with his usual sagacity and promptitude, General Grant immediately occupied Paducah. This step, although an apparent invasion of the sacred soil of Kentucky, received the entire approval of that loyal and gallant State as expressed through her Legislature; and Paducah was of course retained while the necessity for its occupation existed. Paducah contained about 8,000 inhabitants, very few of whom were tainted with the secession treason. It is 47 miles east from Cairo, and 225 from Louisville. It is named after a famous Indian chief who formerly lived in its vicinity.



HEADQUARTERS OF THE FEDERAL ARMY COMMANDED BY GENERAL GRANT, ON THE BANKS OF THE MISSISSIPPI, NEAR VICKSBURG.

Our artist's sketch needs no description—it explains itself. A more perfect picture of the Slough of Despond was never painted. General Grant established himself on board the *Magnolia*, where he superintended the entire operations. One of his aids wrote: "As for mud, it beats Broadway, and considerable fun is got out of the wallowings undergone by the commissariat wagons and their drivers. Frequently the men place logs at certain intervals, and crowds amuse themselves by seeing how often the log disappears, leaving the man who trusted to it up to his middle in that magnificent mud and slush, which throws even Virginia into the shade." The second boat to the right of the *Magnolia* is the hospital ship.



GENERAL JOHN BUFORD.

General Buford, born in Kentucky in 1825, died in Washington, D. C., December 16th, 1863, was graduated at the United States Military Academy in 1848; was appointed brevet second lieutenant in the First Dragoons, and served on the plains until the Civil War began. He was made a major in the inspector general's corps on November 12th, 1861. On June 6th, 1862, he was attached to the staff of General Pope in the Army of Virginia; and on July 27th he was made a brigadier general, and assigned to the command of a brigade of cavalry under General Hooker in the Northern Virginia campaign. He engaged in the skirmish at Madison Courthouse; the passage of the Rapidan in pursuit of Jackson's force; Kelly's Ford, Thoroughfare Gap, and Manassas, where he was wounded. He commanded the cavalry division of the Army of the Potomac in the Pennsylvania campaign, and at Gettysburg he began the attack on the enemy before the arrival of Reynolds, on July 1st, 1863. His last sickness was the result of toil and exposure. His commission as major general reached him on the day of his death.



GENERAL THOMAS L. CRITTENDEN.

General Crittenden, born in Russellville, Ky., May 15th, 1815, studied law under his father, was admitted to the bar, and became Commonwealth's Attorney in Kentucky in 1842. He served in the Mexican War as lieutenant colonel of Kentucky infantry, and was volunteer aid to General Taylor at the battle of Buena Vista. At the beginning of the Civil War he espoused the national cause, and on October 27th, 1861, was appointed brigadier general of volunteers. He commanded a division at the battle of Shiloh, and was promoted major general, July 17th, 1862, for gallant service on that occasion, and assigned to the command of a division in the Army of the Tennessee. He served under Rosecrans in the battle of Stone River, and at Chickamauga commanded one of the two corps that were routed. In the Virginia campaign of 1864 he commanded a division of the Ninth Corps. He resigned December 13th, 1864, but entered the regular army as colonel of the Thirty-second Infantry on July 28th, 1866. He was retired on May 19th, 1881.



GENERAL GEORGE W. MORGAN.

General Morgan, born in Washington County, Pa., September 20th, 1820, died at Old Point Comfort, Va., July 26th, 1893. At the beginning of the War with Mexico he was made colonel of the Second Ohio Volunteers, and he was subsequently appointed colonel of the Fifteenth United States Infantry, which he led with ability under General Scott, receiving for his gallantry at Contreras and Churubusco, where he was severely wounded, the thanks of the Ohio Legislature and the brevet of brigadier general. On November 21st, 1861, he was made brigadier general of volunteers. In March, 1862, he assumed the command of the Seventh Division of the Army of the Ohio, with which he was ordered to occupy Cumbers Gap, in Southern Kentucky, then held by the Confederates. He forced the enemy to retire on June 18th, 1862. He also served in the Valley of the Kanawha and at Vicksburg, and was afterward assigned to the Thirteenth Army Corps, and commanded at the capture of Fort Hindman, Ark. Owing to failing health he resigned in June, 1863.



GENERAL JOHN G. FOSTER.

General Foster, born in Whitefield, N. H., May 27th, 1823, died in Nashua, H. H., September 2d, 1874, was graduated at the United States Military Academy in 1846, assigned to the Engineer Corps, and served in the Mexican War under General Scott. He received the brevets of first lieutenant and captain for gallantry. At the beginning of the Civil War he was stationed at Charleston, S. C., and safely removed the garrison of Fort Moultrie to Fort Sumter during the night, December 26th-27th, 1860. He was made brigadier general of volunteers October 23d, 1861, commanded a brigade in Burnside's North Carolina expedition, and received the brevet of lieutenant colonel for his services at Roanoke Island. While in command of the Department of North Carolina, in 1862-'3, he conducted several important expeditions. In 1865 he was brevetted brigadier general in the regular army for gallant services in the capture of Savannah, Ga., and major general for services in the field during the rebellion.



RECONNOISSANCE BY COLONEL MAX WEBER'S TURNER RIFLES IN THE VICINITY OF NEWMARKET BRIDGE, ON THE ROAD TO YORKTOWN, VA.



FEDERAL ARTILLERY TAKING UP POSITION AT THE BATTLE OF SOUTH MOUNTAIN.

The Federal movement was admirably executed in face of the well-directed fire from the Confederates, who had the advantage of position and could contest almost every inch of the steep, wooded and rocky approach. By four o'clock (September 14th, 1862) the engagement became general, and the entire ground was vigorously contested until the crest was reached and darkness put an end to the fight. In this engagement the total loss on both sides in killed, wounded and missing was nearly 3,000. General Jesse L. Reno was killed while at the head of his command, and was replaced by General Cox, General Hatch and Colonel Wainwright being severely wounded.

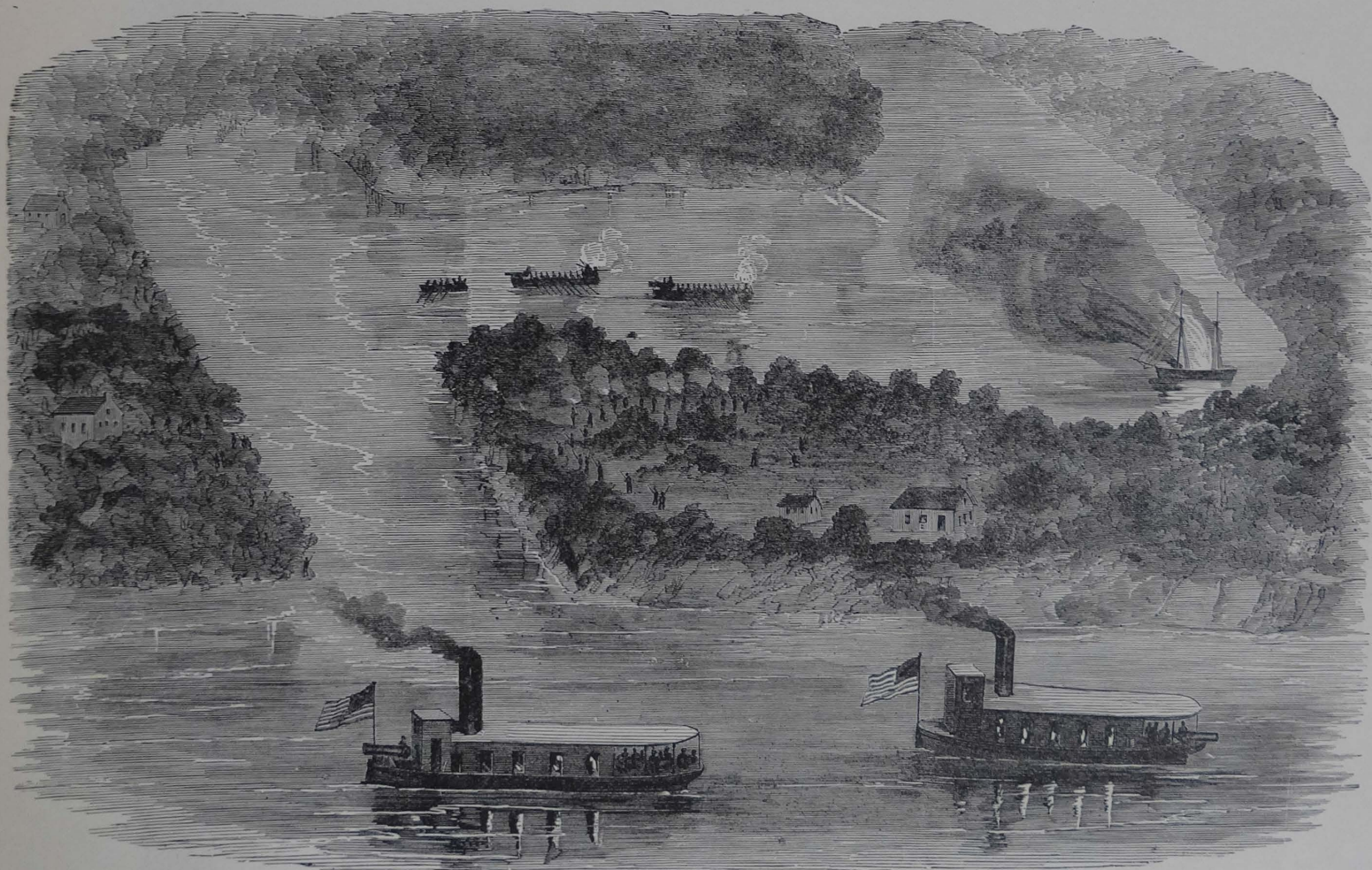


"THE FORLORN HOPE"—VOLUNTEER STORMING PARTY, CONSISTING OF PORTIONS OF THE SEVENTH MICHIGAN AND NINETEENTH MASSACHUSETTS, CROSSING THE RAPPAHANNOCK IN ADVANCE OF THE GRAND ARMY, TO DRIVE OFF THE CONFEDERATE RIFLEMEN WHO WERE FIRING UPON THE FEDERAL PONTONIERS, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 10th, 1862.

We illustrate one of those numerous acts of daring which have raised the character of the Federal soldier to the highest position in the military world. When the fire of the enemy from the rifle pits on the south side of the Rappahannock became so deadly that the pontoniers could not carry on their work General Burnside called for 100 volunteers to cross and dislodge, at the bayonet's point, the concealed sharpshooters. Thousands sprang forward, but only the number required was chosen. These consisted of men from the Seventh Michigan and Nineteenth Massachusetts Regiments. With the utmost alacrity this gallant "forlorn hope" sprang into the boats, and, on reaching the other side, drove the Confederates from their posts at the point of the bayonet, capturing 37 prisoners. Only one man was killed and five wounded in this desperate duty. The bridge was soon finished, and a sufficient force passed over to hold the town.



NAVAL ACTION BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES WAR STEAMER "MISSISSIPPI" AND THE CONFEDERATE IRON-CASED FLOATING BATTERY RAM AND OTHER STEAMERS, OFF THE MOUTH OF THE PASS A L'OUTRE, NEW ORLEANS, JANUARY 1st, 1862.



BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF THE BURNING OF A CONFEDERATE SCHOONER IN QUANTICO OR DUMFRIES CREEK, POTOMAC RIVER, ON THE NIGHT OF OCTOBER 11TH, 1861, BY LIEUTENANT A. D. HARRELL AND A DETACHMENT FROM THE POTOMAC FLOTILLA.

On the 10th of October, 1861, Lieutenant Harrell, commanding the steamer *Union*, of the Potomac Flotilla, stationed at the mouth of Aquia Creek, learning that the Confederates had fitted out a large schooner in Quantico or Dumfries Creek, and had collected a considerable body of troops there, with the intention of crossing the Potomac, determined that the vessel should be destroyed. He accordingly organized an expedition, and with one boat and two launches entered the mouth of the creek about half-past two o'clock on the morning of the 11th. The schooner was discovered some distance up, in charge of a single sentry, who fled and gave the alarm. She was immediately boarded and set on fire; and when her destruction was rendered certain Lieutenant Harrell's men returned to their boats and pulled again for the steamer. Their position was fully revealed by the light of the burning schooner, and they were fired upon continuously from both banks of the narrow stream; but not one of them was injured, though their clothing in many instances was perforated with bullets. The success of the enterprise was complete.

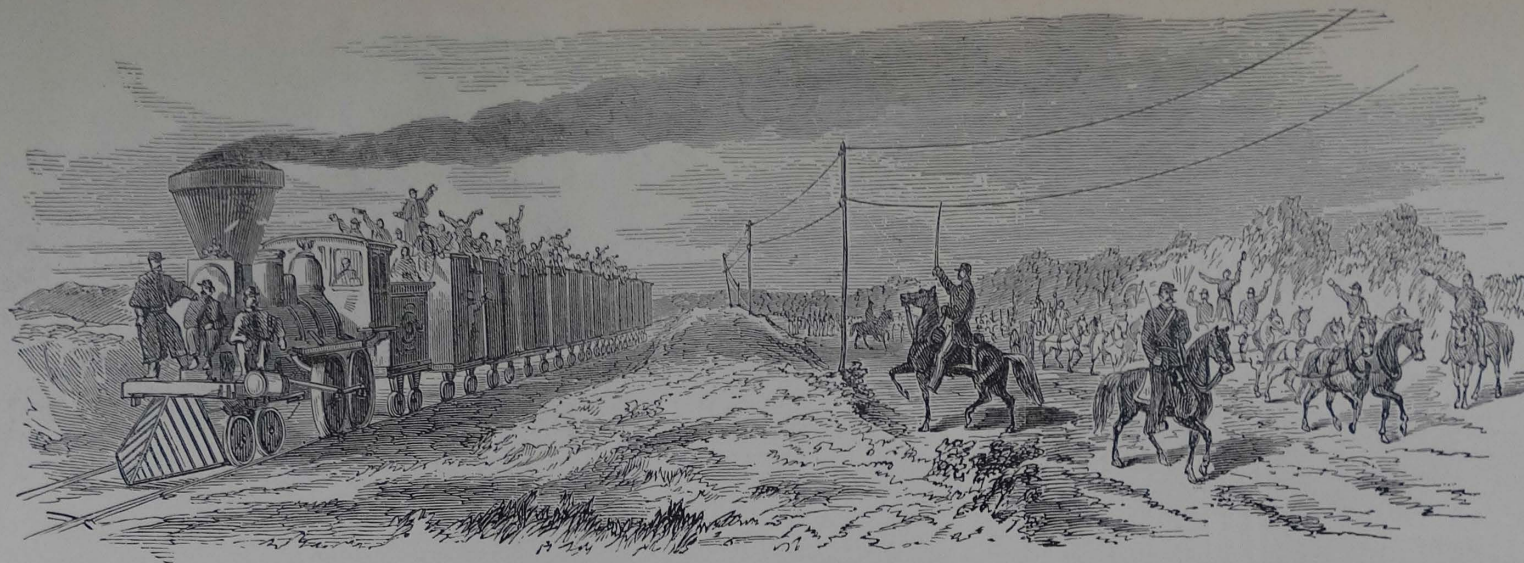


ENCAMPMENT OF COLONEL MAX WEBER'S GERMAN TURNER RIFLE REGIMENT, TWENTIETH NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS, AT HAMPTON CREEK, VA.—OFFICERS' QUARTERS AT THE SUMMER RESIDENCE OF EX-PRESIDENT TYLER.



THOROUGHFARE GAP, VA., A PASS IN THE MOUNTAINS ON THE MANASSAS GAP RAILROAD, NEAR STRASBURG, HELD BY GENERAL GEARY.

This famous natural break in that part of the mountain ridge called Bull Run Mountain is about nine miles northeast of Warrenton, forty-seven miles southwest of Washington, and one hundred and twenty-four miles from Richmond. The western side is of granite, covered with soil, on which trees grow up to the summit. On the east side is the Gap, which has been called the Virginia Thermopylae, since a few determined men might hold it against thousands. This splendid defense caught the eye of General Geary, and had there been a necessity to act on the defensive he had resolved there to make his stand. The rocks lie scattered around in such wild confusion as to suggest the idea of being the result of some convulsion of nature. Near the Gap is a spring, issuing from under an immense rock, of the purest and coldest water, which is neither increased nor diminished in any season. It stands on the roadside, and is called by travelers 'The Diamond Spring in Palestine.'



THE CAMPAIGN IN KENTUCKY—FEDERAL TROOPS UNDER GENERAL JOHNSTON, ADVANCING ON THE LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE TURNPIKE, OVERTAKEN BY THE EQUIPAGE AND BAGGAGE TRAIN ON THE LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD.



CONFEDERATE POSITION NEAR CENTREVILLE, VA., AT THE CROSSING OF THE ORANGE AND ALEXANDRIA RAILWAY OVER BULL RUN, SHOWING CONFEDERATE ENCAMPMENT, FORTIFICATIONS, ETC. FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. FORBES.

Our illustration of the Confederate position near Centreville, the scene of the first battle of Bull Run, cannot fail to interest our readers. The advance of the Federal army into Virginia is thus described by our correspondent: "About noon Generals McClellan and McDowell, with their staffs, and two thousand cavalry for an escort, came up and took the road to Manassas. All along, to the left of the road, was one continuous string of huts, tents and forts, all empty now. The tree-tops bear the evidence of the way the shot and shell flew around. Large limbs were cut off, and tree-tops twisted in a hundred directions, as though struck by lightning.



ERECTING STOCKADES AT NEWPORT NEWS, VA., BY THE FEDERAL TROOPS, JUNE, 1861.



INTERIOR OF THE PRINCIPAL CONFEDERATE FORTIFICATIONS NEAR NEW BERNE, N. C., AFTER THEIR CAPTURE BY THE FEDERAL FORCES UNDER GENERAL BURNSIDE, MARCH 14th, 1862.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. SCHELL.

In our previous parts we have given so complete a narrative of the New Berne Expedition that a very few words will suffice to explain our sketch. Fort Thompson was one of the forts situated on the Neuse to defend the city against a naval force. Of the appearance after its capture our artist said: "Had the garrison been worthy of the fortification this place might have given our gunboats some trouble; but, after receiving a few of the well-directed shells sent by Commodore Rowan, the place was ours."



DESTRUCTION OF THE FAMOUS CONFEDERATE PRIVATEER "NASHVILLE," IN THE OGEECHEE RIVER, GA., BY THE FEDERAL IRONCLAD "MONTAUK," CAPTAIN WORDEN, FEBRUARY 28th, 1863.

Captain Worden's report: "The enemy's steamer *Nashville* was observed by me in motion above the battery known as Fort McAllister. A reconnoissance immediately made proved that in moving up the river she had grounded in that part known as Seven' Miles Reach. Believing that I could, by approaching close to the battery, reach and destroy her, I moved up at daylight this morning, accompanied by the blockading fleet in these waters. By moving up close to the obstructions I was enabled, although under a very heavy fire from the battery, to approach the *Nashville*, still aground, within the distance of twelve hundred yards. A few well-directed shells determined the range, and I soon succeeded in striking her with 11-inch and 15-inch shells. The other gunboats maintained a fire from an enfilading position upon the battery and the *Nashville* at long range. I soon had the satisfaction of observing that the *Nashville* had caught fire from the shells exploding in her in several places, and in less than twenty minutes she was caught in flames forward, aft and amidships. At 9:20 A. M. a large pivot gun mounted abaft her foremast exploded from the heat; at 9:40 her smoke chimney went by the board, and at 9:55 her magazine exploded with terrific violence, shattering her in smoking ruins. Nothing remains of her. The battery kept up a continuous fire upon this vessel, striking her but five times, and doing no damage whatever."



THE CONFEDERATE PRIVATEER STEAMER "ALABAMA" ("290"), CAPTAIN RAPHAEL SEMMES.

Our illustration of the *Alabama* was taken from a photograph while she was at Liverpool, where she was facetiously termed the Emperor of China's yacht. The *Alabama* was built at Birkenhead; she was about 1,200 tons burden, with draught of about 14 feet; her engines built by Laird & Sons, of Birkenhead, 1862. She was a wooden vessel propelled by a screw, copper bottom, about 210 feet long, rather narrow, painted black outside and drab inside; had a round stern, bilgehead, very little sheer, flushed deck fore and aft; a bridge forward of the smokestack; carried two large black boats on cranes amidships forward of the main rigging; two black quarter boats between the main and mizzen masts, one small black boat over the stern on cranes; the square spars on a gallows between the bridge and foremast showed above the rail. She carried three long 32-pounders on a side, and was pierced for two more midships; had a 100-pound rifled pivot gun forward of the bridge, and a 68-pound pivot on the main track; had tracks laid forward for a pivot bow gun, and tracks aft for a pivot stern chaser; her guns were of the Blakey pattern, and were manufactured by Wesley & Preston, Liverpool, 1862. She took her armament and crew and most of her officers on board near Terceira, Western Islands, from an English vessel. Her commander was Raphael Semmes.



EXTEMPORE MUSICAL AND TERPSICHOREAN ENTERTAINMENT AT THE UNITED STATES ARSENAL, BATON ROUGE, LA., UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE FORTY-FIRST MASSACHUSETTS, THE ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIRST NEW YORK AND THE TWENTY-FIFTH CONNECTICUT VOLUNTEERS—CONTRABAND CHILDREN DANCING THE BREAKDOWN.

If anything were necessary to show the sensuous nature of music, it would be found in the eagerness with which the contraband race pursued it. The Federals, with that love of fun which ever distinguishes the brave soldier off duty, got up, a few evenings after their arrival at Baton Rouge, an extempore musical and terpsichorean entertainment, in which the dark element was largely and loudly represented. The hall was one of the extensive rooms in the United States Arsenal building, and prominent among the promoters were the Forty-first Massachusetts, One Hundred and Thirty-first New York and the Twenty-fifth Connecticut Volunteers. One of the features was a breakdown, which was danced, or rather jumped, with great vigor by a couple of contraband juveniles.



RETURN OF A FORAGING PARTY OF THE TWENTY-FOURTH REGIMENT, CONNECTICUT VOLUNTEERS, WITH THEIR SPOILS, TO BATON ROUGE, HAVING CAPTURED HORSES, CARTS, WAGONS, MULES, CONTRABANDS, PROVISIONS, ETC.

On January 29th, 1863, General Grover, who commanded at Baton Rouge, having received intelligence that a large quantity of supplies had been gathered at a place some miles away, sent a foraging party, consisting of the Twenty-fourth Connecticut Regiment, to capture them. This was happily accomplished without losing a man, the Confederate guard flying at the first sight of the Federal party. The spoils were several horses, carts, wagons, mules, corn and potatoes, saying nothing of a few "contrabands" who came to enjoy "Massa Linkum's" proclamation.



FEDERAL HILL, BALTIMORE, TAKEN FROM THE NORTH SIDE BASIN, OCCUPIED BY THE FEDERAL TROOPS.



EXTERIOR VIEW OF FORT CLINCH, ON AMELIA ISLAND, FLA., COMMANDING THE HARBOR OF FERNANDINA, CAPTURED BY THE FEDERAL LAND AND NAVAL FORCES UNDER COMMODORE DUPONT AND GENERAL WRIGHT, MARCH 4TH, 1862.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. CRANE.

On the 4th of March, 1862, the Federal forces, under the command of Commodore Dupont and General H. G. Wright, took full possession of Fernandina, the chief, indeed almost the only, port on the Atlantic side of Florida. Fernandina is situated on the northwest part of Amelia Island, which forms part of the Atlantic seaboard of Florida. The northern and principal approach to it is through Cumberland Sound, defended by Fort Clinch, which is situated on the northwest point of Amelia Island, and about three miles north of Fernandina. Fernandina is the Atlantic terminus of the Florida Railroad, which runs to Cedar Keys, in the Gulf of Mexico. Fort Clinch is a casemated building, and by its capture and the surrounding earthworks twelve heavy guns fell into the hands of the Federals.



ENCAMPMENT OF THE FIRST VERMONT REGIMENT, COLONEL PHELPS, AT NEWPORT NEWS, VA.



INTERIOR VIEW OF FORT CLINCH, ON AMELIA ISLAND, FLA., COMMANDING THE HARBOR OF FERNANDINA, CAPTURED BY THE FEDERAL LAND AND NAVAL FORCES UNDER COMMODORE DUPONT AND GENERAL WRIGHT, MARCH 4TH, 1862 — FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. CRANE.

Commodore Dupont, in speaking of the fortifications, said: "I visited the town, Fort Clinch, and the earthworks on the sea face of the island. It is impossible to look at these preparations for a vigorous defense without being surprised that they should have been voluntarily deserted. The batteries on the north and northeast shores are as complete as art can make them. Six are well concealed, and protected by ranges of sandhills in front of them, and contain perfect shelter for the men, and are so small and thoroughly covered by the natural growth and the various contours of the land, that to strike them from the water would be the mere result of chance. A battery of six guns, though larger and affording, therefore, a better mark, is equally well sheltered and masked. These batteries, and the heavy guns mounted on Fort Clinch, commanded all the turnings of the main ship channel, and raked an approaching enemy."



FEDERAL VOLUNTEERS CROSSING FROM CINCINNATI TO COVINGTON ON A BRIDGE OF COAL BOATS, CONSTRUCTED FOR THE OCCASION, ON THEIR WAY TO DEFEND KENTUCKY FROM THE CONFEDERATES UNDER GENERAL KIRBY SMITH, SEPTEMBER 5TH, 1862.

The Confederate army under command of General Kirby Smith was variously estimated from 15,000 to 30,000 men. They were poorly clad, but well armed, and considering their organization were tolerably well disciplined. Their officers were bitter desperadoes, and they united in their expressed determination to pillage Cincinnati, against which city they pretended to have some terrible grudge to settle. General Kirby Smith, the Confederate commander, was much trusted by his troops, and was a cool and daring leader. Our sketch represents the Federal volunteers crossing from Cincinnati to Covington to defend Kentucky.



BATTLE OF ANTIETAM.—BURNSIDE'S DIVISION, LEFT WING—BRILLIANT AND DECISIVE BAYONET CHARGE OF HAWKINS'S ZOUAVES ON THE CONFEDERATE BATTERY ON THE HILL, RIGHT BANK OF ANTIETAM CREEK, NEAR SHARPSBURG, SEPTEMBER 17TH, 1862—UTTER ROUTE OF THE CONFEDERATES.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. EDWIN FORBES.

This brilliant and decisive charge was made about five o'clock in the afternoon of Wednesday, September 17th. Our correspondent thus described the charge: "On the left, during the afternoon, Burnside carried the bridge after an obstinate contest of several hours duration, and a loss of about five hundred killed and wounded. Hawkins's Zouaves then crossed and found the enemy ready drawn up under cover of the hills, and advanced in line of battle on the enemy's new position, about half a mile distant. The ground over which they advanced was open clover and plowed fields, the latter very difficult and fatiguing to march in, owing to the softness of the ground. The enemy's guns, fourteen in number, kept up a terrible fire on our advancing line, which never wavered, but slowly toiled along, receiving shelter, however, when they were in the hollows. They were halted a few moments to rest in the hollow nearest the enemy's position, and then were ordered to charge with a yell. As they came up the hill in front of the enemy's batteries, they received a heavy volley from a large force of infantry behind a stone wall, about two hundred feet in front of the enemy's batteries. Our men, though terribly decimated, gave a volley in return, and then went on with the bayonet. The enemy did not stay to contest the ground, and, although two to one, broke and ran, leaving their guns."



GENERAL EDWARD O. C. ORD.

General Ord, born in Cumberland, Md., October 18th, 1818, died in Havana, Cuba, July 22d, 1883, was graduated from the United States military Academy in 1839, and assigned to the Third Artillery. He served with distinction in the Florida and Mexican Wars and during the War for the Union. The battle of Dranesville, in 1861, was won under his leadership, and he was severely wounded at the battle of Hatchie and at the assault on Fort Harrison. Having been several times promoted for gallant and meritorious conduct, he became commander of the Department of Virginia and North Carolina in 1865, and led the Army of the James in the victorious engagements that ended the war. In March, 1865, he received the brevet of major general in the regular army, and he subsequently held successive command of the Departments of Arkansas, California, Texas and the Platte.



GENERAL FRANCIS C. BARLOW.

General Barlow, born in Brooklyn, N. Y., October 19th, 1834, was graduated at Harvard in 1855. In 1861 he enlisted as a private in the Twelfth Regiment, New York State National Guard, and went to the front on the first call for troops to defend the capital. At the end of the three months' term of service he had been promoted lieutenant. He at once re-entered the service as lieutenant colonel of the Sixty-first New York Volunteers, was promoted colonel during the siege of Yorktown, and distinguished himself at the battle of Fair Oaks, May 31st and June 1st, 1862, for which he was afterward promoted brigadier general. At the battle of Gettysburg he was severely wounded and taken prisoner; but he was exchanged, and recovered in time to take the field again the following spring. He also participated in the final campaigns of the Potomac Army under General Grant.



GENERAL GEORGE H. SHARPE

General Sharpe, born in Kingston, N. Y., February 26th, 1828, was graduated at Rutgers in 1847; studied law at Yale College; was admitted to the bar in 1854, and practiced until he entered the army in 1861 as captain in the Twentieth New York Infantry. He became colonel of the One Hundred and Twentieth New York Infantry in 1862, and took part in all the battles of the Army of the Potomac. He served upon the staffs of Generals Hooker, Meade and Grant, and was brevetted brigadier general in 1864 and major general in 1865. He was attached to the United States Legation at Vienna in 1851, and was a special agent of the State Department in Europe in 1867. In 1870-'73 he was United States Marshal for the Southern District of New York, and took the census that demonstrated the great election frauds of 1868 in New York city, which led to the enforcement of the Federal election laws for the first time in 1871.



BATTLE OF ANTIETAM—THE OPENING OF THE FIGHT—HOOKER'S DIVISION FORDING THE GREAT ANTIETAM CREEK TO ATTACK THE CONFEDERATE ARMY UNDER GENERAL LEE, TEN O'CLOCK A. M., SEPTEMBER 17TH, 1862.



CONFEDERATE CAVALRY DRIVING STRAGGLERS AND SKULKERS BACK TO THEIR DUTY AT THE BATTLE OF ANTIETAM.

One of the greatest evils in a volunteer army is the practice of straggling. This decreases under the elevating process of discipline; but all our artists agree in declaring that they have seen nearly one-fourth of a regiment, including officers, dropping off one by one at convenient opportunities. In some cases this may have proceeded from sheer exhaustion, but generally it was for the purpose of cooking their rations, taking a nap, or for shirking a battle. Federal discipline was very lax in this respect, and more stringent regulations were imperatively demanded. The Confederate generals, whom no consideration of humanity ever restrained from making the most cruel examples, treated stragglers without mercy, and hundreds of these miserable men were cut down or shot by their own officers in their attempts to evade the stern necessity of battle. The result was that the Confederate troops very often fought with a desperation unknown in modern warfare. Our artist, who from a hill at Antietam had a capital view of the field of battle, saw many instances in which some mounted Confederate officers rode amid a body of stragglers and drove them back into the conflict. Our sketch illustrates this peculiar mode of Southern drilling.

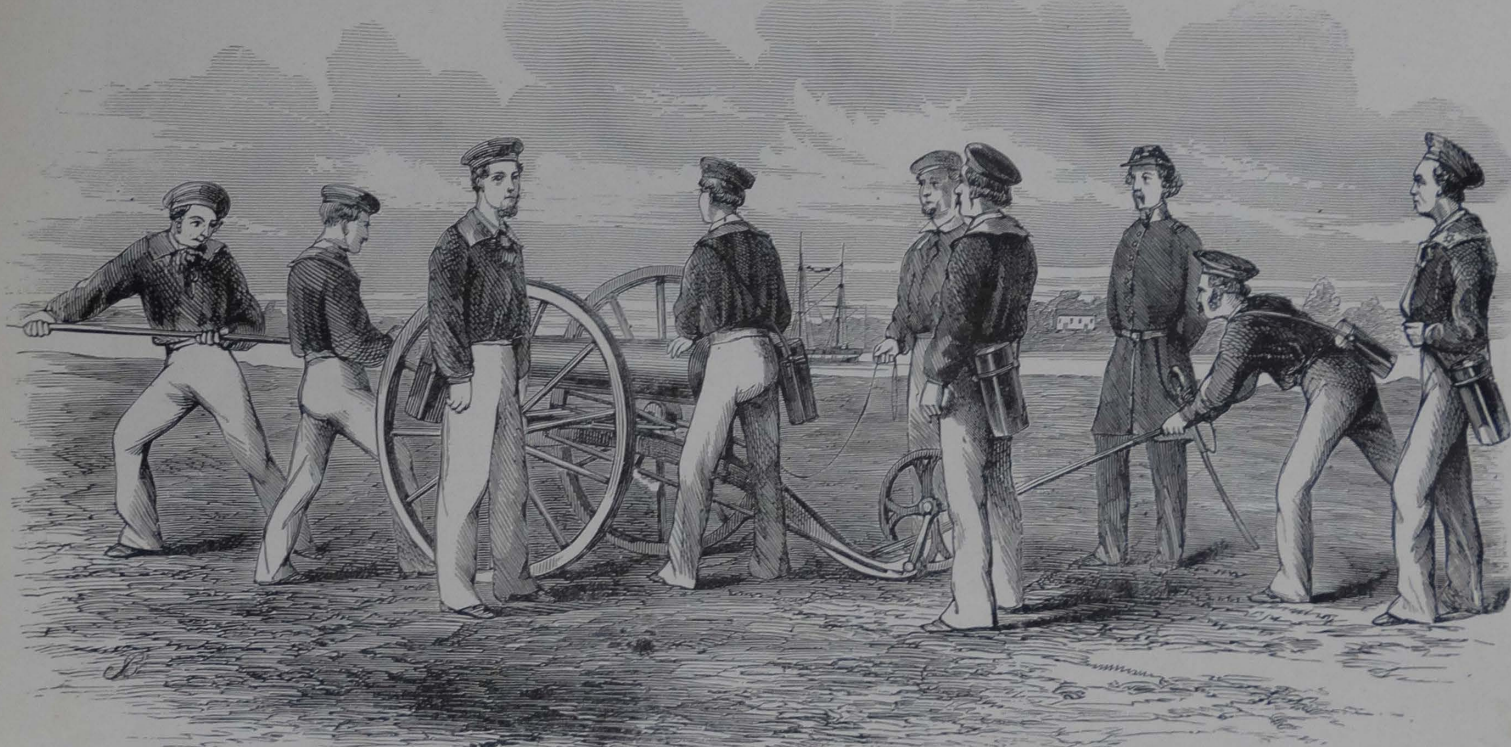


BOMBARDMENT OF FREDERICKSBURG, VA., BY THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, COMMANDED BY GENERAL BURNSIDE, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 11th, 1862.

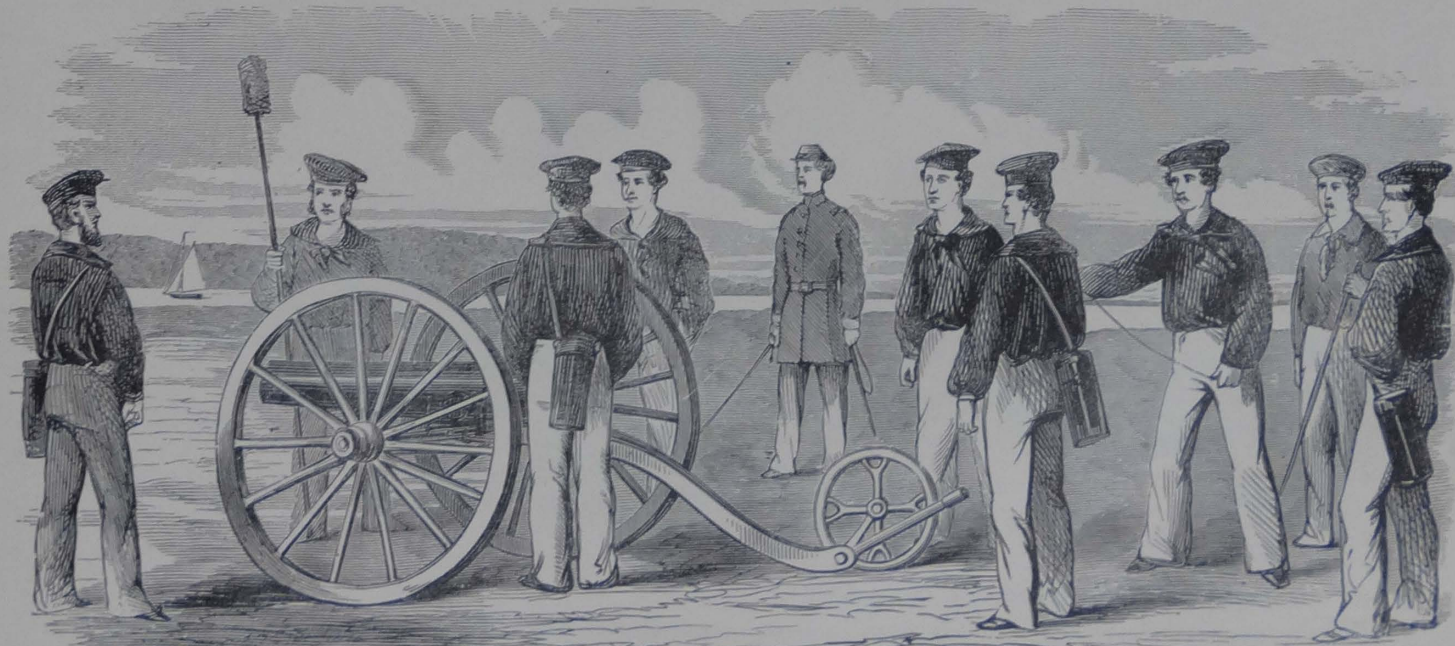
Our correspondent's report of this event: "At ten o'clock General Burnside gives the order, 'Concentrate the fire of all your guns on the city and batter it down!' You may believe they were not loath to obey. The artillery of the right—eight batteries—was commanded by Colonel Hays; Colonel Tompkins, right centre, eleven batteries; Colonel Tyler, left centre, seven batteries; Captain De Russy, left, nine batteries. In a few moments these thirty-five batteries forming a total of one hundred and seventy-nine guns, ranging from 10-pounder Parrotts to 4½-inch siege guns, posted along the convex side of the arc of the circle formed by the bend of the river and land opposite Fredericksburg, opened on the doomed city. The effect was, of course, terrific, and, regarded merely as a phenomenon, was among the most awfully grand conceivable. Perhaps what will give you the liveliest idea of its effect is a succession, absolutely without intermission, of the very loudest thunder peals. It lasted thus for upward of an hour, fifty rounds being fired from each gun, and I know not how many hundred tons of iron were thrown into the town. The congregated generals were transfixed; mingled satisfaction and awe was upon every face. But what was tantalizing was, that though a great deal could be heard, nothing could be seen, the city being still enveloped in fog and mist. Only a denser pillar of smoke defining itself on the background of the fog indicated where the town had been fired by our shells. Another and another column showed itself, and we presently saw that at least a dozen houses must be on fire. Toward noon the curtain rolled up, and we saw that it was indeed so. Fredericksburg was in conflagration. Tremendous though this firing had been, and terrific though its effect obviously was on the town, it had not accomplished the object intended. It was found by our gunners almost impossible to obtain a sufficient depression of their pieces to shell the front part of the city, and the Confederate sharpshooters were still comparatively safe behind the thick stone walls of the houses."



LAND PRACTICE OF SAILORS WITH THE DAHLGREN HOWITZER BOAT GUN—SPONGING OUT THE GUN.



ARTILLERY PRACTICE WITH THE DAHLGREN HOWITZER BOAT GUN—LOADING.

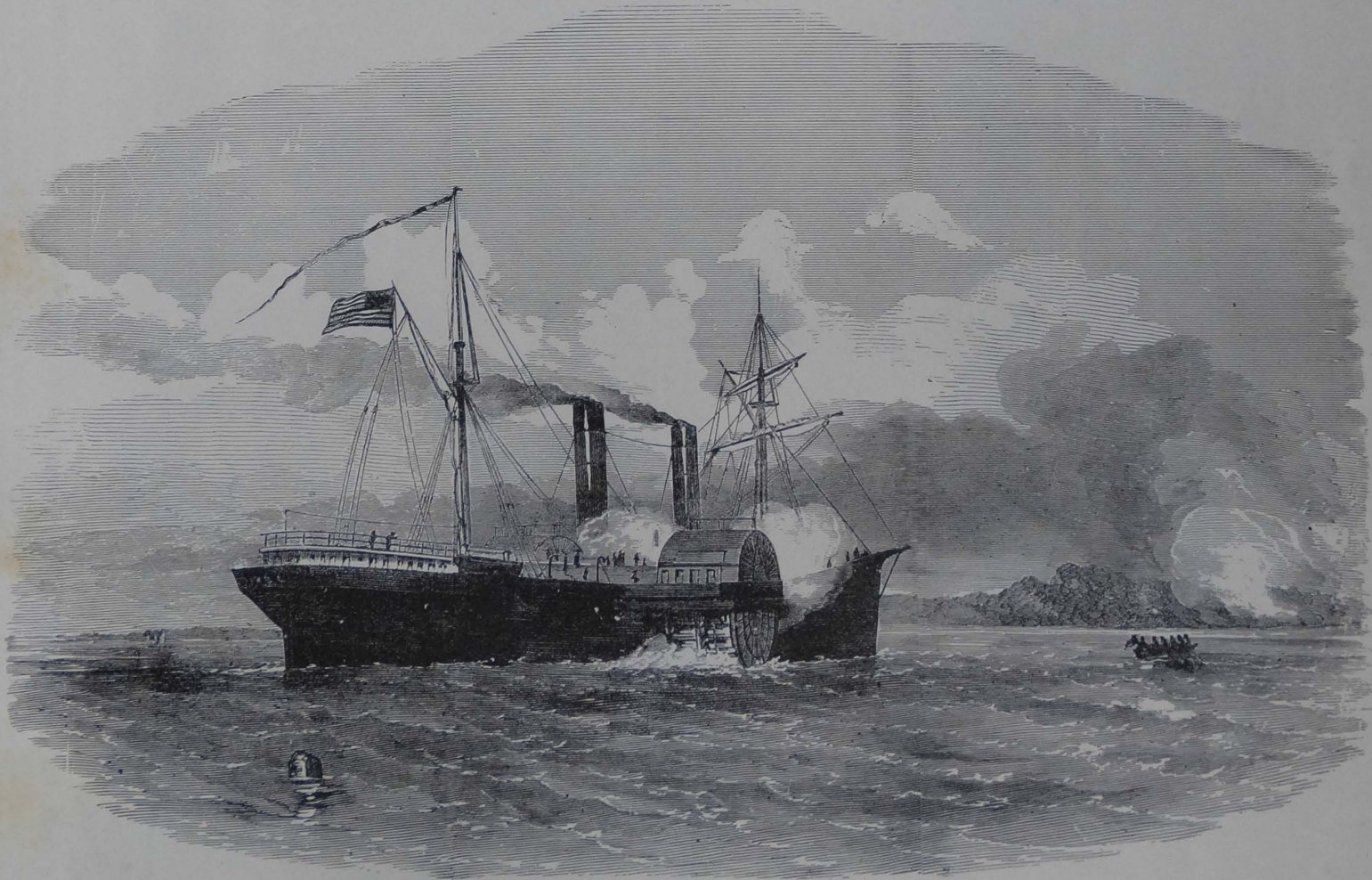


ARTILLERY PRACTICE WITH THE DAHLGREN HOWITZER BOAT GUN—OFFICER GIVING THE WORD OF COMMAND TO FIRE.



"THE PIRATE'S DECOY"—CAPTAIN SEMMES, OF THE CONFEDERATE PRIVATEER "ALABAMA," DECOYING SHIPS TOWARD HIM BY BURNING A PRIZE VESSEL.

The plan that Captain Semmes adopted to bring fish to his net was as follows: Whenever he captured a ship, after taking from her all that he and his officers wanted, he lay by her until dark, and then set her on fire. The light of the burning ship could be seen many miles, and every other ship within seeing distance stood toward the light, thinking to rescue a number of poor fellows from destruction. The pirate kept in the immediate vicinity, awaiting the prey that was sure to come, and the next morning the poor fellows who to serve the cause of humanity had gone many miles out of their course found themselves under the guns of the *Alabama*, with the certainty that before another twenty-four hours they would share the fate of the ship they went to serve.

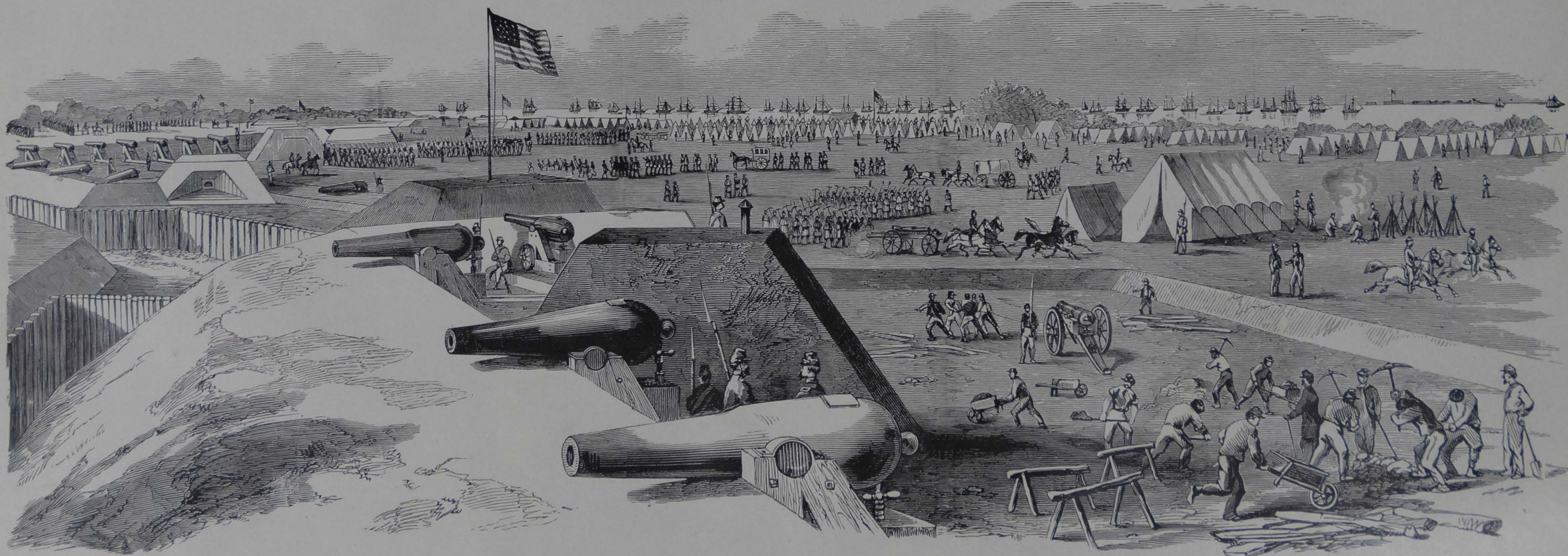


THE "QUAKER CITY," ONE OF THE POTOMAC FLOTILLA, ENGAGING CONFEDERATE DRAGOONS IN LYNN HAVEN BAY, NEAR CAPE HENRY VA.

The *Quaker City*, Commander Carr, one of the United States Flotilla of the Potomac, while cruising in Lynn Haven Bay, near Cape Henry, picked up a man named Lynch, a refugee from Norfolk, who represented that the master plumber of the Norfolk Navy Yard was ashore and wished to be taken off. An armed boat which was sent for the purpose was fired upon when near the shore, mortally wounding James Lloyd, a seaman of Charles town, Mass. A few 32-pound shells dispersed the Confederates.

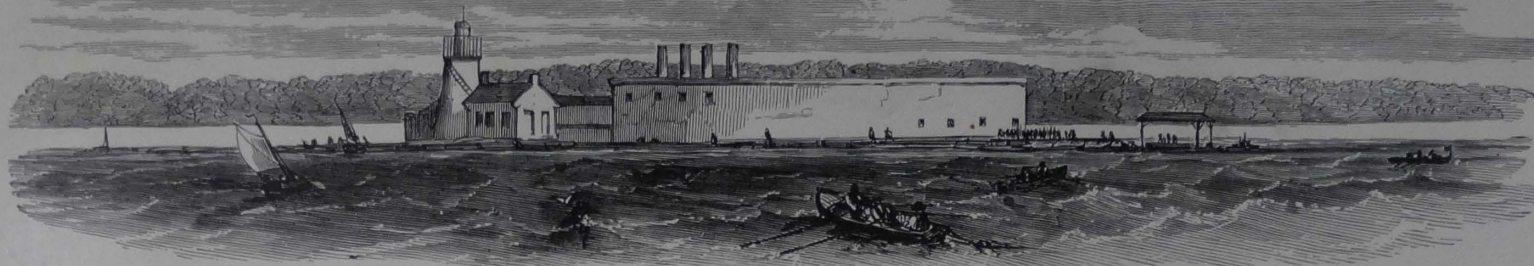


THE HARBOR OF CHARLESTON, S. C.—FORT MOULTRIE, ON SULLIVAN'S ISLAND.



EXTERIOR VIEW OF FORTIFICATIONS ERECTED BY THE FEDERAL TROOPS AT HILTON HEAD, PORT ROYAL, S. C.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, W. H. CRANE.

Hilton Head is from five to seven miles in width, and about fifteen miles long. The fortifications which we illustrate were built under the direction of Captain Gilmore of the engineers. A correspondent observes of them: "According to the lay of the land here, there is a space of about half a mile between the woods on the outskirts of our camp, which runs all along the beach to within five hundred yards of the fort, before you come to the bayou or creek, and extends about one mile distant inland from the beach. Here Captain Gilmore has dug an entrenchment reaching over and filling the entire space between the woods and the bayou, which makes us completely shaded from any enemy who might try to surprise us or retake the fort."



THE HARBOR OF CHARLESTON, S. C.—FORT PINCKNEY.



RECEPTION OF BRIGADIER GENERAL CORCORAN BY MAYOR OPDYKE AND THE CITIZENS OF NEW YORK, AT CASTLE GARDEN, AUGUST 22d, 1862.—MAYOR OPDYKE ESCORTING THE GENERAL TO HIS CARRIAGE.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR ARTIST.

The 22d of August, 1862, will be a memorable day for our Irish citizens, for on that day the people of New York turned out to give a hearty welcome to—not a victorious soldier, but to the true and patient man who had for thirteen months endured the worst of captivities to a brave soldier, compulsory inaction, when he knows his gallant companions are fighting for a great cause almost within cannon shot of his dungeon. And the reception was not given alone to the released general, but to everyone of those patient thousands who have suffered an equally cruel ordeal, although their names are unwept, unhonored and unsung. In this view, the oration which greeted the brave Corcoran was a noble and remarkable one, and worthy of the great city that gave it.



THE "GRAND SKEDADDLE" OF THE INHABITANTS FROM CHARLESTON, S. C., WHEN THREATENED BY AN ATTACK FROM THE FEDERAL TROOPS.

When General Brannan made his daring and successful dash upon the railroad between Pocotaligo and Coosawhatchie the terror both in Savannah and Charleston was very great. Despite the fact that General Beauregard with thirty thousand troops was stationed midway between the cities a restless desire for flight took possession of thousands, and for three days the roads to the interior were crowded with as miscellaneous a group as that which marched into Noah's ark. Lieutenant Kirby, of the Forty-seventh Massachusetts Regiment, being then a prisoner, had an excellent opportunity of sketching this motley stream of humanity. But our sketch renders all further description unnecessary.



BATTLE OF BAKER'S CREEK, MAY 16TH, 1862.—DEFEAT OF THE CONFEDERATES UNDER PEMBERTON, BY GENERAL GRANT.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, F. B. SCHELL.

On the 12th General Grant overtook General Gregg at Raymond, and after a stubborn fight defeated him, Gregg retreating with a loss of 7,000 men. Having been joined by reinforcements under General Walker, Gregg made a stand the next day at Mississippi Springs, but Grant again defeated him. On the 14th, in a still warmer engagement, he utterly defeated Gregg, who lost 400 men and 17 cannon, and fled through Jackson, firing the Capitol and artillery and 4,000 men, and cutting him off from all hopes of relief. On the 16th he met General Pemberton, with the whole garrison of Vicksburg, at Baker's Creek, and defeated him, driving him back toward Vicksburg, with a loss of 29 pieces of then retired into the city, which Grant invested. Pressing rapidly on, Grant, on the 17th, overtook Pemberton at Big Black River Bridge, and again defeated him, with a loss of 2,600 men and 17 guns. Pemberton



GENERAL CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

General Arthur, twenty-first President of the United States, born in Fairfield, Franklin County, Vt., October 5th, 1830; died in New York City, November 18th, 1886. He was prepared for college at Union Village, in Greenwich, and at Schenectady, and in 1845 he entered the sophomore class of Union. While in his sophomore year he taught school for a term at Schaghticoke, Rensselaer County, and a second term at the same place during his last year in college. He joined the Psi-Upsilon Society, and was one of six in a class of one hundred who were elected members of the Phi Beta Kappa Society, the condition of admission being high scholarship. He was graduated at eighteen years of age, in the class of 1848. While at college he decided to become a lawyer, and after graduation attended for several months a law school at Ballston Spa; returned to Lansingburg, where his father then resided, and continued his legal studies. During this period he fitted boys for college, and in 1851 he was principal of an academy at North Pownal, Bennington County, Vt. In 1853 Arthur, having accumulated a small sum of money, decided to go to New York City. He there entered the law office of Erastus D. Culver as a student, was admitted to the bar during the same year, and at once became a member of the firm of Culver, Tooker & Arthur. Mr. Arthur became a Henry Clay whig, and cast his first vote in 1852 for Winfield Scott for President. He participated in the first Republican State Convention at Saratoga, and took an active part in the Fremont Campaign of 1856. On January 1st, 1861, Governor Edwin D. Morgan, who on that date entered upon his second term, and between whom and Mr. Arthur a warm friendship had grown up, appointed him on his staff as engineer-in-chief, with the rank of brigadier general. He had previously taken part in the organization of the State militia, and had been judge-advocate of the second brigade. When the Civil War began, in April, 1861, his active services were required by Governor Morgan, and he became acting quartermaster general, and as such began in New York City the work of preparing and forwarding the State's quota of troops. In December he was called to Albany for consultation concerning the defenses of New York Harbor. On December 24th he summoned a board of engineers, of which he became a member, and on January 18th, 1862, he submitted an elaborate report on the condition of the national forts, both on the sea-coast and on the inland border of the State. On February 10th, 1862, he was appointed inspector general, with the rank of brigadier general, and in May he inspected the New York troops at Fredericksburg and on the Chickahominy. In June, 1862, Governor Morgan ordered his return from the Army of the Potomac, and he acted as Secretary of the Meeting of the Governors of the loyal States, which was held at the Astor House, New York City, June 28th. The Governors advised President Lincoln to call for more troops, and on July 1st he called for three hundred thousand volunteers. At Governor Morgan's request, General Arthur resumed his former work, resigned as inspector general, and on July 10th was appointed quartermaster general. He went out of office, December 31st, 1862, when Horatio Seymour succeeded Governor Morgan, and his successor, Quartermaster General S. V. Talcott, in his report of December 31st, 1863, spoke of the previous administration as follows: "I found, on entering on the discharge of my duties, a well-organized system of labor and accountability, for which the State is chiefly indebted to my predecessor, General Chester A. Arthur." Between 1863 and 1872 General Arthur was engaged in continuous and active law practice. On November 20th, 1871, he was appointed by President Grant Collector of the Port of New York, and assumed the office on December 1st. On December 17th, 1875, he was nominated for another term, and by the Senate confirmed the same day. He was commissioned December 18th, and retained the office until July 11th, 1878, making his service about six and two-third years. General Arthur was elected Vice President of the United States, and took the oath of office, March 4th, 1881. President Garfield died September 19th. His Cabinet announced his death to the Vice President, then in New York, and at their suggestion he took the oath as President on the 20th at his residence, 123 Lexington Avenue, before Judge John R. Brady, of the New York Supreme Court. On the 22d the oath was formally administered again, in the Vice President's room in the Capitol, Washington, by Chief Justice Waite,

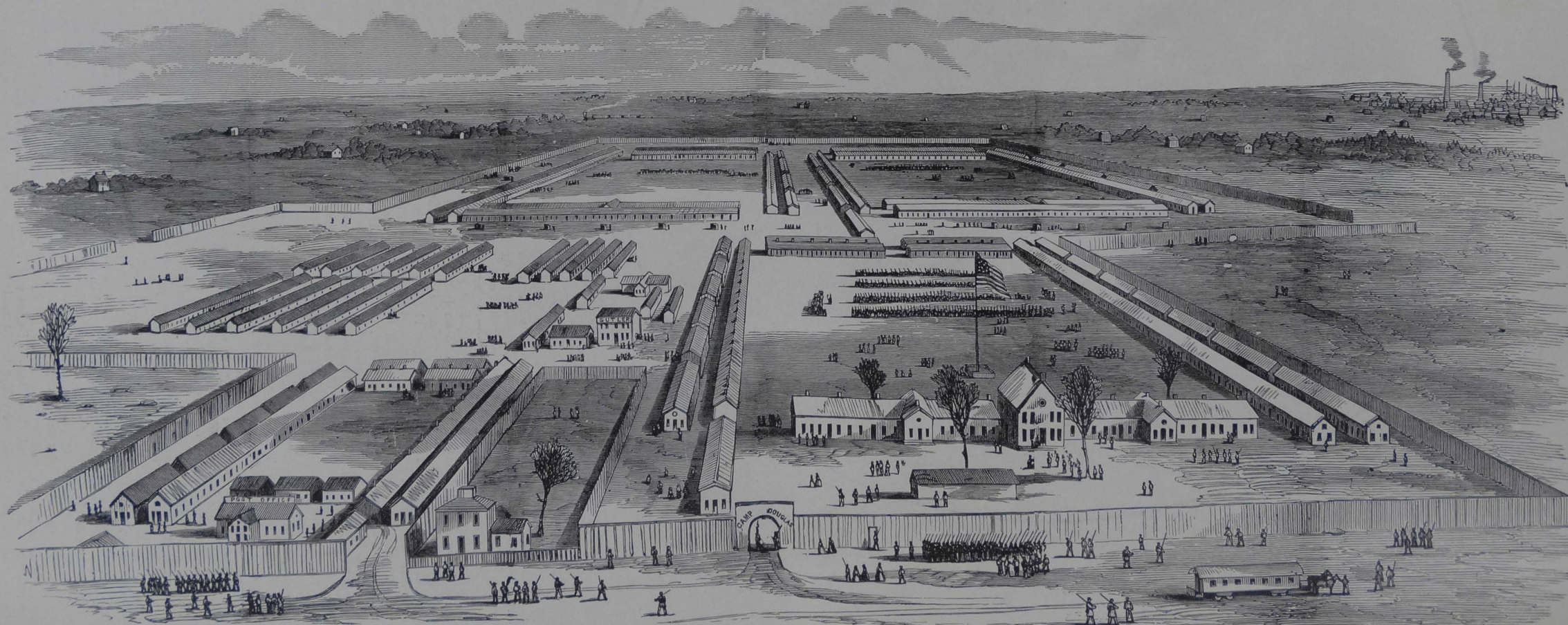


GENERAL JOSEPH HOOKER.

General Hooker, born in Hadley, Mass., November 13th, 1814, died in Garden City, N. Y., October 31st, 1879. After a good elementary education he was appointed a cadet in the United States Military Academy, where he was graduated in 1837 with Braxton Bragg, Jubal Early, John Sedgwick and Edward D. Townsend. He was appointed a second lieutenant in the First Artillery, and after serving in the Florida war was sent with his regiment to the Maine frontier on account of the disputed boundary controversy. On November 1st, 1838, he was promoted to a first lieutenant. After continued service with his regiment, he was appointed adjutant of the Military Academy, July 1st, 1842, but soon afterward, having been offered the adjutancy of his own regiment, accepted it, and retained it until May 11th, 1846. He served with distinction in the Mexican war from 1846 till 1848, and in the former year was appointed a captain in the adjutant general's department. He was attached successively to the staffs of Generals Persifer F. Smith, Thomas L. Homer, William O. Butler and Gideon I. Pillows. He was particularly distinguished in the siege and assault of Monterey, under General Zachary Taylor, and received the brevet of captain. He took part in the movements from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico, and for his gallantry in a spirited affair at the National Bridge on August 11th, 1847, was brevetted major. He was favorably mentioned in the dispatches announcing the series of actions and victories in the valley of Mexico—Contreras, Churubusco, Molino del Rey, Chapultepec, and the capture of the city. For the decisive action of Chapultepec he received the brevet of lieutenant colonel, being thus among the very few to whom were given three brevets during the war. After a year's sojourn at the east, he was sent, on July 9th, 1849, as assistant adjutant general to the division of the Pacific, where he served until November 24th, 1851. By regular lineal promotion he had become a captain in his regiment on October 29th, 1848, but this post he declined and vacated, since he could not hold both, in order to retain his captaincy in the adjutant general's department. From 1851 till 1853 he was on leave of absence. Being, like many others, smitten with the "California fever," he resigned from the army on February 21st, 1853, and from that time until 1861 lived a precarious and not very successful life. At the beginning of the Civil War he promptly offered his services, which the Government made haste to accept, and he was appointed a brigadier general of volunteers, May 17th, 1861. He saw the battle of Bull Run without participating in it. He was employed in the defenses of Washington, August 12th, 1861, and then on the eastern shore of the Lower Potomac; and was appointed, in April, 1862, to the command of the second division in the Third Corps, Army of the Potomac, under Heintzelman, and fought in that capacity during the Peninsula campaign. He was distinguished at the Siege of Yorktown, and was appointed a major general of volunteers on the day after the evacuation, May 5th. In the battle of Williamsburg his single division held the whole Confederate army in check and lost two thousand two hundred and twenty-eight men, killed and wounded, while thirty thousand national troops looked on and gave no assistance until, when all his men had been engaged and he was obliged to retire, Kearny and Hancock came to his relief. He was also distinguished at the battles of Fair Oaks, Frazier's Farm, Glendale and Malvern Hill. At the close of the campaign Hooker was employed, still as a division commander, in the war movement under General Pope, against Lee's army of Northern Virginia, and fought with skill and valor at Bristow Station, Manassas and Chantilly, where he held the enemy in check with the gallant Kearny, who was killed there. He took a prominent part in the Maryland campaign, and was engaged in the battle of South Mountain, September 14th, 1862, where he carried the mountain side on the right of Turner's Gap. At the battle of Antietam, September 17th, he again did more than his share of fighting. He was shot through the foot and carried from the field. His wound only kept him out of the field until November 10th, when he rejoined the army for the campaign on the Rappahannock, with Fredericksburg as the objective point. He was appointed to the command of the Army of the Potomac, January 25th, 1863, and reorganized it. Perceiving the inferiority of his army, Hooker demanded that the eleven thousand troops under French at Harper's Ferry should be added to his force. This was refused, and for this reason, ostensibly, Hooker sent in his resignation of the command. The President issued an order, under date of June 27th, 1863, relieving General Hooker, and conferring the command of the Army of the Potomac upon General Meade, who conducted it to Gettysburg. On September 24th Hooker was assigned to the command of the Twentieth Army Corps. With these troops he was sent to the south for the relief of Chattanooga, first under Rosecrans and afterward under Grant. He distinguished himself at Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge. When Sherman organized his army for the invasion of Georgia, Hooker was retained in command of the Twentieth Corps, and gained new laurels at Mill Creek Gap, Resaca, Dallas and Pine Mountain. He was relieved of his command at his own request, July 30th, 1864. For the part he took in the movements under Grant and Sherman he was brevetted a major general in the regular army, under date of March 13th, 1865. He was at his own request placed on the retired list, October 15th, 1868, with the full rank of a major general.



EDWARD'S FERRY, MD., BELOW HARRISON'S ISLAND, ON THE POTOMAC RIVER, THE PLACE OF THE PASSAGE OF GENERAL BANKS'S DIVISION, OCTOBER 22^d, 1861.

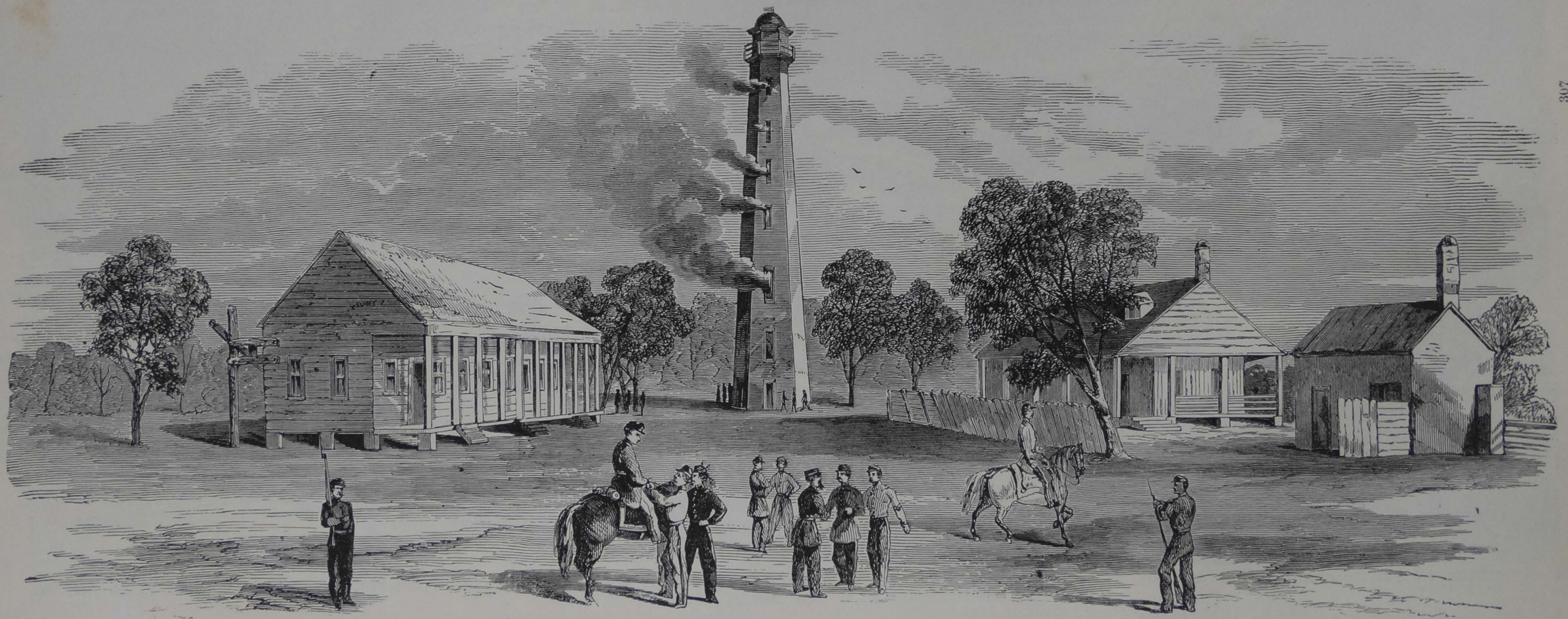


BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF CAMP DOUGLAS, CHICAGO, ILL., USED FOR THE DETENTION OF CONFEDERATE PRISONERS IN 1862.—FROM A SKETCH BY MR. F. MUNSON, OF CHICAGO.

At the commencement of the Civil War, in 1861, a Camp of Instruction was formed near Chicago, which, in honor of the "Little Giant," was called Camp Douglas. Here many of the Western regiments were drilled to that state of efficiency which has borne such glorious fruits as the victories of Fort Donelson and Pittsburg Landing. In the latter part of 1862 it was converted into a prison for Confederate prisoners, over eight thousand having been confined there at one time. They were chiefly Alabamians, Mississippians and Texans. Our sketch shows the vast barracks erected on the drill grounds in 1862.

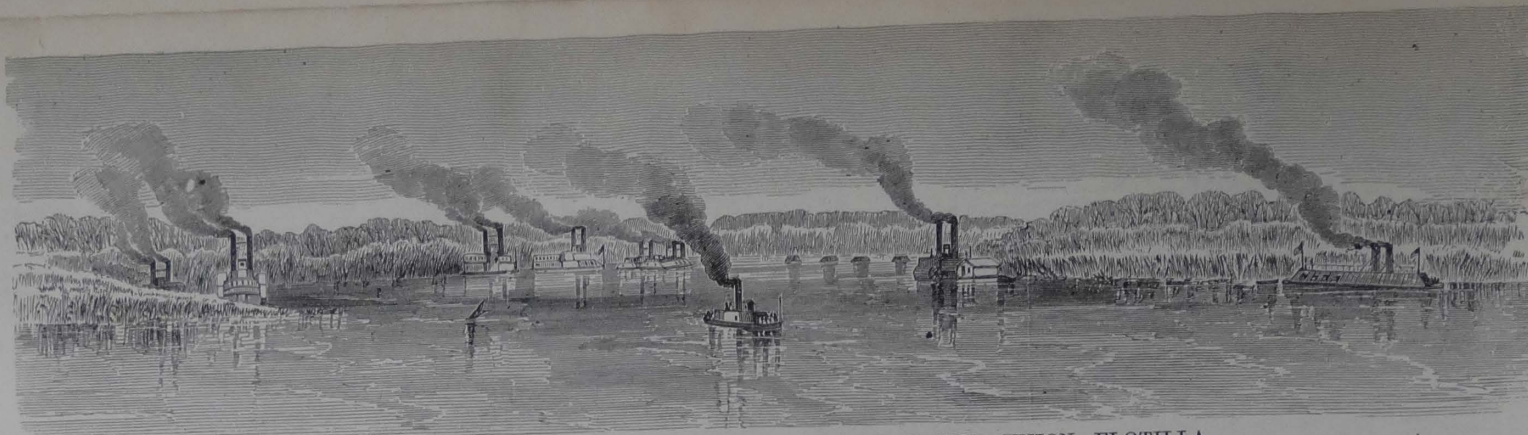


FIRING ON THE SCHOONER "SHANNON," LADEN WITH ICE, FROM THE BATTERY ON MORRIS ISLAND, CHARLESTON HARBOR, S. C., APRIL 3D, 1861.



UNITED STATES GENERAL HOSPITAL, HILTON HEAD, S. C.—EXTERIOR AND INTERIOR.—SKETCHED BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

The United States General Hospital at Hilton Head, S. C., was built very strongly of wood, and really had somewhat of an architectural appearance. It was about four hundred feet long, and had excellent accommodation for about five hundred patients. On the right hand of the hospital is the chief doctor's residence. We also publish a view of one of the wards, taken shortly after the battle of James Island, where so many Federals fell—either killed or wounded. Hilton Head, which is a very beautiful, fertile spot, was owned principally by General Drayton, who cultivated there that celebrated cotton known as Sea Island. The woods, which principally consist of orange, palmetto, pine and dwarf oaks, commence at about a mile from the sea.



THE MOUTH OF THE YAZOO RIVER, MISS., WITH THE UNION FLOTILLA.

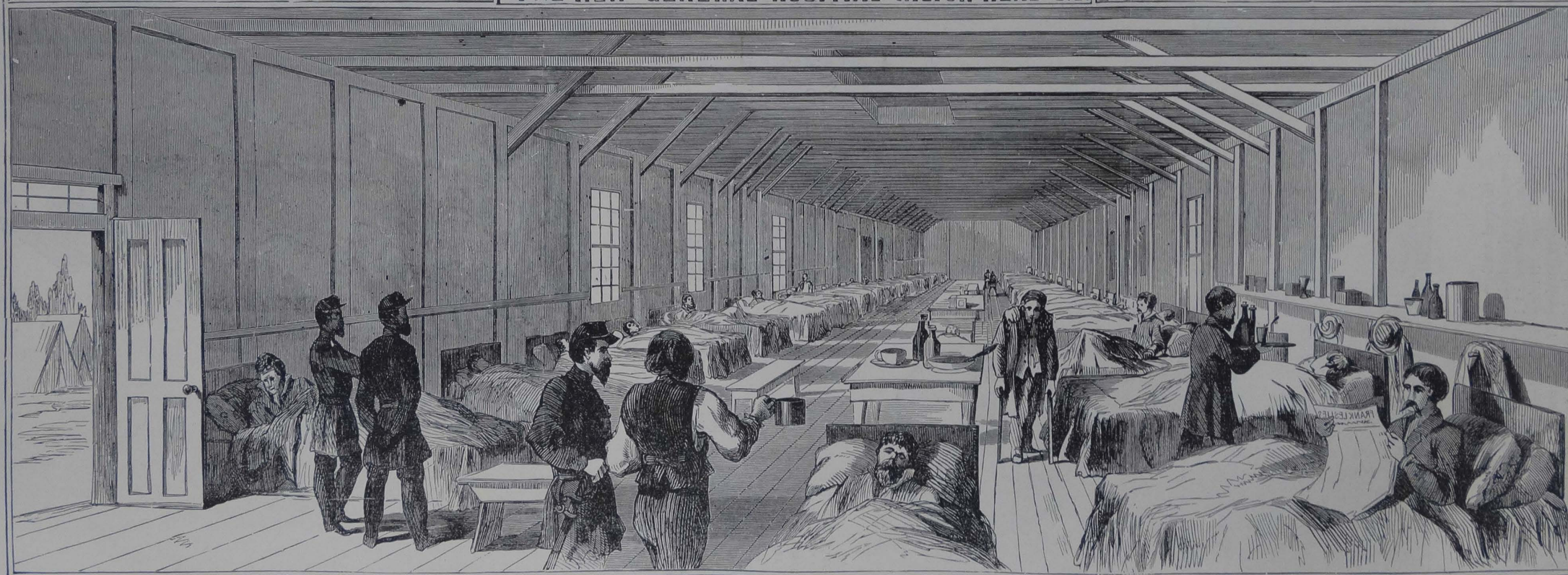


INTERIOR OF THE MORTAR BATTERY STANTON, TYBEE ISLAND, GA., SHOWING THE OPERATION OF 13-INCH MORTARS DURING THE BOMBARDMENT OF FORT PULASKI, APRIL 10TH, 1862.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, W. T. CRANE.

The works erected were eleven batteries, with a parapet in front eight feet high, with a bomb-proof traverse between every two guns, the sides of the parapets and traverses being riveted with rods, fascines or hurdle works. The mortars fire over the parapets, and the guns through embrasures cut in the parapets. The batteries nearest to Fort Pulaski were connected with trenches to permit a safe communication between them. All the advanced batteries had splinter-proof shelters, and each one three reliefs, so that two of them were all the time under shelter. These advanced batteries had also a bomb-proof surgery, supplied with a table and all requisites for surgical operations, and each battery had also a well of water. In a word, the admirable manner in which these works were constructed and arranged stamped General Gilmore as one of the greatest engineers of the age. Mortar Battery Stanton had three 13-inch mortars, each weighing 17,120 pounds, with a range of 3,476 yards.



THE NEW GENERAL HOSPITAL HILTON HEAD S.C.



TYBEE ISLAND, SAVANNAH RIVER, GA.—VIEWS OF THE LIGHTHOUSE AND BARRACKS—DESTRUCTION OF THE LIGHTHOUSE BY THE CONFEDERATES.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST ATTACHED TO THE EXPEDITION.

Among the numerous structures erected by the United States on the long line of the stormy Atlantic coast for the benefit of the commerce of the world and the safety of the mariners of all nations, none were finer or more useful than the lighthouse on Tybee Island, at the mouth of the Savannah River, familiarly known to sailors as Tybee Light. It was a fixed light, one hundred and eight feet high, and could be seen at a distance of twelve miles. In common with all the other lights on the Confederate coast, it was extinguished by the Georgians soon after the secession of their State. The day after the Federal fleet made its appearance off the mouth of the Savannah River, the Confederates set fire to the interior of the lighthouse, which was burnt, and the costly reflectors destroyed. A similar vandalic measure was resorted to by the Confederates of Charleston, when the Stone Fleet appeared off that harbor. They blew up the celebrated "Charleston Light."



GENERAL GOUVERNEUR K. WARREN.

General Warren, born in Cold Spring, N. Y., January 8th, 1830, died in Newport, R. I., August 8th, 1882, was graduated from the United States Military Academy in 1850, and assigned to the Topographical Engineers as brevet second lieutenant. At the beginning of the Civil War he entered active service as lieutenant colonel of the Fifth New York Volunteers, of which regiment he became colonel on August 31st, 1861. His regiment was ordered to Fortress Monroe, and he took part in the battle of Big Bethel. During the remainder of the year he was stationed at Baltimore, where he constructed the fort on Federal Hill. In the spring of 1862 he joined the Army of the Potomac, serving in the Peninsular campaign and at Yorktown. He was given a brigade in the Fifth Army Corps in May, with which he covered the extreme right of the army and took part in the capture of Hanover Courthouse, the pursuit of Confederate cavalry under Stuart, the battle of Gaines's Mill, the affair at Malvern Hill and subsequent battle, and the skirmish at Harrison's Landing. His brigade was then sent to re-enforce General Pope, and he participated in the battle of Manassas, was engaged at Antietam and the battle of Fredericksburg. On September 26th, 1862, he was appointed brigadier general of volunteers for his services at Gaines's Mill. On March 3d, 1863, he was appointed chief of engineers of the Army of the Potomac, and during the Chancellorsville campaign he took part in the action on Orange Pike, the storming of Marye's Heights and the battle of Salem. He continued as chief of engineers under Meade, and was engaged at Gettysburg, where he seized Little Round Top. On August 11th, 1863, he was made major general of volunteers. He participated in the battles of the Wilderness campaign and those around Petersburg. He received the successive brevets in the United States Army up to major general.



GENERAL JOHN JAMES PECK.

General Peck, born at Manlius, N. Y., January 4th, 1821, died at Syracuse, N. Y., April 28th, 1878, was graduated from the United States Military Academy in 1843, and commissioned a brevet second lieutenant of artillery. Served in the Mexican War, and distinguished himself at the battles of Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, Contreras and Churubusco. On August 9th, 1861, he was made a brigadier general, and at the time of the Virginia Peninsula campaign, in April and May, 1862, was given the command of a brigade in the Fourth Corps under General Couch. He was appointed a major general in July, 1862, and afterward commanded at Suffolk, Va. He stormed Hill's Point, capturing it, and thus ending the siege. Here he was severely wounded. He was mustered out of the service August 24th, 1865.



GENERAL GEORGE W. CULLUM.

General Cullum, born in New York city, February 25th, 1809, died in New York city, February 28th, 1892, was graduated from the United States Military Academy in 1833, and brevetted a second lieutenant in the Engineer Corps. During the Mexican War he rendered valuable services as superintending engineer for devising and constructing sapper, miner and pontoon trains. In 1861 he was appointed chief engineer of the Department of the Missouri, with the rank of brigadier general of volunteers, and made chief of staff to General Halleck. The latter position he continued to hold after Halleck was made general in chief, and accompanied him in his Southwestern campaigns, and afterward to headquarters in Washington, D. C., until 1864, when he became superintendent of the United States Military Academy.



BATTLE OF NEW BERNE—LIEUTENANT HAMMOND CAPTURING COLONEL AVERY, OF SOUTH CAROLINA, WHILE HE WAS ENDEAVORING TO RALLY THE FLYING CONFEDERATES.

Our illustration represents the moment when Lieutenant Hammond, of the gunboat *Helzel*, who served one of the guns of McCook's naval battery at the battle of New Berne, hearing that a Confederate colonel was, flag in hand, endeavoring to rally a South Carolina regiment, resolved to capture him. Riding up to the Confederate, the gallant Hammond, pointing his pistol at his head, demanded his surrender. A glance at the flying Confederates convinced the colonel that the day was lost, and he gave up his sword to the lieutenant. Two flags were also taken—one made of blue and white silk, elegantly fringed, with this inscription, "Then conquer we must, for our cause is just," with "Victory or death" in the centre. The other flag was of black bunting, with the simple inscription, "Victory or death." The name of the Confederate officer taken was Colonel Avery; three hundred of his regiment were also captured at the same time.



FEDERAL CAVALRY LEADERS.—GENERALS PLEASONTON, BAYARD AND COLONEL PERCY WYNDHAM MAKING A RECONNOISSANCE, NEAR FREDERICKSBURG, VA.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

Our sketch of Generals Pleasonton, Bayard and Colonel Percy Wyndham makes a truly brilliant group. Having previously given the biography of Generals Pleasonton and Bayard, we need only mention Colonel Wyndham. Colonel Sir Percy Wyndham, a well-known English officer, entered the cavalry service of his country at a very early age. He has seen service in the Crimea and India. He became one of Garibaldi's staff in 1859, and was with him all through his campaign around Como and in the Tyrol and Brescia. He also was with him during his famous campaign of 1860, and was present from Magenta to Voltorno and Gaeta. At the commencement of the war of the rebellion in 1861, he offered his services to the Federal Government, and was appointed to the colonelcy of the First Regiment of New Jersey cavalry, with which he served with distinction.



BATTLE OF STONE RIVER, TENN. THE DECISIVE CHARGE OF GENERAL NEGLEY'S DIVISION ACROSS THE RIVER—THE CONFEDERATES FLYING IN CONFUSION.

We question if a more spirited sketch was ever published than our double-page engraving representing the final charge of General Negley's division, on the afternoon of Friday, January 2d, 1863, at the battle of Murfreesborough, or Stone River. About four o'clock in the afternoon General Rosecrans, seeing that the critical moment had arrived, gave orders for General Negley to cross the river and drive the enemy from his position. This was done in a manner worthy of the most disciplined troops in the world. The Eighteenth Ohio Regiment dashed into the river, the Nineteenth Illinois and Twenty-first Ohio following close behind. Our artist reported: "The scene was grand in the extreme. It was indeed a momentous battle on a miniature scale. Nothing could resist our gallant men; on they rushed; the Confederates met the shock, then wavered, and then were driven back at the bayonet's point, step by step, for some half-mile, when they broke and fled, ever and anon rallying to check our too hasty pursuit. Night fell on the scene, and the victors and vanquished rested from their strife. Thus was won the great battle of Stone River, in which, if ever men met foemen worthy of their steel, they met them then."



ARMY OF THE POTOMAC RECROSSING THE RAPPAHANNOCK FROM FREDERICKSBURG TO FALMOUTH, ON THE NIGHT OF MONDAY, DECEMBER 15TH, 1862.



THE RAID IN KENTUCKY—THE CONFEDERATE MORGAN WITH HIS GUERRILLAS BIVOUACKING IN COURTHOUSE SQUARE, PARIS, BOURBON COUNTY, AFTER LEVYING CONTRIBUTIONS ON THE INHABITANTS.

The Confederate Morgan reached Paris and Cynthiana, both of which places he occupied, levying large contributions on its unfortunate inhabitants. Our artist reported that it was a most animated and interesting sight to see the blank dismay of the "Parisians" when Morgan and his men dismounted and bivouacked in their fine square. Beyond some robberies there were no outrages committed. The Courthouse is a very imposing building, and, standing on the highest spot in the town, is visible for miles around.



LAKE PROVIDENCE, LA., HEADQUARTERS OF GENERAL McPHERSON AND THE FEDERAL DIVISION UNDER HIS COMMAND.

Our artist wrote: "The Seventeenth Army Corps, under General McPherson, have been exceedingly fortunate in being ordered to Lake Providence, La. Their tents are pitched in pleasant places. I have not seen a position anywhere along the Mississippi River, or anywhere else, which offers such inducements for an army 'to stay awhile' as the banks of this beautiful lake. There is a little town on the landing, which is only fit for, and therefore only occupied by, negro quarters and sutler shops. The lake is immediately back of the village, and not more than a quarter of a mile from the river. Immense cotton fields stretch away on both sides of it, and beautiful residences, surrounded by elaborate gardens full of Southern shrubbery, adorn its banks."



THE ADVANCE ON PORT HUDSON.—THE BAGGAGE TRAIN OF GENERAL AUGUR'S DIVISION CROSSING THE BAYOU MONTECINO, MARCH 13TH, 1863.

Our sketch represents a baggage train belonging to General Augur's division crossing a little creek, or bayou, about four miles from Baton Rouge. It will be remembered that General Banks made a feigned advance against Port Hudson on March 13th, in order to facilitate Commodore Farragut's movements past the batteries.



WINTER QUARTERS ON THE RAPPAHANNOCK—ARMY HUTS OF THE ONE HUNDRED AND NINETEENTH REGIMENT, PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS, NEAR FALMOUTH, VA.



BATTLE OF ANTIETAM.—THE CENTRE AND RIGHT WING OF GENERAL McCLELLAN'S ARMY, COMMANDED BY GENERALS HOOKER, SUMNER AND FRANKLIN, ENGAGED WITH THE CONFEDERATE ARMY, LED BY GENERALS LONGSTREET, JACKSON AND LEE, SEPTEMBER 17TH, 1862.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. EDWIN FORBES.

Our sketch was taken about ten o'clock in the morning of the 17th of September, and represents the centre and right wing of the Federal army engaged with the Confederate centre and left, commanded by Generals Longstreet and Jackson. Hooker's division was then just on the point of crossing the creek, which they did in splendid style. Thus at the close of the engagement the Federal troops occupied every position held in the morning by the Confederates, who retreated behind Sharpsburg, from which they escaped over the Potomac next night. Our illustration gives an excellent idea of the nature of the struggle, and the ground over which it was fought, which admitted of much fairer fighting than the jungles of Virginia. Since Waterloo there has been no struggle so long and so fiercely contested, and with an army spread over so wide an extent—the extreme end of the right wing, under Hooker, being three miles distant from the extreme left of Burnside, whose Hawkins's Zouave charge concluded this hard-fought day. At seven o'clock the last gun was fired, and the armies, victorious and vanquished, rested for the night.



BATTLE OF STONE RIVER, TENN.—DECISIVE CHARGE AND CAPTURE OF BYRNE'S CONFEDERATE BATTERY BY THE SEVENTY-EIGHTH PENNSYLVANIA AND TWENTY-FIRST OHIO VOLUNTEERS, FRIDAY EVENING, JANUARY 2d, 1863.

Our correspondent's report: "The capture of Byrne's Confederate battery was a most gallant achievement, and worthy of the finest troops in the world. This battery consisted of two 12-pound Napoleons, two howitzers and one 6-pound rifled cannon. These were admirably served, and did considerable execution. Over it flaunted the colors of the Twenty-sixth Tennessee and the standard of the Fourth Florida Regiment. It was situated on a rising ground in a cornfield, while a forest at the back afforded an excellent retreat. After our troops, under Negley and others, had succeeded in crossing Stone River on Friday afternoon and driven the enemy before them, a general rush was made to storm this battery, which still maintained its fire. The first regiments to reach this were the Seventy-eighth Pennsylvania and Twenty-first Ohio Volunteers, under lead of Colonel Miller, who, though wounded, still kept the field, and acted throughout with a valor worthy the days of Washington. Up went our brave boys, bayonet in hand, to the very muzzles of the guns, which still belched death to the advancing line. The guns once reached, the gunners were driven from them by our men, and the battery was our own. The colors of the Twenty-sixth Tennessee were captured after a desperate resistance, the Confederate color bearer fighting for them till a bayonet thrust through his arm compelled him to drop them."



SIEGE OF VICKSBURG—THE FIGHT IN THE CRATER OF FORT HILL AFTER THE EXPLOSION, JUNE 27TH, 1863.

Our sketch shows the crater in its relative position to the surrounding works, and the city of Vicksburg in the distance. The entire crest, with the exception of this point, was held by the Confederates, although unable to use artillery on it in consequence of the bearing of the Federal guns upon it, as shown by the effect of two shots to right and left of the crater. The sharpshooters were protected by gabions filled with earth, on top of which were placed heavy logs, with small portholes, through which they kept up a continuous fire. This decided the siege. The key of the Confederate works had been carried, and Pemberton, after a fruitless endeavor to obtain terms, surrendered on the 4th of July.



Emmittsburg, Md. Gen. Meade's Army pursuing Gen. Lee.



BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG—CEMETERY HILL DURING THE ATTACK OF THE CONFEDERATES, THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 2d, 1863.

No attack was made until about half-past three o'clock, when Lee ordered a simultaneous advance against each flank of the Federal army while demonstrations were being kept up against the centre. The attacks were not, however, made simultaneously, as Lee had intended. Longstreet began by sending Hood's force against Sickles's extreme left, then held by General Ward, of Birney's division, whose three brigades extended their line from the Round Top across the Devil's Den, to and beyond the Peach Orchard, along the Emmittsburg Road. Ward's force was driven back after a bitter contest, and before De Trobriand, who stood next in line, could give him any assistance. Upon turning Ward's left Hood fell upon De Trobriand's flank and rear, leading part of his force between that portion of the field and the Round Top, while McLaws, with Anderson's support, was assaulting De Trobriand's centre. The attack was made with such vigor that Sickles called for re-enforcements, and Burling's brigade of Humphreys's division, as well as the two brigades of Barnes's division, under Tilton and Sweitzer, were therefore sent him. A terrible struggle followed, and the ground was contested bitterly at all points.



THANKSGIVING FESTIVITIES AT FORT PULASKI, GA., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 27TH, 1862.

While the loyal citizens of the North were eating their turkeys the Federal soldiers in the South were also celebrating their Thanksgiving. We illustrate the amusement indulged in at Fort Pulaski, Ga. The grand attraction of the day, however, was the fête given by the officers of the Forty-eighth Regiment, New York Volunteers, Colonel Barton, and Company G, Third Rhode Island Regiment.