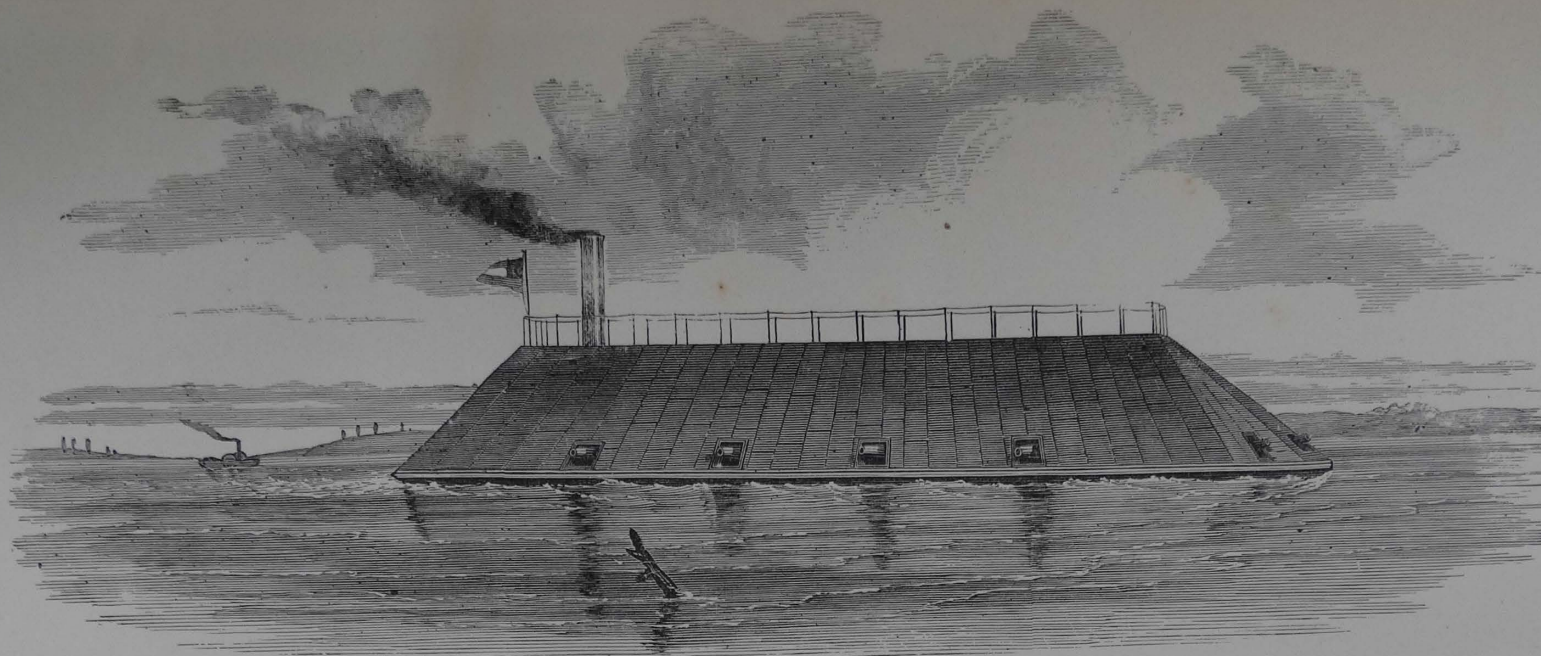




ADMIRAL DAVID G. FARRAGUT.

Admiral Farragut, born at Campbell's Station, near Knoxville, Tenn., July 5th, 1801, died in Portsmouth, N. H., August 14th, 1870. He was appointed to the navy from his native State, and as a midshipman saw active service as early as 1810. In the *Essex*, under Commodore Porter, he took part, in 1812-'13, in her famous cruise against the English commerce in the Pacific. After the capture of the *Essex* he served on board the line-of-battle ship *Independence*, and afterward as lieutenant on the *Brandywine*. In 1847 he was given command of the *Saratoga*, and in her took part in the naval operations of the Mexican War. When the Civil War broke out Farragut was given command of the Gulf Squadron. The Mississippi River below New Orleans was defended with forts, chains stretched across the stream, fire ships, torpedoes, and every kind of appliance. Before commencing actively the attack a council of war was held in the cabin of the admiral's ship, at which all the commanders of the various vessels in the fleet were present. With the exception of two the opinions were unanimously in favor of making the attack; and then was inaugurated the series of naval triumphs which surpassed anything of the kind ever before attempted. The capture of New Orleans was thus secured on April 28th, 1862. The next year Admiral Farragut commanded the attack on Mobile, and in this engagement went into action lashed to the rigging of his ship. He served in the navy more than fifty years, and of this time spent only eleven unemployed on the sea.





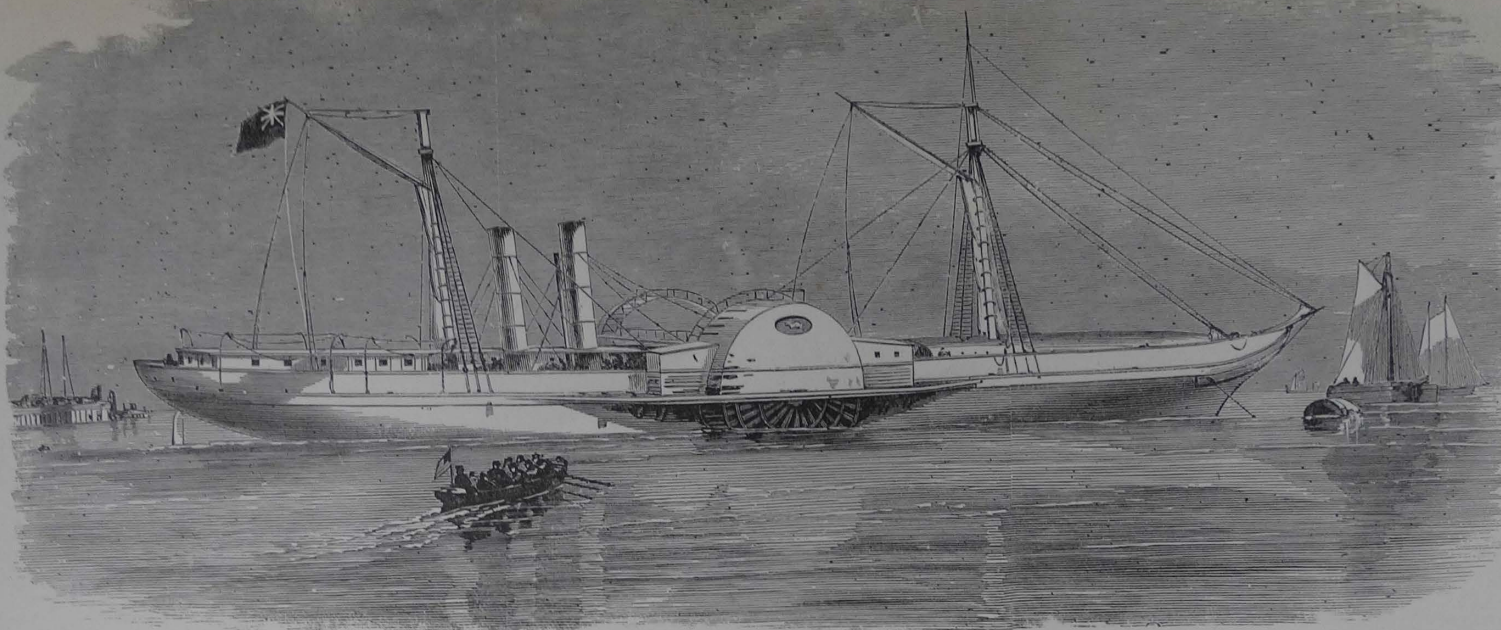
CONFEDERATE IRONCLAD RAM "GEORGIA" LYING OFF FORT JACKSON, SAVANNAH RIVER, GA., DECEMBER, 1862.



FORT TAYLOR, KEY WEST, FLA.—FROM A SKETCH BY AN OFFICER IN THE FORT.

Key West, the most western of the Pine Islands, is about sixty miles southwest of Cape Sable, Florida. Its length is four miles, and its width is one mile. Its elevation from the sea does not exceed twenty feet. Its formation is of coral. The name is a corruption of Cago Hueso, or Bone Key, and has no relation to the position of the island, which is not the most western of the reef. On Whitehead's Point, the southwest extremity of the island, is a fixed light, eighty-three and a half feet above the level of the sea. Fort Taylor is a large, first-class fortification, commanding the harbor of Key West at its entrance. The fortification forms an irregular quadrangle, having three channel curtains. It is three hundred yards off the beach and on the southwest point of the island, and stands in a depth of seven or twelve feet of water. The foundation is granite, and the upper works are of brick. The scrap walls have a solidity of eight feet, rising forty feet above the water level. It is provided with three tiers—two of casemate and one for barbette—and mounts one hundred and twenty-eight 10-inch Columbiad guns on the seaward front, and forty-five heavy pieces toward the beach.





THE ANGLO-CONFEDERATE STEAMER "ANGLIA," CAPTURED OFF BULL'S BAY, TWENTY-FIVE MILES NORTH OF CHARLESTON, S. C., BY THE UNITED STATES GUNBOATS "RESTLESS" AND "FLAG," SUNDAY, OCTOBER 19TH, 1862.



HARRISON'S LANDING, JAMES RIVER, VA.—THE COMMISSARIAT DEPOT AND BASE OF OPERATIONS OF GENERAL McCLELLAN OCCUPIED BY THE FEDERAL ARMY, JULY 1st, 1862.  
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. J. H. SCHELL.

Our correspondent wrote: "The Army of the Potomac has been compelled to fall back from before Richmond to a place of safety under the armament of the gunboats on the James River. The advance of our army, which ten days ago was within sight of the steeples of the Confederate Capital, is now twenty-five miles distant. General McClellan has transferred his base of operations from the Pamunky River to a more advantageous position on the James River, and his camps from the pestilent swamps of the Chickahominy to the higher and healthier grounds of Harrison's Landing."

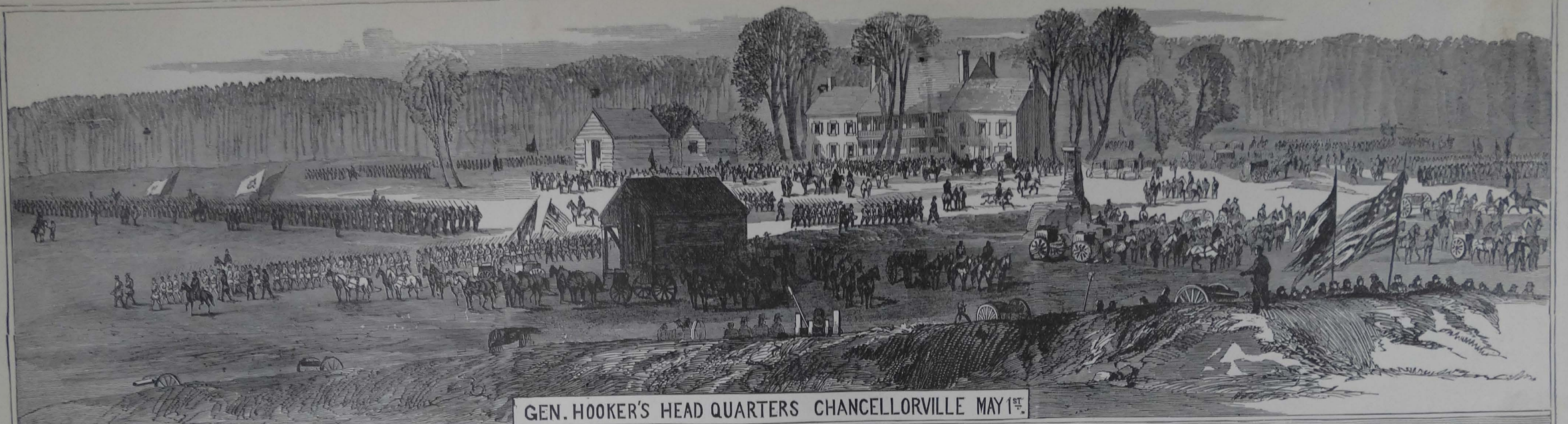




BATTLE OF CHANCELLORSVILLE, VA., FRIDAY, MAY 1st, 1863.

We give a fine sketch of the point where the memorable battle of Chancellorsville began. It was at the junction of the Gordonsville Plank Road, the Old Turnpike, and the road from Ely's and United States or s. The first fighting took place here on Friday, May 1st, and on Saturday the Eleventh Corps was routed, and the enemy repulsed by consummate generalship and the most resolute bravery of the Federal troops. Here, too, on Sunday the enemy made an attack with such overwhelming force as to force the Federal army back to the second line. Few spots possess greater interest than this scene of fearful battle.





GEN. HOOKER'S HEAD QUARTERS CHANCELLORVILLE MAY 1<sup>ST</sup>.



BATTLE OF CHANCELLORSVILLE, VA.—ATTACK ON GENERAL SEDGWICK'S CORPS, ON MONDAY, MAY 4TH, 1863, AT 5 P. M., AS SEEN FROM FALMOUTH HEIGHTS.

After General Sedgwick had carried the fortifications on Sunday, May 3d, he pushed along the Gordonsville Plank Road in pursuit till night stopped his advance. Before morning the enemy threw a heavy force in his rear, cutting him off from his small force at Fredericksburg on the rear, and began to mass troops on his front and left flank. About half-past five o'clock in the afternoon they began the attack, and columns poured from behind the breastworks and marched down the hill to the plain above the town and opposite Falmouth, receiving, as they came in range, a brisk fire from the Federal artillery beyond the river. Unchecked by this, however, they rushed on Sedgwick's line, which repeatedly repulsed them, falling back, however, gradually to Banks's Ford, which they crossed in the morning on pontoons. In the sketch the breastworks captured on Sunday are seen, with the Confederates passing between them and the river in columns to attack Sedgwick's troops, which are the continuous line in the distance.





REAR ADMIRAL CHARLES WILKES.

Rear Admiral Wilkes, born in New York city, April 3d, 1798, died in Washington, D. C., February 8th, 1877. He entered the navy as a midshipman, January 1st, 1818, and was promoted to lieutenant, April 28th, 1826. He served several years in the Mediterranean Sea and the Pacific Ocean. In 1843 Wilkes was on coast survey duty, being commissioned commander, July 13th, 1843; captain, September 14th, 1855; and placed in command of the sloop of war *San Jacinto* in 1861, on the outbreak of the Civil War. His first duty was the pursuit of the Confederate war vessel *Sumter*. On November 8th the *San Jacinto* encountered the English mail steamer *Trent*, which was on its way from Havana to St. Thomas, West Indies, having on board the Confederate Commissioners to France and Great Britain—John Slidell, of Louisiana, and James M. Mason, of Virginia—with their secretaries. On overtaking the *Trent* Wilkes ordered Lieutenant Fairfax to bring them off. The officials were removed to the *San Jacinto*, in which they were taken to Fort Warren, in Boston harbor. In 1862 Wilkes commanded the James River Flotilla, and shelled City Point. He was promoted to commodore on July 16th, 1862, and took charge of a special squadron in the West Indies. He was placed on the retired list, because of age, June 25th, 1864, and promoted to rear admiral on the retired list, July 25th, 1866.



GENERAL ROBERT PATTERSON.

General Patterson, born in Cappagh, County Tyrone, Ireland, January 12th, 1792, died in Philadelphia, Pa., August 7th, 1881. He was commissioned first lieutenant of infantry in the War of 1812, and afterward served on General Joseph Bloomfield's staff. He became major general of volunteers at the beginning of the Mexican War, and served with distinction at Cerro Gordo and Jalapa. At the beginning of the Civil War he was mustered into the service as major general of volunteers. He crossed the Potomac on June 15th at Williamsport. When General McDowell advanced into Virginia General Patterson was instructed to watch the troops under General Johnston at Winchester, Va. He claimed that the failure of General Scott to send him orders, for which he had been directed to wait, caused his failure to co-operate with McDowell in the movements that resulted in the battle of Bull Run. He was mustered out of service on the expiration of his commission, July 27th, 1861.



GENERAL GEORGE STONEMAN.

General Stoneman, born in Busti, Chautauqua County, N. Y., August 8th, 1822, was graduated from the United States Military Academy in 1846, and entered the First Dragoons. In February, 1861, while in command of Fort Brown, Texas, he refused to obey the order of his superior, General Twiggs, for the surrender of the government property to the Secessionists, evacuated the fort and went to New York by steamer. He became major of the First Cavalry, May 9th, 1861, and served in Western Virginia till August 13th, when he was appointed brigadier general of volunteers and chief of cavalry of the Army of the Potomac. He served during the Virginia Peninsular campaign of 1862. He was appointed major general, November 29th, 1862. He was engaged in the Atlanta campaign from May to July, 1864; was captured at Clinton, Ga., July 31st, and held a captive till October 27th. He became colonel of the Twenty-first Infantry, July 28th, 1866, and was brevetted colonel, brigadier and major general for gallant conduct.





EXPLOSION OF 3,000 MUSKET CARTRIDGES IN A TENT AT FORT TOTTEN, NEW BERNE, N. C., THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE THIRD NEW YORK ARTILLERY.

Our correspondent wrote: "There is a great carelessness in the handling of munitions of war, of which we have just had a proof in our camp. Thinking to blow the flies from the tent by flashing powder—a common practice—a spark caught a box of three thousand musket cartridges, thereby causing a tremendous explosion, which wounded four men (two dangerously) and blew the tent to atoms."



SKIRMISHING IN THE WOODS, ON THE ADVANCE TO VICKSBURG.

Our artist presents a most beautiful scene, could we but forget the deadly nature of it. A party of skirmishers, thrown out in front in the almost impenetrable forest, came suddenly upon a similar party of the enemy, and the woods soon rang with the sharp report of the rifle, sending death to each other, and announcing to the main bodies that the struggle had begun.

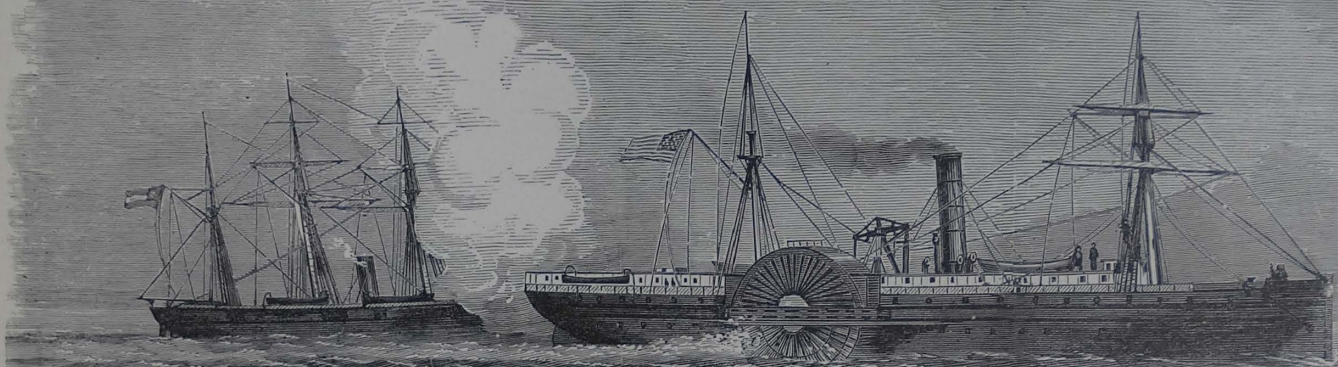




DARING AND DESPERATE ATTACK—SURPRISE AND CAPTURE OF THE UNITED STATES GUNBOAT "HARRIET LANE" BY THE CONFEDERATES UNDER GENERAL MAGRUDER, AND DESTRUCTION OF THE FLAGSHIP "WESTFIELD," IN GALVESTON HARBOR, TEX., JANUARY 1st, 1863.

About two o'clock in the morning of January 1st, 1863, the Federal gunboats were attacked by five Confederate steamers, protected by double rows of bales of cotton, and loaded with troops armed with rifles, muskets, etc. The *Harriet Lane* was captured by boarding, after about all her officers, including Captain Wainwright and Lieutenant Commander Lee, and a crew of 120, all told, had been killed by musketry from the Confederate steamers. The gunboats *Clifton* and *Owasco* were engaged and escaped, the former losing no men and but 1 wounded. The *Owasco* lost 1 killed and 15 wounded. Two barks, loaded with coal, fell into the hands of the Confederates. The *Westfield* (flagship, Commodore Renshaw) was not engaged, being ashore in another channel. Her crew were transferred to transports, and Commodore Renshaw, fearing she would fall into the hands of the Confederates, blew her up. By some mismanagement or accident the explosion took place before a boat containing Commodore Renshaw, First Lieutenant Zimmerman and the boat's crew got away, and they were blown up with the ship. The Confederate force was estimated at 5,000, under the command of General Magruder. The Federal land force, under the command of Colonel Burritt, of Massachusetts, did not exceed 300, the residue not having disembarked at the time of the fight. The Federal loss was 160 killed and 200 taken prisoners. The navy suffered the most. The Confederate loss was much greater, as the Federal guns were firing grape and canister continually in their midst.





CAPTURE OF THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER "ARIEL," CAPTAIN JONES, OFF THE EAST END OF CUBA, BY THE PIRATE "ALABAMA" ("290"), CAPTAIN SEMMES, DECEMBER 7TH, 1862.

Report of the first officer of the *Ariel*: "On the 7th of December, at 1:30 P. M., when rounding Cape Maysi, the eastern point of Cuba, we saw a vessel about four miles to the westward, close under the high land, bark-rigged and under canvas. As there was nothing in her appearance indicating her to be a steamer, her smokepipe being down, no suspicions were aroused until in a short time we saw she had furled her sails, raised her smokestack, and was rapidly nearing us under steam, the American flag flying at her peak. Such was her speed in comparison to ours that in about half an hour she had come up within half a mile of us, when she fired a lee gun, hauled down the American ensign and ran up the Confederate flag. No attention was paid to the summons, and the *Ariel* was pushed to her utmost speed. She then sailed across our wake, took a position on our port quarter, about four hundred yards distant, and fired two guns almost simultaneously, one shot passing over the hurricane deck, and the other hitting the foremast and cutting it half away. A body of United States marines, consisting of 126 men, passengers on board the *Ariel*, had been drawn up and armed, but the officers in command deemed it worse than folly to resist, as we could plainly see they were training a full broadside to bear upon us, and Captain Jones gave orders to stop the ship and haul down the ensign."



THE BANKS EXPEDITION—SCENE ON THE HURRICANE DECK OF THE UNITED STATES TRANSPORT "NORTH STAR"—THE SOLDIERS OF THE FORTY-FIRST MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENT WRITING HOME TO THEIR FRIENDS, UPON THEIR ARRIVAL AT SHIP ISLAND, GULF OF MEXICO.

We publish a sketch taken on the evening of the arrival of the Forty-first Massachusetts Regiment at Ship Island. The thoughts of the dear ones at home were uppermost in every soldier's mind, and in a very short time the hurricane deck of the steamer *North Star* was occupied by a regiment of letter-writers, all hard at work in the service of Cadmus. It is only those separated from all they hold dear who can realize the luxury of that invention which wafts a sigh from Iudus to the Pole.





FEDERAL SOLDIERS SHOOTING CATTLE FOR THE SUPPLY OF THE ARMY



BUTCHERING AND DRESSING CATTLE FOR DISTRIBUTION TO THE FEDERAL ARMY.

The romance and reality of life were never so strikingly displayed as in the Civil War. Fact and fiction never seemed more apart than the soldier waving his sword when leading the forlorn hope and when sitting before his tent cooking rations; for, despite all the commissariat arrangements, there was much room for improvement in these particulars. We give a couple of sketches which will enable our readers to see how matter-of-fact and mechanically base were some of the soldiers' employments when in camp. Men who would shrink from turning butcher in New York, Boston or Philadelphia were forced by the resistless tide of circumstances to lend a hand to the killing a beeve and afterward to the dressing and cooking it.





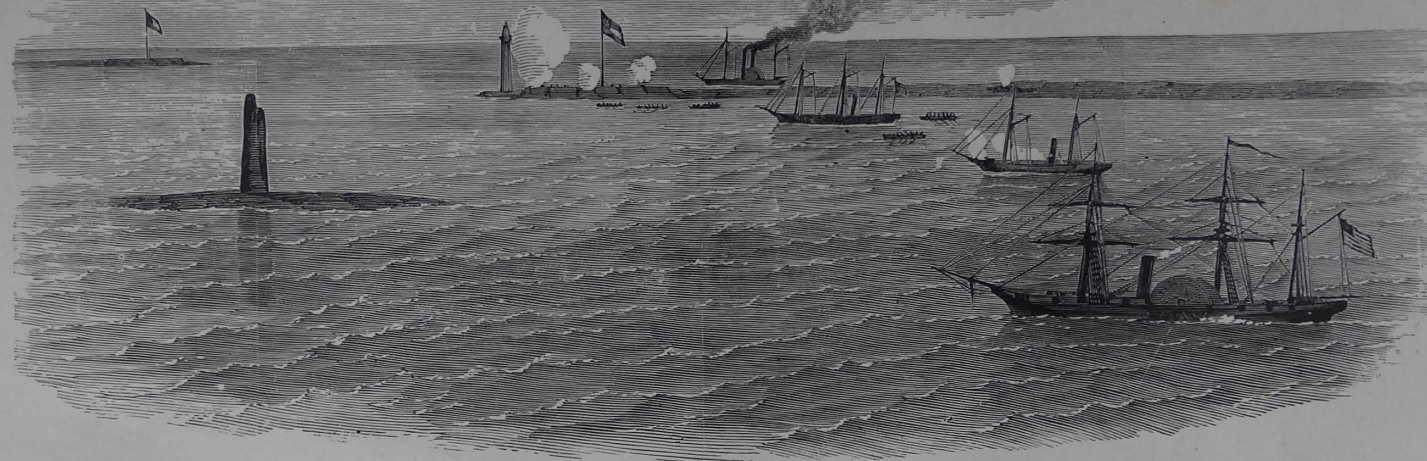
FEDERAL TROOPS MARCHING BACK INTO FALMOUTH AFTER THE BATTLE OF CHANCELLORSVILLE.



BATTLE OF BLUE RIDGE PASS, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 14TH, 1862—THE FIRST FEDERAL VICTORY IN MARYLAND.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, F. B. SCHELL.

On Sunday, the 14th day of September, having previously evacuated Frederick City, the rear of the Confederate army had reached the Blue Ridge Pass on the line of the national road leading from Frederick toward Hagerstown and the fords of the upper Potomac. Here it was overtaken by the Federal advance under Generals Hooker and Reno. The position was a strong one and strongly guarded, but was carried, after a severe action, by the Federal forces, the Confederates falling back in disorder. In this engagement General Reno was killed on the Federal side, and General Garland on that of the Confederates. The Federal loss was four hundred and forty-three killed, one thousand eight hundred and six wounded, and seventy-six missing; that of the Confederates, five hundred killed, two thousand three hundred and forty-three wounded, and one thousand five hundred prisoners.





CAPTURE OF THE BRITISH STEAMER "ANNE," LADEN WITH ARMS AND MUNITIONS OF WAR FOR THE CONFEDERATES, BY THE UNITED STATES GUNBOAT "KANAWHA," ACTING MASTER PARTRIDGE, FROM UNDER THE GUNS OF FORT MORGAN, MOBILE, JUNE 29TH, 1862.

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COMMISSARIAT DEPOT OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK AT MANASSAS, VA.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. EDWIN FORBES.

Our sketch shows the Federal Commissariat Depot at Manassas before the second battle of Bull Run, when Jackson by a forced march of sixty miles in thirty-five hours had at his mercy all of General Pope's most important supplies and munitions of war, and which Stuart, with a strong force of troops under Colonel Trimble, took possession of, or destroyed, on the night of August 26th, 1862. Manassas is situated on the Virginia Midland and Great Southern Railroad, thirty-three miles west southwest of Washington, and twenty-seven miles west of Alexandria. It is the junction and last terminus of the Manassas division of the same road.





SIEGE OF VICKSBURG.—LIFE IN THE TRENCHES—BIVOUAC OF LEGGETT'S BRIGADE—McPHERSON'S CORPS AT THE WHITE HOUSE.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, FRED. B. SCHELL.

Our illustration shows the life led by the besieging troops. The deep ravine is studded with the rude huts, or quarters, burrowed in the earth. Here, at the White House, well riddled with Confederate shell, were bivouacked Leggett's Brigade of McPherson's Seventeenth Army Corps. To the left of the house an opening in the bank shows the entrance to the covered way by which the Confederate works were approached. The operation of mining the enemy's works is here shown. This was conducted by Captain Hickenloper, Chief Engineer of General McPherson's Staff. The sketch was made in the sap, within fifteen feet of the Confederate Fort Hill, behind which lay the Confederate sharpshooters, held at bay by Coonskin and other riflemen eagerly on the lookout for a Confederate head.





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

The odds against the Federals were great, but in face of heavy losses they fought with a bravery rarely equaled. The Confederates were at last beaten back from the face of the hill, but, passing along the ravines they penetrated between both the Round Tops, thus flanking the Federals. The conflict was renewed more bitterly than before. The Federal ammunition again gave out, but the bayonet was once more made to play such an effective part, that at nightfall the Confederates had entirely withdrawn from Little Round Top. What Warren justly deemed to be, and what really was, at that juncture, the most important position in the field, had thus been successfully maintained, though at a frightful cost of life. While Johnson was operating against Culp's Hill, Early made an attempt to carry Cemetery Hill, after opening upon it with his artillery from Brenner's Hill. He was beaten back and compelled to seek his original position before darkness had fairly set in.





THE PLANTATION POLICE, OR HOME GUARD, EXAMINING NEGRO PASSES ON THE LEVEE ROAD, BELOW NEW ORLEANS, LA.

The Plantation Police, or Patrol, was an institution peculiar to the Slave States. It was a semi-military organization, raised and supported by the planters, but recognized by the old State authorities. Their principal duty was to visit the various plantations and patrol the roads at night, arresting all negroes and others not having proper passes. The war, the President's proclamation, and the actual possession of most of the State of Louisiana by the Federal authorities, rendered these patrols doubly rigorous. Some of the negroes submitted reluctantly. The colored man in the foreground is a specimen of this class. He seems to yield to the superior force of a tottering power, satisfied that his day is at hand; others show the obsequious, submissive stamp—the negro satisfied with his lot if he is clothed and fed.





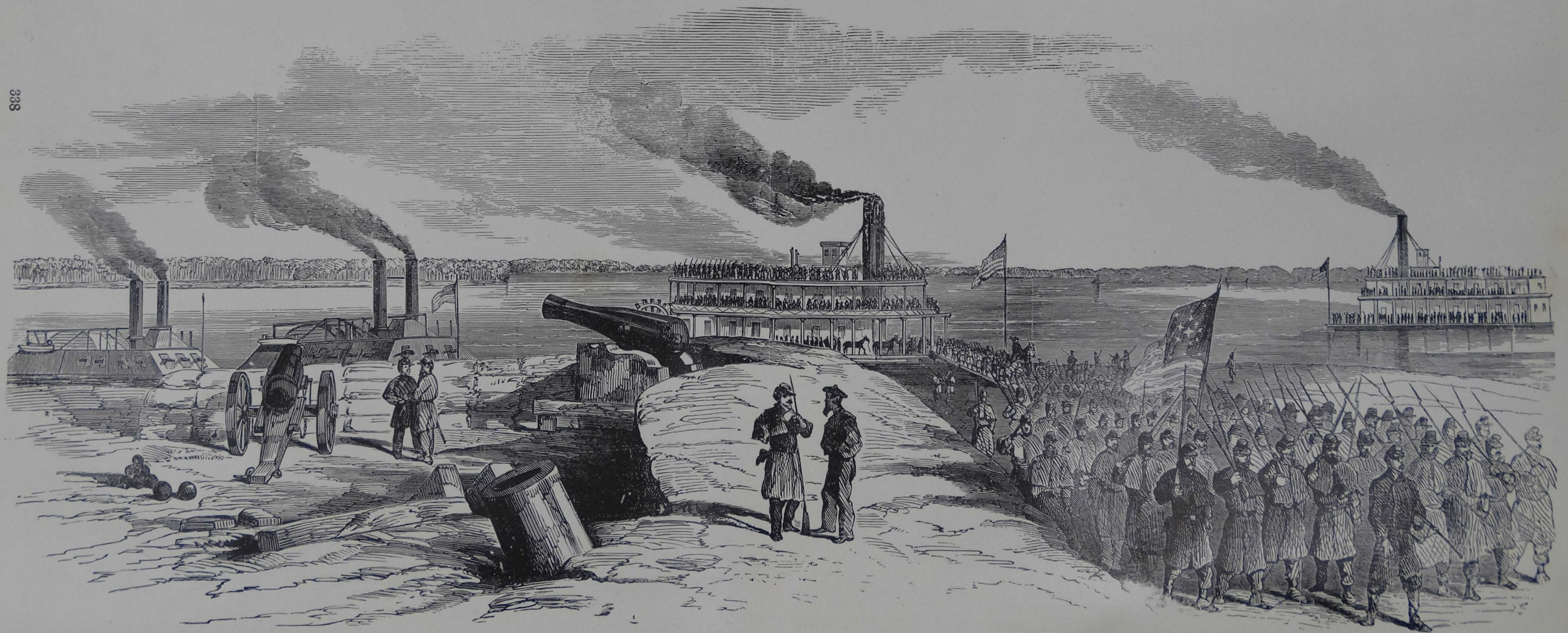
A NEW YEAR'S DAY CONTRABAND BALL AT VICKSBURG, MISS.

The negroes preserve all their African fondness for music and dancing, and in the modified form which they have assumed here have given rise to negro dancing and melodies in our theatres, a form of amusement which has enriched many. But the colored people should be seen in one of their own balls to enjoy the reality. The character of the music and the dance; the strange gradation of colors, from the sooty black or the pure breed to those creatures, fair and beautiful, whose position among their darker brethren shows the brutal cruelty of their male ancestors for generations, who begot them to degrade them, and who had thus for years been putting white blood into slavery. There is in these negro balls one thing which cannot fail to impress any observer. Coming as they all do from a degraded and oppressed class, the negroes assume nevertheless, in their intercourse with each other, as far as they can, the manners and language of the best classes in society. There is often a grotesque exaggeration, indeed; but there is an appreciation of refinement and an endeavor to attain it which we seldom see in the same class of whites.





PARIS, CAPITAL OF BOURBON COUNTY, SITUATED ON STONER CREEK, KY., OCCUPIED BY MORGAN'S GUERRILLAS IN 1862.



THE FEDERAL ARMY, UNDER GENERAL POPE, LANDING ON THE KENTUCKY SHORE, OPPOSITE NEW MADRID, APRIL 1st, 1862.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. JAMES W. McLAUGHLIN.

New Madrid was the scene of one of the most remarkable exploits in military annals—the capture of six thousand men and an immense store of arms and munitions of war on an adjacent island, which had been elaborately fortified. New Madrid is situated on the Missouri side of the Mississippi, and possessed a large business in cattle, corn and lumber for the Southern market at the commencement of the war. It is about forty miles below Columbus, and sixty miles from Cairo, and about eight miles from the far-famous Island No. 10. These distances are calculated by the winding of the river. It was first settled in 1780, and gradually grew larger till 1812, when the great earthquake nearly destroyed it.





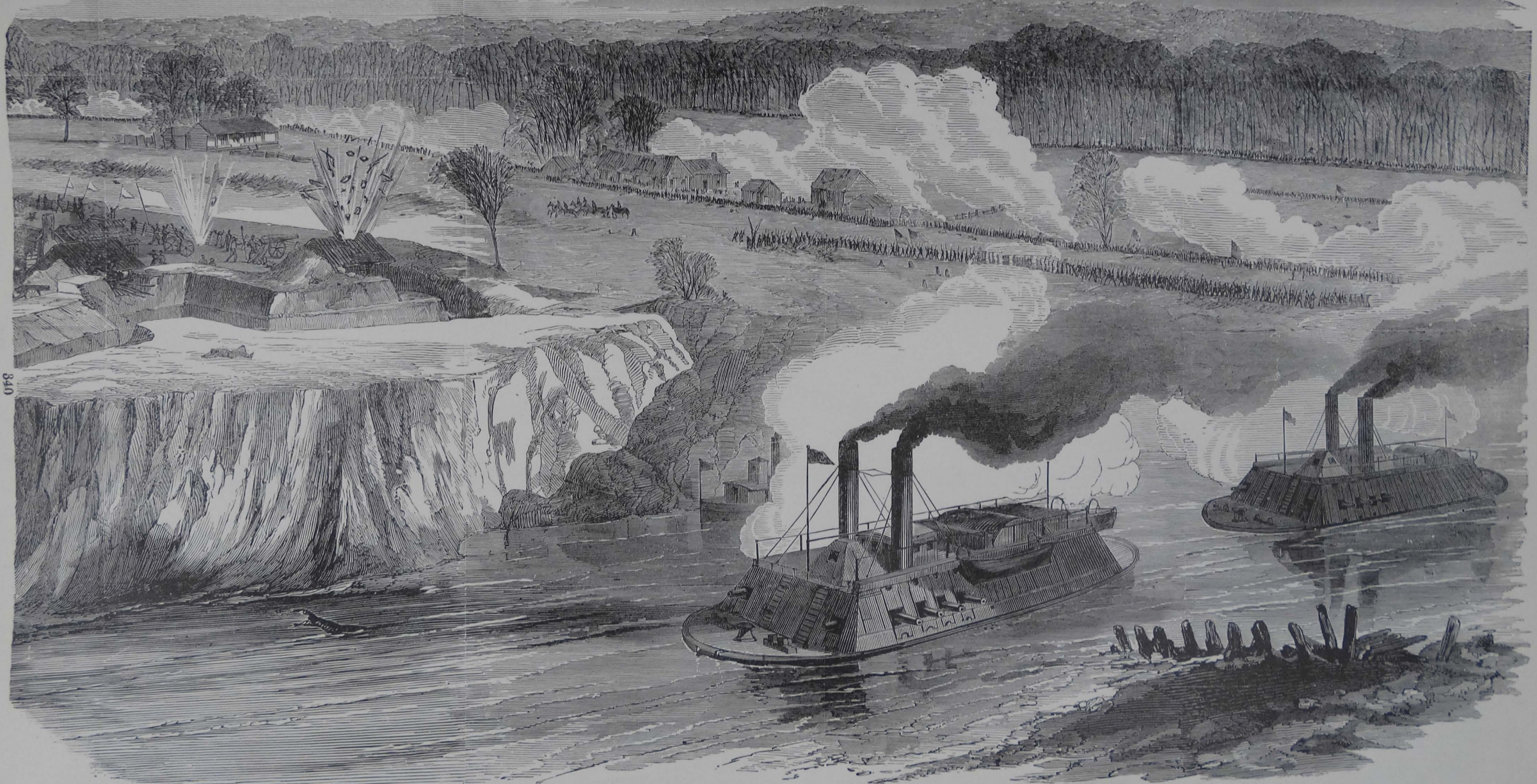
A DETACHMENT OF THE FIRST SOUTH CAROLINA "COLORED" FEDERAL VOLUNTEERS, UNDER COMMAND OF COLONEL BEARD, IN THE UNITED STATES TRANSPORT STEAMER "DARLINGTON," PICKING OFF CONFEDERATE SHARPSHOOTERS CONCEALED IN THE TREES ON THE BANKS OF THE SAPELO RIVER, GA.



FORT VULCAN, JONES'S ISLAND, SAVANNAH RIVER, GA.—ONE OF THE FEDERAL BATTERIES CUTTING OFF COMMUNICATION BETWEEN FORT PULASKI AND SAVANNAH. FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, W. T. CRANE.

This powerful battery was situated on Jones's Island, Savannah River, and was one of those erected by General Gilmore to cut off all communication between Fort Pulaski and the City of Savannah. It was built like all modern earthworks—perfectly bombproof magazine, heavy traverses and occupied a commanding position; was armed with four 8-inch sea-coast howitzers and five heavy guns on its water front.





THE INVESTMENT OF FORT HINDMAN, ARKANSAS POST, ARK., BY THE FEDERAL TROOPS UNDER GENERAL McCLELLAND, AND ITS BOMBARDMENT BY THE FEDERAL GUNBOATS,  
COMMANDED BY REAR ADMIRAL D. D. PORTER, JANUARY 11TH, 1863.

Fort Hindman was what is known in military parlance as a star fort, with four angles—two on the river and two extending nearly to the morass in the rear. In front of the southwestern angle was a cluster of small houses, into which the enemy had thrown their sharpshooters, and from which a most galling fire was poured upon Burbridge's brigade, which stormed them and carried them by assault. At the given signal on went the splendid brigade with a shout and a yell, now floundering like bemired horses in the morass, then pausing to dress their lines as if on parade, and anon charging again, regardless of the storm of grape and shell, shot and canister that pelted pitilessly around them. For three long hours they fought ere the houses were carried and made to screen the Federal troops. All that while sharpshooters were picking off, from their secure hiding places, officers and men; 10-pound Parrotts were sending their hissing messengers of death through the lines of the devoted brigade, crushing its bones, spattering its brains, and strewing its path with mangled corpses and dying men. At last the houses were gained and occupied by the Eighty-third Ohio, which, with the Ninety-sixth Ohio, the Sixteenth, the Sixtieth and Sixty-seventh Indiana and the Twenty-third Wisconsin, had fought for them so gallantly.





GOING INTO CAMP AT STAFFORD'S STORE, VA.—THIRD BRIGADE, THIRD DIVISION, SIXTH CORPS, CARRYING OFF RAILS AND GATHERING PERSIMMONS.

Stafford's store is on the road from New Baltimore to Falmouth, and had attached to it a meadow of about an acre, entirely surrounded with a rail fence, which was somewhat unusual in Virginia. When the Third Brigade of the Third Division and Sixth Army Corps approached it they found that they had come upon a place where the supplies were more abundant than in other districts; there were heard the cackling of hens, the crowing of roosters, the bleating of sheep, and all those pleasant sounds so suggestive of a good larder. Our artist significantly added that those sounds would be heard no more, plainly intimating that our hungry soldiers made their originators the way of all flesh. It was a curious sight to see the Federal soldiers each pull up a rail and shoulder it. Before long, therefore, the fence had disappeared, leaving the field without the palisades.





GENERAL OLIVER O. HOWARD.

General Howard, born in Leeds, Me., November 8th, 1830, was graduated at Bowdoin in 1850, and at the United States Military Academy in 1854; became first lieutenant and instructor in mathematics in 1854, and resigned in 1861 to take command of the Third Maine Regiment. He commanded a brigade at the first battle of Bull Run, and for gallantry in that engagement was made brigadier general of volunteers, September 3d, 1861. He was twice wounded at the battle of Fair Oaks, losing his right arm on June 1st, 1862. In November, 1862, he became major general of volunteers. He commanded the Eleventh Corps during General Hooker's operations in the vicinity of Fredericksburg; served at Gettysburg, Lookout Valley and Missionary Ridge, and was on the expedition for the relief of Knoxville in December, 1863. He was in occupation of Chattanooga from this time till July, 1864, when he was assigned to the the Army of the Tennessee in the invasion of Georgia; was at the surrender of Atlanta, and joined in pursuit of the Confederates in Alabama, under Hood, from October 4th till December 13th, 1864. In the march to the sea he commanded the right wing of General Sherman's army. He was in command of the Army of the Tennessee, and engaged in all the important battles from January 4th till April 26th, 1865.



GENERAL JOHN POPE.

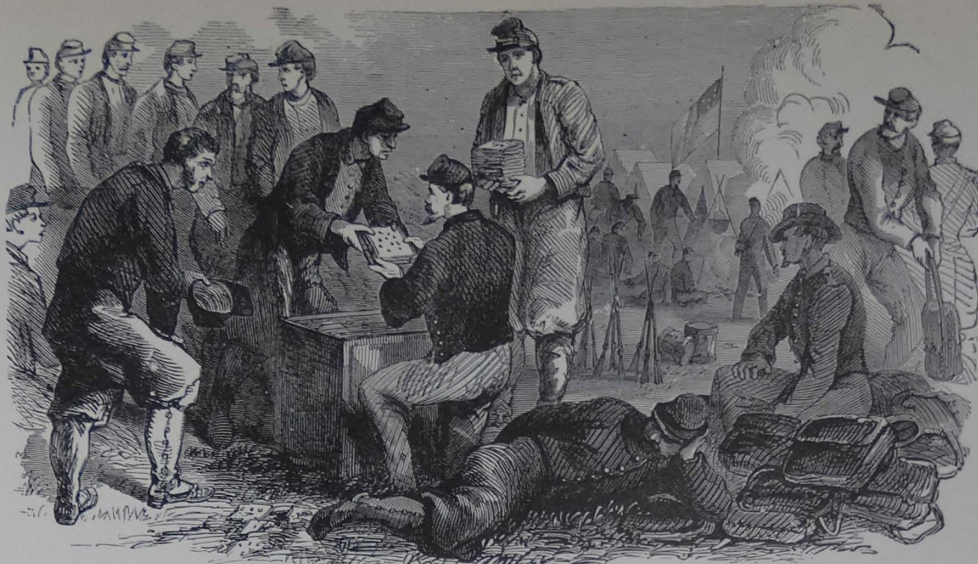
General Pope, born in Louisville, Ky., March 16th, 1822, was graduated from the United States Military Academy in 1842, and made brevet second lieutenant of engineers. He served in Florida in 1842-'44, and took part in the Mexican War, being brevetted first lieutenant for gallantry at Monterey, and captain for his services in the battle of Buena Vista. In May, 1861, he was made brigadier general and assigned to command in Missouri. When General Curtis was sent in pursuit of Price General Pope was dispatched to Commerce, Mo., where he organized rapidly an army of 12,000 men, and by his vigorous movements in March, 1862, captured New Madrid and Island No. 10, with thousands of prisoners. He was then promoted to be major general of volunteers and brigadier general in the regular army. He went to Washington, where he took command of the Army of Virginia, with which he fought the battle of Cedar Mountain and the second battle of Bull Run. He died September 23d, 1892.



REAR ADMIRAL JOHN A. WINSLOW.

Rear Admiral Winslow, born in Wilmington, N. C., November 19th, 1811, died in Boston, Mass., September 29th, 1873. He entered the navy as a midshipman, February 1st, 1827, and was made a lieutenant, February 9th, 1839. He was commissioned captain, July 16th, 1862, and commanded the steamer *Kearsarge* on special service in 1863-'64 in pursuit of the *Alabama*. Captain Winslow arrived off Cherbourg, June 14th, 1864, where he found the *Alabama*, and blockaded her in the harbor. The *Alabama* made preparations for fight, and Captain Raphael Semmes caused Winslow to be informed of this intention through the United States Consul. On Sunday, June 19th, 1864, he was lying three miles off the eastern entrance of the harbor when the *Alabama* came out. Winslow steamed off seven miles from the shore so as to be beyond the neutral ground, and then steamed toward the *Alabama*. The engagement lasted one hour and twenty minutes. After the last shot was fired the *Alabama* sank out of sight.





DISTRIBUTING RATIONS AND APPOINTING A KNAPSACK GUARD BEFORE A RECONNOISSANCE NEAR WARRENTON, VA.

Our sketch represents the Federal soldiers receiving their rations and the appointment of a guard for their knapsacks. Thanks to our illustration the exempts, whether sneaks, aliens, valetudinarians, or members of that peace society, the Home Guards, could get a pretty accurate idea of a soldier's life, and be present in spirit with their noble brothers on whom they had devolved the sacred duty of battle.



THE PONTOON BRIDGE "ON THE MARCH"—THE PONTOON WAGONS ON THEIR WAY FROM AQUIA CREEK TO THE RAPPAHANNOCK. FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, HENRI LOVIE.

Our correspondent wrote, under date of December 6th, 1862: "Affairs in Virginia are assuming a portentous significance. General Burnside's army is concentrated on the north bank of the Rappahannock, opposite Fredericksburg, and the railway connecting his camps with his base of supplies at Aquia Creek, on the Potomac, is completed. A number of gunboats have ascended the Rappahannock to within fifteen miles of Fredericksburg, and will probably ascend the river quite to that point. Pontoon bridges and other appliances for crossing the river have also reached the Federal army, and the conditions for a speedy advance are nearly complete. Meanwhile, and in consequence of the delay of the Federal forces, itself the result of a rapid change of base without adequate advance provision, the Confederates have succeeded in concentrating their army in front of General Burnside, where they have been and still are busy in erecting fortifications to oppose his passage of the river."





SIEGE OF VICKSBURG—ATTACK ON THE CONFEDERATE WORKS, MAY 22d, 1863.

Our sketch represents the terrible but fruitless assault made on Pemberton's last line of defense around the city of Vicksburg. On May 22d, 1863, a tremendous assault was made on the grass-covered fortifications held by the Confederate army. These works consisted of a chain of forts about eight hundred yards apart, connected by deep intrenchments and extending for seven miles. Lawler's brigade rushed up amid a cross fire, and with heavy loss planted the Stars and Stripes on the edge of a parapet; but the enemy gathered there, and the Federals were overpowered. Landrum's brigade came to the relief, but faltered. McClernand ordered up Benton and Burbidge on the right. Sherman and McPherson also advanced, and at point after point the old flag fluttered for awhile on the works. On the extreme right Steele's division, with Blair on his left, advanced as Pemberton fell back, and, like the others, could only display the bravery of the men. Covered by the ravines which intersected the ground the Federal troops would get near the works and make a gallant rush onward, reach the parapet, yet when the edge of the fort was gained the interior was swept by a line of rifle pits in the rear and a partition breastwork, so that the Federals, even when in the fort, were almost as far from victory as before. In one case a party of twelve Iowans, led by a youth named Griffiths, took and held a fort, but all finally fell under the fire of their assailants except Griffiths, who, with musket and revolver, captured fourteen Confederates who had discharged their pieces, and brought them off. The Confederates used for almost the first time hand grenades, which they rolled down the sides of the works on the assaulting party in the ditch or clinging to the side. This dreadful day swept away thousands of gallant Federals. The siege now began in earnest. No army could stand such losses. Closer were the lines drawn around the enemy. Siege guns were mounted. The mines began their work, and 344—345





SIEGE OF VICKSBURG—THE TWENTY-THIRD INDIANA AND FORTY-FIFTH ILLINOIS REGIMENTS, LEGGETT'S BRIGADE, LOGAN'S DIVISION, McPHERSON'S CORPS, STORMING FORT HILL, AFTER THE EXPLOSION OF THE MINE, JUNE 26TH, 1863.



BATTLE OF CORINTH, MISS., OCTOBER 4TH, 1862—SCENE IN THE ROUNDABOUTS OF FORT ROBINETT AFTER THE REPULSE OF THE CONFEDERATES.

We present an exact copy of a photograph showing the scene which presented itself to the Federals at Fort Robinett. As our readers are aware, the battle of Corinth, which took place on the 3d and 4th of October, was one of the most sanguinary, in proportion to the numbers engaged, that occurred in the West, and it was contested on both sides with great valor and skill. The Federal troops were led by General Rosecrans, and those of the enemy by Van Dorn, Price and Vilepigue. The Confederates lost two acting brigadier generals, Johnson and Rogers, who, by a singular coincidence, both fell at the same time and within a few feet of each other. In addition to those officers, they lost Colonels Ross, Morton and McLaine, and Major James. An officer of the Third Michigan Cavalry said: "Fort Robinett was garrisoned by the First United States Artillery, and here the greatest slaughter took place. In the roundabouts of the fort were found the remains of Generals Johnson and Rogers, and close to them were the bodies of fifty-six of their men, principally of the Second Texas and Fourth Mississippi Regiments. General Rogers was a brave man: he was killed while planting the Confederate flag upon the parapet of the fort, from which the enemy were finally repulsed with great slaughter."





SIEGE OF VICKSBURG—SHARPSHOOTERS IN THE RIFLE PITTS CONSTRUCTED BY CAPTAIN HICKENLOOPER.



THE CAPTURE OF ARKANSAS POST, ARK.—GENERAL STEPHEN G. BURBRIDGE, ACCOMPANIED BY HIS STAFF, PLANTING THE STARS AND STRIPES ON FORT HINDMAN, JANUARY 11TH, 1863.

No sooner was the fort surrendered than General Burbridge and his staff sprang across the ditch, mounted the parapet, and planted the flag of the republic upon its bloody battlements, thus making a fitting finale to one of the most glorious achievements of the war. The number of prisoners surrendered was 5,000, the Federal forces in action being 27,000. An immense quantity of quartermaster's, commissary and ordnance stores were also obtained, among which were 20 guns, 8,000 stands of small arms, and 100 army wagons, with herds of horses and mules.





THE ADVANCE UPON CHARLESTON, S. C.—ENTRANCE TO THE STONO RIVER.



FREDERICKSBURG, VA., AND THE CONFEDERATE BATTERIES AND PICKETS, AS SEEN FROM FALMOUTH HEIGHTS, HEADQUARTERS OF GENERAL BURNSIDE.  
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, HENRI LOVIE.

Our picture of Fredericksburg gives of course but a very small portion of the famous city, in sight of which our great founder was born, the family homestead being about two miles east of Falmouth where the view was taken. Here stood the famous cherry tree which the infant George cut and confessed to when his indignant father questioned him about it. About a mile to the north of the Rappahannock there is a short range of hills, called Falmouth Heights, which gradually slope to a point where the gully commences, in the centre of which runs the stream, which in dry weather is easy fordable.





THE CREW OF THE UNITED STATES GUNBOAT "MAHASKA," CAPTAIN FOXHALL A. PARKER, DESTROYING THE WATER BATTERY BUILT BY THE CONFEDERATES AT WEST POINT, YORK RIVER.

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THE TOWN OF FALMOUTH, VA., ON THE RAPPAHANNOCK, OPPOSITE FREDERICKSBURG.—HEADQUARTERS OF GENERAL BURNSIDE AND THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.  
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, HENRI LOVIE.

Our special artist wrote us: "Falmouth has that decaying, half sleepy look so characteristic of all Southern cities. A coat of paint is evidently the covering of a century, and the doors and windows cry out loudly for the glazier and carpenter. Falmouth is now the headquarters of General Burnside, and, being immediately opposite to Fredericksburg, will soon be the scene of most important operations. The river here is about six hundred feet wide, and is very often fordable. A mile to the east the railroad passes from Aquia Creek to Richmond. The bridge was burned lately, and has of course not been repaired, the army intending to pass over on pontoon bridges."





THE CONFEDERATE INVASION OF MARYLAND AND PENNSYLVANIA—THE CONFEDERATE CAVALRY CROSSING THE POTOMAC, JUNE 11TH, 1863.

When the Confederate cavalry force under General Jenkins crossed the Potomac, a movement happily portrayed by our artist, and hurried across Maryland, within the borders of the Keystone State all was confusion and alarm. As they advanced it was impossible to tell what point would be assailed. Pittsburg, with its machine shops and foundries; Harrisburg, the capital, with the State archives; Philadelphia with its great wealth, might any or all be reached. In this emergency the Governor exerted his full powers, the citizens to some extent rallying to his call.





BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG, THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 2d, 1863, AS SEEN FROM ROCKY HILL, ON MEADE'S LEFT.

Our illustration shows the fight on Thursday evening, July 2d, 1863, and we almost may say on Friday evening, from Rocky Hill, on the left of General Meade's position, where the Fifth Corps was posted. The lines of the enemy can be seen coming over the hill and out of the woods, in their fierce onset on the Federal line in the rocky field. The fire that met the Confederates at the foot of the ridge was so hot that the entire line of the now fairly exhausted Confederates for a moment wavered and then recoiled. Seeing this, Meade ordered a general advance, in which the remainder of Doubleday's force participated. After another spirited contest it succeeded just before sunset in driving back the Confederates nearly up to their line of reserves, and in taking some of the guns that had been previously captured. Thus ended the engagement on the left centre. A new line was then formed with the divisions of Doubleday and Robinson, and by part of the Twelfth Corps, then under General Williams, who had taken Slocum's place when the latter assumed command of the entire right wing. Contrary to Lee's expectation, Ewell on the extreme left did not advance until quite awhile after Longstreet had attacked Birney's division. Johnson's force crossed Rock Creek, and with its extreme right moved against Wadsworth and Greene, the latter being the only brigade of Geary's division left at Culp's Hill. Geary's other brigades, under Colonel Charles Candy and George Cobham, had previously been ordered away by Meade toward Little Round Top.





NIGHT BURIAL OF COLONEL GARESCHÉ, CHIEF OF STAFF TO MAJOR GENERAL ROSECRANS, ON THE BATTLEFIELD OF STONE RIVER, TENN.—SKETCHED BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

We publish a most striking sketch, the temporary burying of one of the fallen Federal heroes, Colonel Garesché, chief of staff to General Rosecrans, who was killed by the side of the general at the battle of Stone River. Our artist thus describes this most emphatic scene, which in its chief characteristic so closely resembles the burial of Sir John Moore: "In a small graveyard on the top of a ridge near the railroad track the body of Colonel Garesché rested for a time, while the fate of the battle was yet undecided. What a contrast does the inhuming of this gallant soldier present to what so many consider as the pomp and circumstance of glorious war! No procession of plumed officers, no rolling of muffled drums, no parting volley of rattling musketry, none of the rites and ceremonies of religion. Alas! the living comrades of the dead hero are too terribly in earnest. They cannot even turn aside to give a farewell glance at their departed friend. The fate of battle, possibly of the republic, hangs upon the swing of an arm, the glance of an eye. To-day is for action—to-morrow, for regret. 'Let the dead bury the dead' is the silent impulse of even his dearest friends. In front the sullen roar of cannon still proclaims the deadly conflict, and General Rosecrans and the friends of Garesché have their eyes strained upon the fight and dare not look back on the solemn group behind them. There stand some orderlies around the body of the fallen colonel. See how tenderly these rough and battle-scarred veterans perform their labor of love and sorrow. Their eyes, which gazed unblenched on the death-foaming cannon, are filled with tears, and not a word is spoken. There is no coffin, no shroud, no pall—it will be truly ashes to ashes and dust to dust. The grave is dug; beside it is the disfigured and headless corpse. Ah! there is a pause. A thought has come to one of them. From the trees around they gather green cedar branches; over the poor clay they carefully lay these protecting boughs; and then, beneath the light of our flaming torch and a dim lantern, the earth is gently laid over the gallant Garesché." The battle of Stone River was fought on Friday, January 2d, 1863. The Confederates opened four batteries on the Federal centre, but these were soon silenced. A similar demonstration was made a little more to the Federal right, with a like result. About three o'clock in the afternoon a spirited attack was made by Breckinridge. The position was held by Van Cleve's division, which showed a want of steadiness, and yielded to the force of the enemy. Crittenden came to his rescue, and posted his batteries in an advantageous position on the west side of the river, while two brigades of Negley's division were ordered up. "The firing was terrific, and the havoc fearful. The enemy retreated more rapidly than he had advanced. In forty minutes they had lost two thousand men." There was a retreat and a pursuit. But it was now after dark, and rain was falling heavily. The pursuit, therefore, was discontinued. As it was, the Confederates had been foiled in all their efforts, and the Federals had gained some points of advantage. On the morning of the 3d it was still raining heavily, and nothing was attempted on either side. On the morning of the 4th, Sunday, it was found that Bragg had retreated with his entire army during the previous night.





GENERAL ALBERT J. MYER.

General Myer, Chief Signal Officer, born in Newburgh, N. Y., September 20th, 1827; died in Buffalo, N. Y., August 24th, 1880. He was graduated at Hobart College in 1847, and at Buffalo Medical College in 1851. In September, 1854, he entered the United States Army as assistant surgeon and was assigned to duty in Texas. While so engaged he devised a system of army signals with flags and torches for day and night, by means of which messages could be sent as fully and accurately as with the electric telegraph, though less rapidly. In 1858-60, he held command of the Signal Corps, and was engaged in perfecting his system. He was commissioned major in 1860, and made chief signal officer of the United States Army. His first field work with the new signal code was in New Mexico, but at the beginning of the Civil War he was ordered to Washington and assigned to the duty in the Army of the Potomac. Throughout the Peninsular Campaign he served as chief signal officer to General George B. McClellan, participating in all of the battles from Bull Run to Antietam. He then returned to Washington, when he took charge of the United States Signal Office, on March 3d, 1863, with the rank of colonel. At this time he introduced the study of military signals at the United States Military Academy and was a member of the central board of examination for admission to the United States Signal Corps. In December, 1863, he was assigned to reconnaissance on Mississippi River, between Cairo, Ill., and Memphis, Tenn., and later he became chief signal officer of the military divisions of West Mississippi, under General Edward R. S. Canby, by whom he was commissioned to arrange the terms of surrender of Fort Gaines. He was relieved of his command at this time by the Secretary of War on the ground that his appointment had not been confirmed, and his appointment of chief signal officer was revoked on July 21st, 1864; but he was brevetted brigadier general on March 13th, 1865. After his removal from the army he settled in Buffalo, and there devoted his time to the preparation of a "Manual of Signals for the United States Army and Navy, New York, 1868." He was reappointed colonel and chief signal officer, on July 28th, 1866. An Act of Congress, approved February 9th, 1870, authorized provision for taking meteorological observations at the military stations in the Interior of the Continent and at other points in the States and Territories of the United States, and for giving notice on the northern lakes and seaboard by telegraph and signals of the approach and force of storms; and the execution of this duty was confided to General Myer, as he had been interested previously in the subject of storm telegraphy. The preparatory work of organization was prosecuted with energy. Arrangements were made with the telegraph companies for transmitting the observations, and on November 1st, 1870, at 7:35 A. M., the first systematized simultaneous meteorological observations that were taken in the United States were read from the instruments at twenty-four stations and placed on the telegraph wires for transmission. On the first day of the report weather bulletins were posted at each one of the twenty-four selected stations, and the practical working of the scheme was assured. The work of the weather bureau soon became popular and was rapidly extended. It had increased, at the date of General Myer's death, to more than three hundred stations, with a force of five hundred men. In 1873 General Myer represented the United States at the International Congress of Meteorologists in Vienna. On July 1st, 1875, the Signal Service Bureau began the publication of a daily "International Bulletin," comprising the reports from all co-operating stations, and on July 1st, 1878, this was supplemented with a daily international chart. In 1879 he was a delegate to the Meteorological Congress at Rome. He was promoted brigadier general on June 16th, 1880, as a special reward by Congress for his services in the line of his profession.





CAPTURE OF THE ANGLO-CONFEDERATE STEAMER "ARIES" OFF BULL'S BAY, NEAR CHARLESTON, S. C., BY THE UNITED STATES GUNBOAT "STETTIN."



CONFEDERATE RAMS FROM CHARLESTON HARBOR ATTACKING THE FEDERAL BLOCKADING SQUADRON, JANUARY 31st, 1863.—FROM A SKETCH BY A NAVAL OFFICER.

Official report of Rear Admiral Dupont: "About four o'clock on the morning of the 31st of January, during the obscurity of a thick haze, two ironclad gunboats came out of Charleston by the main ship channel, unperceived by the squadron, and commenced a raid upon the blockading fleet. The *Mercedita* was the first vessel attacked. Captain Stellwagen had gone to his room for a short time, leaving Lieutenant Commanding Abbott on deck, when one of the ironclads suddenly appeared. Her approach was concealed by the haze and mist of the atmosphere. The vessel was immediately hailed and an order given to fire; but the ironclad being close aboard, and lying low in the water, no guns could be brought to bear. A heavy rifle shell was fired from the enemy, which entered the starboard side of the *Mercedita*, passed through her condenser, the steam drum of her port boiler, and exploded against her port side, blowing a hole in its exit some four or five feet square, killing the gunner, and, by the escape of steam, a number of the men, and rendering her motive power apparently useless. Unable to use his guns, and being at the mercy of the enemy, which was lying alongside on his starboard quarter, all further resistance was deemed hopeless by Captain Stellwagen, and he surrendered."





FORT ON FENWICK'S ISLAND, SOUTH EDISTO RIVER, S. C.



THE FEDERAL SIEGE WORKS ON BOGUE ISLAND, N. C., ERECTED FOR THE REDUCTION OF FORT MACON.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, J. H. SCHELL.

Our sketch represents the covering of the working parties while constructing Captain Morris's Parrot-gun siege batteries on Bogue Island. Our correspondent said: "Colonel White sometimes beguiles his leisure moments by throwing shells promiscuously about the sand spit upon which our works are located, doubtless to ascertain the exact position of the batteries and to annoy the working parties. The proceedings on such occasions are of the serio-comic order. At the word "drop," given by the sentinel in the "rat hole" at the top of the sand hill upon seeing the flash from the gun at the fort, every man makes a bee-line at the double quick for the nearest cover, assuming a position as near the horizontal as possible. This gives comparative immunity from danger, and up to this time nobody has been hurt, except by falling pieces of shells which have exploded overhead."





BATTLE OF CHICKAMAUGA—REPULSE OF THE CONFEDERATES AT CRAWFISH CREEK.

We present a most interesting sketch of the battle of Chickamauga, the repulse and check of the Confederate cavalry by the Twenty-fourth Illinois and Company K of the Nineteenth Illinois. They were separated from the Confederates by a stone fence and a small creek. Their daring and heroic resistance was never surpassed, some of them climbing the stone fence to meet the Confederates as they rushed madly down upon the gallant little band. They had the whole Confederate cavalry and four divisions of infantry and artillery to fight, but notwithstanding this vast odds they held their position until re-enforcements reached them. The Twenty-fourth Illinois was commanded by Colonel G. Michalotzy, who was slightly wounded in the right hand. They went into the battle with 330 men, and came out with but 163, less than half their number.





THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.—CAPTURE OF THREE CONFEDERATE GUNS, NEAR CULPEPER, BY GENERAL CUSTER'S CAVALRY BRIGADE, SEPTEMBER 14TH, 1863.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, EDWIN FORBES.

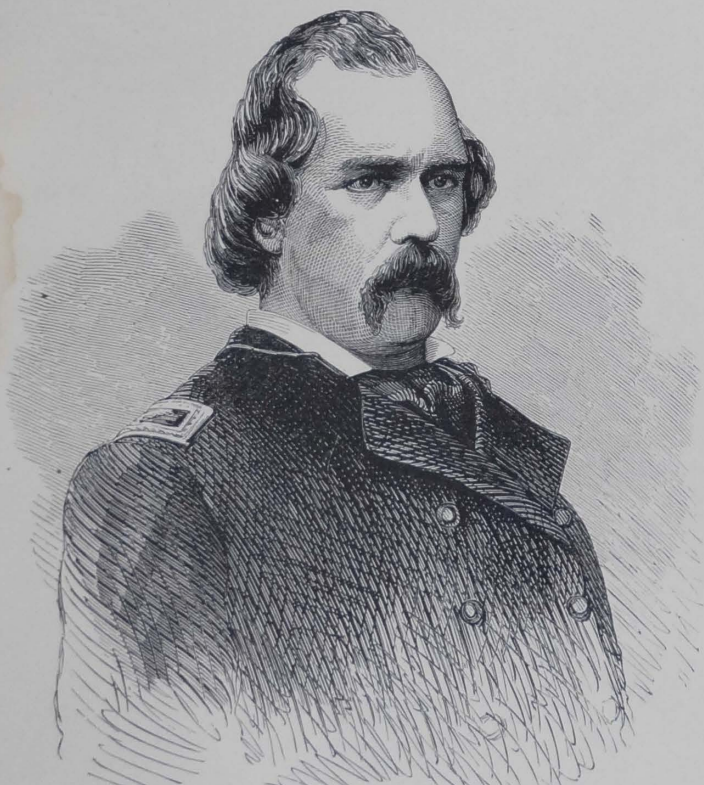
Our sketch represents General Custer's brilliant capture of Confederate cannon near Culpeper. General Pleasonton, on the 14th of September, 1863, drove the Confederates back on Culpeper, and General Custer with his brigade came up with Stuart's horse artillery, which he charged twice, himself at the head, and the second time took guns, limbers, horses and men. His horse was killed by a round shot, which wounded the general in the leg and killed a bugler behind him. Our artist gives a spirited view of this brilliant affair which cannot fail to be of interest.





REAR ADMIRAL JAMES ALDEN.

Rear Admiral Alden, born in Portland, Me., March 31st, 1810, died in San Francisco, Cal., February 6th, 1877. He was appointed midshipman in 1828, and in that capacity accompanied the Wilkes Exploring Expedition around the world in 1838-'42. He was commissioned lieutenant in 1841, and served during the Mexican War, being present at the capture of Vera Cruz, Tusan and Tabasco. In 1855-'56 he was actively engaged in the Indian war on Puget's Sound. At the outbreak of the Civil War he was in command of the steamer *South Carolina*, re-enforced Fort Pickens, Fla., and was in an engagement at Galveston, Tex. He commanded the sloop of war *Richmond* at the passage of Forts Jackson and St. Philip and the capture of New Orleans, April, 1862, and was also at Port Hudson. He was made captain in 1863, and commanded the *Brooklyn*, participating in the capture of Mobile Bay, August, and in the two attacks on Fort Fisher. He was commissioned commodore in 1866, and two years later was placed in charge of the navy yard at Mare Island, Cal. In 1869 he was appointed chief of the bureau of navigation and detail in the Navy Department. He was promoted to the rank of rear admiral in 1871 and assigned command of the European Squadron.



GENERAL J. H. HOBART WARD.

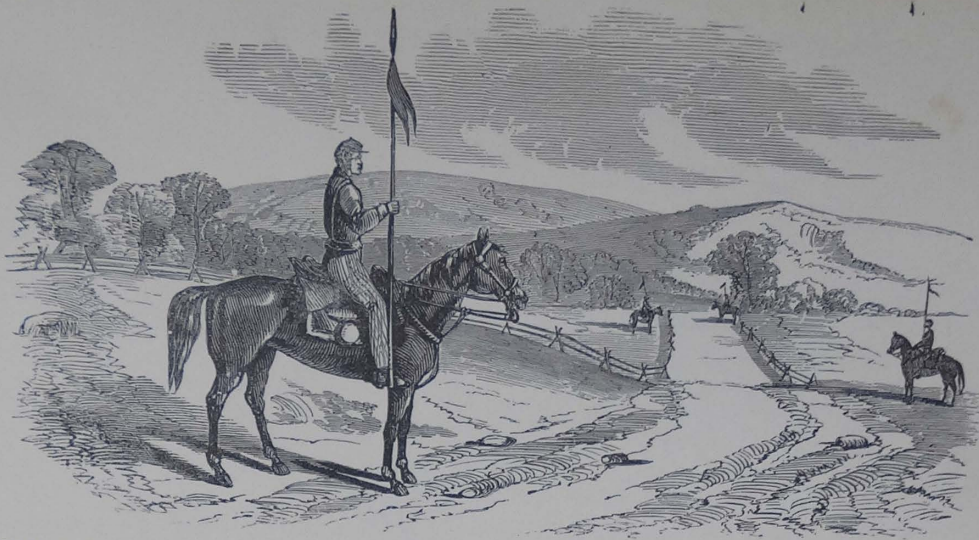
General Ward, born in New York city, June 17th, 1823, was educated at Trinity Collegiate School; enlisted at the age of eighteen in the Seventh United States Infantry, and in four years rose through the several grades to that of sergeant major. In the Mexican War he participated in the siege of Fort Brown, received wounds at Monterey, and was at the capture of Vera Cruz. At the beginning of the Civil War he recruited the Thirty-eighth New York Volunteers, was appointed colonel of the regiment and led it at Bull Run and in all the battles of Peninsular campaign, and subsequently at the second Bull Run and Chantilly. Being promoted brigadier general of volunteers, October 4th, 1862, he commanded a brigade in the Third Corps at Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, the Wilderness and Spottsylvania. On the third day at Gettysburg, where he was wounded, as also at Kelly's Ford and Wapping Heights, he was in temporary command of the division. He was wounded at Spottsylvania, and was frequently commended for courage and capacity in official reports.



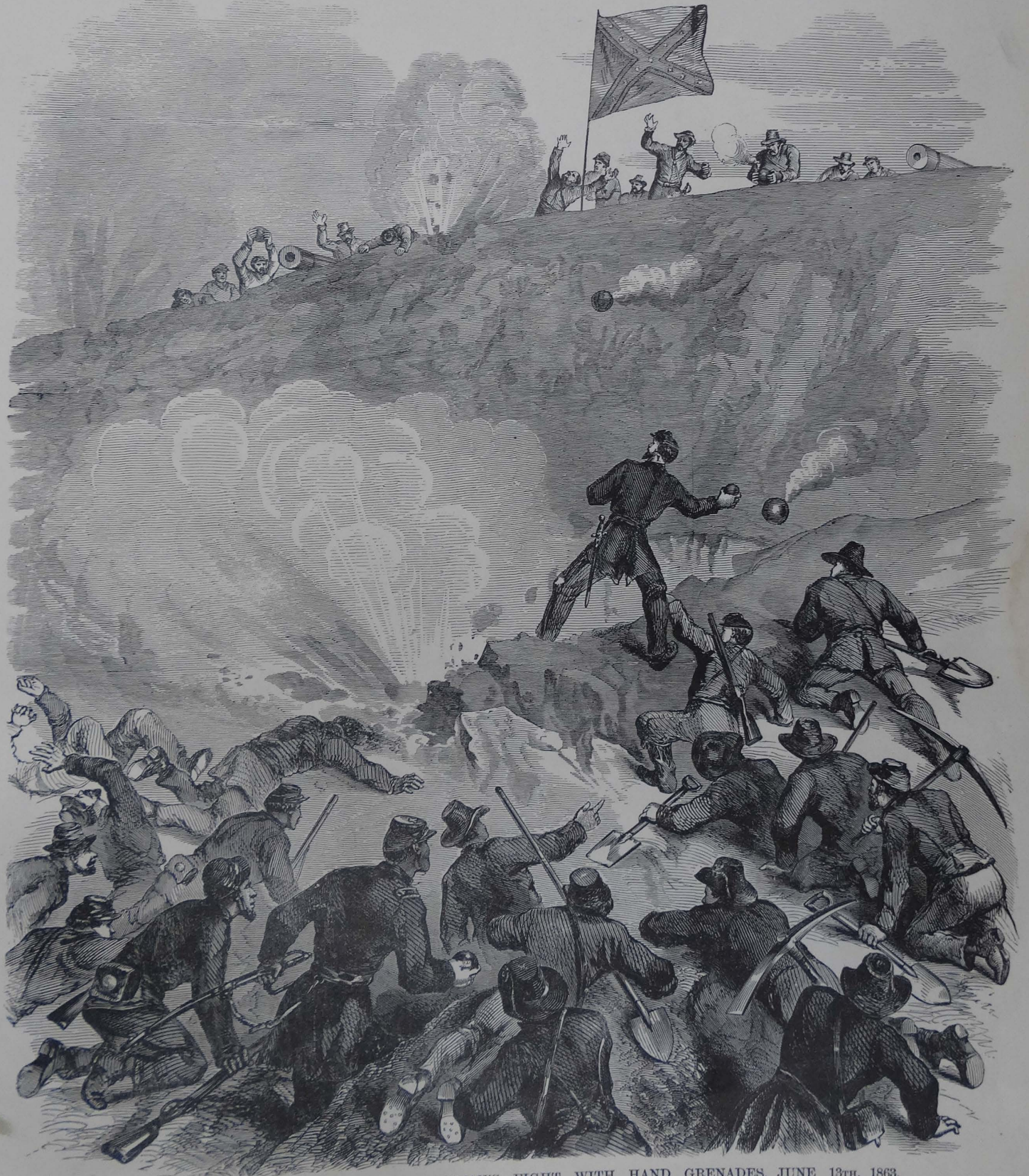
GENERAL EDWIN V. SUMNER.

General Sumner, born in Boston Mass., January 30th, 1797, died in Syracuse, N. Y., March 21st, 1863, was educated at Milton (Mass.) Academy, and entered the army in 1819 as second lieutenant of infantry. In 1838 he was placed in command of the School of Cavalry Practice at Carlisle, Pa. He was promoted major in 1846, and in the Mexican War led the cavalry charge at Cerro Gordo in April, 1847. In March, 1861, he was appointed brigadier general in the regular army and sent to relieve General Albert Sidney Johnston, in command of the Department of the Pacific, but was recalled in the following year to the command of the First Corps of the Army of the Potomac. He served with gallantry at the siege of Yorktown and Fair Oaks. In the Seven Days' Battles he was wounded twice. In 1862 he was appointed major general of volunteers, led the Second Corps at the battle of Antietam, where he was wounded, and commanded one of the three grand divisions of Burnside's army at Fredericksburg.





RUSH'S LANCERS GUARDING THE ROADS, THE DAY AFTER THE BATTLE OF ANTIETAM, TO PREVENT THE PASSAGE OF CIVILIANS.



SIEGE OF VICKSBURG—GENERAL SHERMAN'S FIGHT WITH HAND GRENADES, JUNE 13th, 1863.

On the 13th of June occurred in the siege of Vicksburg a scene hitherto unparalleled in the Civil War. By two o'clock in the morning General Sherman's corps had pushed up to the rifle pits, and to within twenty yards of one of the bastions. The Confederates threw lighted shells over the parapet on the Federal approach, and received in return twenty-three hand grenades, twenty of which exploded, driving the Confederates out. Cannon had now become useless to either party, and as musketry was of no avail, they had to resort to the old hand grenade.





BATTLE OF CHANCELLORSVILLE, SUNDAY, MAY 3d, 1863.—O1

Early on May 3d, Stuart renewed the attack upon Hooker's force, with the battle cry, "Charge and remember Jackson!" and the advance was made with severe struggle the Confederates succeeded in capturing the high ground where the Federals had posted some more heavy artillery, and in turning the latter up charge in order to capture the new positions, but unavailingly and when re-enforcements arrived from Meade's corps they were forced to abandon the attack.

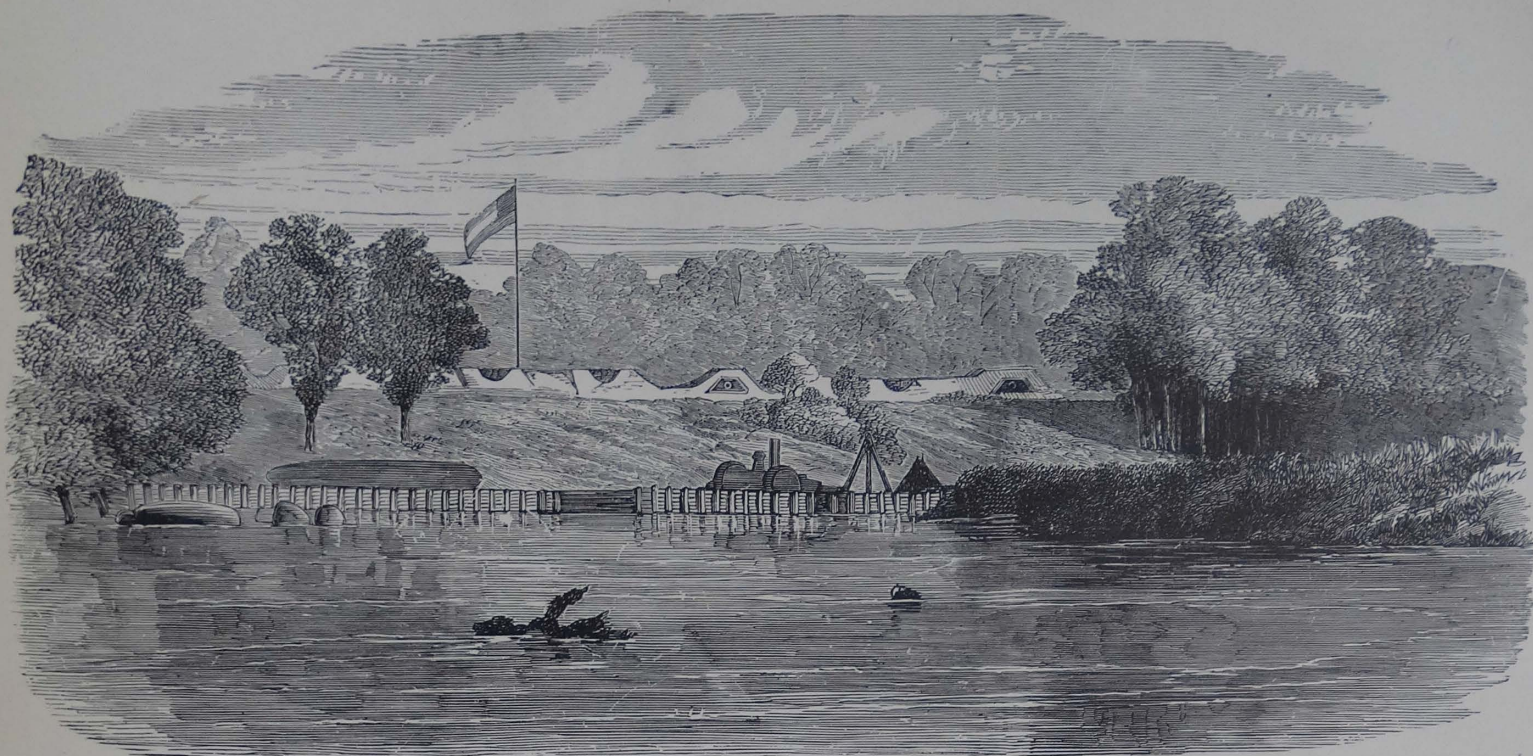
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GENERAL HOOKER REPULSING THE ATTACK OF THE ENEMY.

such impetuosity that in a short time he was in possession of the crest from which the Eleventh Corps had been driven the preceding day. No time was successively ordered upon the position held by Generals Barry and French, both of whom were supported by the divisions of Williams and Whipple. After a the Federals, who soon had to fall back to their second and third lines of intrenchments. The Confederates followed close upon them, and made charge after

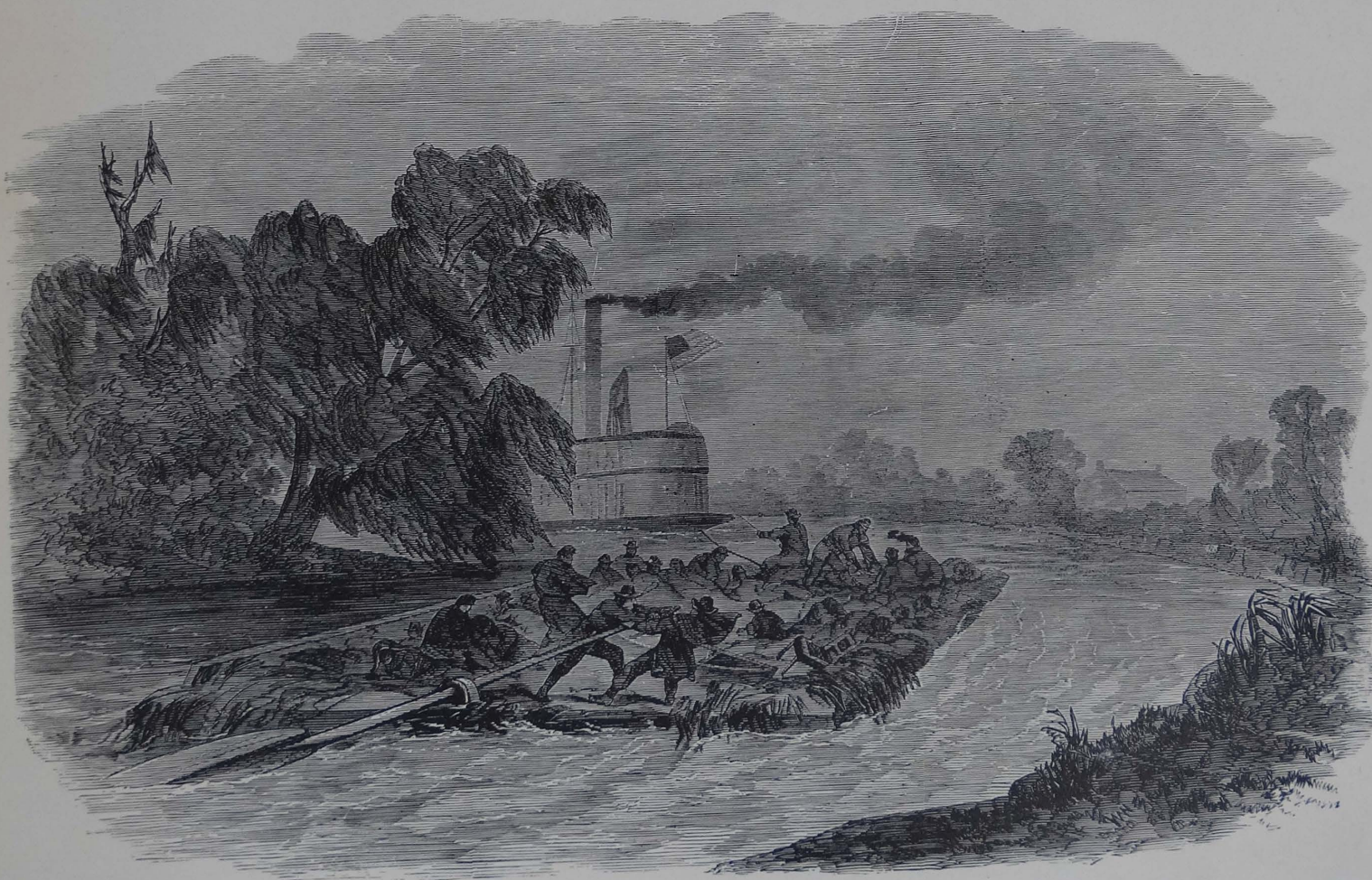
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DRURY'S BLUFF, A CONFEDERATE POSITION ON THE JAMES RIVER, NEAR RICHMOND, VA.

The principal Confederate defense of Richmond was Fort Darling, a heavy work on a high bank called Drury's Bluff, eight miles below Richmond. Here the river was closed with heavy piling and vessels loaded with stone sunk in the channel. The work was casemated and mounted with heavy guns. It will be remembered that the Federal ironclads, the *Galena* and the *Monitor*, were repulsed here during the progress of the Peninsular campaign. The *Monitor* was unable to elevate her guns sufficiently to reach the works, and the sides of the *Galena* were not thick enough to resist the plunging shot from the fort, which struck its sides at right angles. The *Naugatuck*, the only other vessel engaged in the assault, burst her single gun on the second discharge.



TOWING THE WOUNDED FEDERAL SOLDIERS DOWN THE BAYOU ON A RAFT, ON THE NIGHT OF JANUARY 14TH, 1863, AFTER THE BATTLE OF BAYOU TECHE, LA.

General Banks had arranged to stop the depredations which the Confederate steamer *J. A. Cotton* had been long committing along the Bayou Teche. He had advanced from Labadieville on January 11th with four gunboats, ten regiments of infantry and one of artillery, reaching Carney's Bridge, near Pattersonville, early on the 14th. Their progress here was stopped by several earthworks, under whose guns lay the *J. A. Cotton*. Early on the 15th Commander McKean Buchanan opened fire from the *Calhoun*, and was joined in it by the other gunboats, while the troops were advancing on shore to engage the Confederate vessels and batteries from the rear. The troops were not long in subjecting their enemy to a fierce enfilading musketry and artillery fire from the woods; and such was its destructive effect that the *J. A. Cotton* had finally to retire toward an upper battery at Butte La Rose, on the Atchafalaya. Early on the following morning the *J. A. Cotton* was seen floating down the bayou in a sheet of flame, having been set afire and abandoned by the Confederates. The troops, therefore, returned to Brashear City, the Federal wounded having been meanwhile placed on a raft and towed down the river.





WATERHOUSE'S BATTERY, SHERMAN'S CORPS, BEFORE VICKSBURG.

The interior view of Waterhouse's battery, in Tuttle's division, shows the guns in position and the huts in which the men are crowded. These were built of canes tied together and covered with branches, the soldiers resorting to the style of dwellings of the Indians who dwelt there two centuries ago.



A STREET IN FREDERICKSBURG, VA., SHOWING THE RESULT OF THE BOMBARDMENT—FEDERAL SOLDIERS GROUPED ABOUT.

Our correspondent wrote: "Considering the terrible nature of the bombardment, it is wonderful that not a single inhabitant was killed by it, although many families refused to avail themselves of the opportunity to leave before the firing commenced. These found shelter in the cellars of the houses, and thus escaped. The rest of the building, in many cases, was so shattered as to be perfectly uninhabitable. A fine old mansion in Main Street presented a melancholy spectacle, no less than thirty round shot having gone right through it, leaving the appearance of so many portholes. In the street the Federals bivouacked the night before the battle and the night after."





BOMBARDMENT OF FORT McALLISTER, OGEECHEE RIVER, GA., BY THE UNION IRONCLADS "PATAPSCO," "PASSAIC" AND "NAHANT," TUESDAY, MARCH 5TH, 1863.

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GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS FOR "CONTRABANDS," ERECTED AT HILTON HEAD, S. C., IN 1862.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, W. T. CRANE.

Among the many singular questions that arose during the Civil War were, What was to be done with the contrabands? The Government, from the first, took the only view a Christian one could take, and without encouraging their advent to our lines gave orders to receive them, as a mere question of humanity. Among the things which we owe to General Butler is the term contraband, and to his legal sagacity we are also indebted for the practical use to which they were applied. At Hilton Head they were employed to build fortifications, and after careful drilling made very efficient soldiers. Their numbers became so large that it necessitated the erection of new buildings for their accommodation. They were very comfortable and well ventilated, and had the great architectural merit of being perfectly adapted to their purpose.





SIEGE OF VICKSBURG—CANNON DISMOUNTED INSIDE THE CONFEDERATE WORKS—SKETCHED WITH A GLASS FROM THE RIFLE PITTS.



THE ADVANCE UPON CHARLESTON, S. C.—PIONEER MOVEMENT—LANDING OF THE ONE HUNDREDTH NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS UPON COLE'S ISLAND, MARCH 28TH, 1863.  
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

On the morning of the 28th of March, 1863, the One Hundredth New York Volunteers, Colonel G. B. Danby, landed on Cole's Island, at the foot of James Island, nine miles from Charleston. This regiment was part of the Eighteenth Army Corps, and may be considered the pioneer of the grand expedition against Charleston. A reconnoissance of the island disclosed a Confederate battery near the end of the causeway that leads from Cole's Island to James Island, and also evidences of numerous concealed works on Folly and James Islands, where the Confederates had gathered a very large force. We will briefly describe the topography of this scene of action: John's Island is to the southwest of James Island, and may be said to include Seabrook and Cole's Island, which are only separated from it by a sort of marshy bayou, which at times is almost emptied of water.





VIEW OF THE TOWN OF CENTREVILLE, VA., WITH THE BATTLEFIELD OF BULL RUN, BULL RUN MOUNTAINS, THOROUGHFARE GAP, AND THE BLUE RIDGE IN THE DISTANCE

An undying interest centres around the field of Bull Run, so often the scene of battle, skirmish and military operations. The ground dyed with the blood of so many thousand American soldiers, where some of the mightiest armies have met in deadly strife, will long show, in its broken outlines, in its ruined dwellings, in its grass-grown earthworks, and in its sadder graves and unburied remains of mortality, the traces of war. We give a view of Centreville, with a battery of the Third Connecticut Heavy Artillery in the foreground, their caissons and shelter tents beside the grassy mound that marks the intrinchements thrown up by the Confederates in the fall and winter of 1861. The village of Centreville lies to the right, the battle ground of Bull Run lies beyond the last two houses on the right, and still further in the background are the Bull Run Mountains, divided opposite the last house by Thoroughfare Gap, and in the remote distance looms up the Blue Ridge.





THE WAR IN VIRGINIA—OFFICERS AND MEN OF MEADE'S ARMY DISCOVERING UNBURIED FEDERAL DEAD ON THE OLD BATTLEFIELD OF BULL RUN.

Our sketch was taken on the ground where the Fifth Corps was repulsed on the second day of the battle of Groveton in 1862. The old railroad embankment and cut where the Confederates held their position, defying the efforts of the Federals, who lost so terribly in the attempt, appear on the right, while in front a group of officers and men are gazing on the unburied remains of gallant men, which claim a sepulchre soon given them. Our correspondent wrote: "In the long, luxuriant grass one strikes his foot against skulls and bones, mingled with the deadly missiles that brought them to the earth. Hollow skulls lie contiguous to the hemispheres of exploded shells. The shallow graves rise here and there above the grass, sometimes in rows, sometimes alone, or scattered at irregular intervals."





SKETCHES IN BEAUFORT, S. C., AND ITS VICINITY.—BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, W. T. CRANE.

Our artist sent us the following report with his sketches in Beaufort: "The melancholy death of that fine soldier and true patriot, General Mitchel, has given renewed interest to Beaufort. The Baptist Church is a more imposing edifice than the Episcopal, but it lacks that fine old church-look which gives to some of the Southern places of worship so great a charm. Upon the occupation by our troops of the city the minister fled to Charleston. The Episcopal Church is open every Sunday for divine worship, and here Dr. Strickland performed the funeral ceremonies over General Mitchel's body, which is buried in the ground in the rear of the church. The post office is also open, and here on every arrival from the north may be seen crowds of homesick and loving soldiers coming for news of all they hold dear. The jail is also open for the receipt of offenders."





FIVE LOCOMOTIVES BUILT AT VICKSBURG, MISS., BY THE FEDERAL SOLDIERS, UNDER THE SUPERINTENDENCE OF COLONEL COOLBAUGH, OF GENERAL McPHERSON'S STAFF.

Our special artist transmitting this sketch wrote: "I herein inclose a sketch of five locomotives just completed here, being the result of the mechanical ingenuity displayed by the men in this department. General Grant, in one of his reports during the siege, remarked that there was no department of mechanical labor required to be performed but that men were always on hand well skilled in the business. The completion of these fine specimens of workmanship affords ample proof of the truth of his remark. On entering the city, last July, we found the *débris* of a machine shop and some scattered fragments of locomotives. Out of these our men have created a good workshop, with all the necessary machinery for casting car wheels, etc., and the result stands forth in these engines, of which our Rogers & Baldwins might well be proud."





FORT CALHOUN, ON THE RIPRAP, SITUATED BETWEEN FORTRESS MONROE AND SEWELL'S POINT, IN HAMPTON ROADS, VA.



RECONNOISSANCE IN THE GREAT OGEECHEE RIVER, NEAR OSSABAW SOUND, GA., BY THE IRONCLAD MONITOR *MONTAUK*, CAPTAIN WORDEN, AND OTHER FEDERAL GUNBOATS, JANUARY 27TH, 1863.—FROM A SKETCH BY CAPTAIN BALDWIN, OF THE UNITED STATES STEAMER *DAFFODIL*.

A reconnoissance in force was made against Fort McAllister, in the Ogeechee River, on January 27th. The ironclad *Montauk*, the gunboats *Seneca*, *Dawn*, *Wissahickon*, the tug *Daffodil*, and mortar schooner *C. T. Williams* participated in the movement. They found it impossible to get within one thousand seven hundred yards of the work on account of the obstruction in the channel. At this distance, however, a sharp fight of several hours duration was indulged in, when the character of the fort and the nature of the channels having been definitely ascertained and a thick fog coming on, operations were suspended for a time. Fort McAllister was a casemated work, covered with railroad iron, and mounted thirteen guns.





TUSCUMBIA, ALA., ONE OF THE SCENES OF COLONEL GRIERSON'S EXPLOITS.

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CULPEPER COURTHOUSE, OR FAIRFAX, CAPITAL OF CULPEPER COUNTY, VA.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, EDWIN FORBES.

This pretty little place, more frequently called Fairfax, in honor of Lord Fairfax, the old proprietor of the land hereabouts, is a post village on the Orange and Alexandria railroad. It is surrounded by a finely diversified and fertile country, and has many fine old-fashioned planters' seats scattered about. In 1862 it contained four churches, two newspaper offices and a Masonic Hall. Its population was about eight thousand two hundred. It was established in 1759 and incorporated in 1834. It is named Culpeper after Lord Culpeper, the English Governor of Virginia from 1703 to 1708. It is thirty miles from Fredericksburg, nearly ninety from Richmond, and twenty-six from Gordonsville. Fairfax or Culpeper was distinguished early in the war of the revolution for the services of her gallant "minute men."





CUMBERLAND GAP AND HEIGHTS, TENN., FROM THE KENTUCKY SIDE.

Cumberland Gap was a place of such importance during the war as to be constantly the object of operations on both sides, who indeed alternately held it. Like Harper's Ferry, it was deemed a strategic point of great value; but the fact that no action took place, and that its evacuation was compelled by distinct movements, tend to modify this idea. It is a natural gap in a mountain, 80 miles long, or rather the only natural gap, although other points bear that name. Cumberland Gap is 150 miles southeast of Lexington, Ky. The mountain is here 1,200 feet high, but the notch is a cut nearly two-thirds of this, the road through the gap being only 400 feet high. On the southern or Tennessee side this mountain is abrupt, and in some places perpendicular, and the summit almost inaccessible, except through the gap. The northern or Kentucky side is more irregular, breaking off in a succession of smaller mountains and hills to the Valley of the Cumberland. Our sketch shows the Kentucky side.





VIEW FROM LOUDOUN HEIGHTS, VA., SHOWING HARPER'S FERRY, MARYLAND HEIGHTS, BOLIVAR, ETC.

Harper's Ferry, immortalized by the pen of Jefferson, became too often the scene of stirring events during the Civil War to require a long description, and we give a fine engraving of it to enable our readers to understand fully the operations that took place there. The view shows Maryland Heights, and on the other side Harper's Ferry, with the railroad and pontoon bridges. The place in the foreground is Bolivar, and the river runs in the gorge between it and Maryland Heights. This sketch was made by an artist who spent several days examining the neighborhood so as to give the best possible view of a point deemed so strategically important.





GENERAL EDWARD R. S. CANBY.

General Canby, born in Kentucky in 1819, killed in Siskiyou County, Cal., April 11th, 1873, was graduated from the United States Military Academy in 1839; commissioned second lieutenant and assigned to the Second Infantry. He served in the Florida and Mexican wars with distinction; was present at the siege of Vera Cruz, at Cerro Gordo, Contreras and Churubusco. He received the brevets of major and lieutenant colonel for his services in this campaign, and was promoted to the full rank of captain in June, 1851. In May, 1861, he was made colonel of the Nineteenth Regiment, United States Infantry, and was acting brigadier general of the forces in New Mexico. In 1862 he repelled the Confederate general Sibley in his daring attempt to acquire possession of that Territory, and had the satisfaction of seeing the invader retreat. He took command of the United States troops in New York city and harbor during the draft riots of July, 1863, and by his energetic measures assisted materially in the suppression of the rioters. At the opening of the campaign of 1864 General Canby received the rank of major general of volunteers, and was placed in command of the Military Division of West Mississippi, a place that he held until some months after the close of the war. He was killed by the Modoc Indians, April 11th, 1873.



GENERAL RUFUS KING.

General King, born in New York city, January 26th, 1814, died there, October 13th, 1876, was graduated at the United States Military Academy in 1833, and appointed to the Engineer Corps. He resigned from the army, September 30th, 1836, and became assistant engineer of the New York and Erie Railroad. From 1839 till 1843 he was adjutant general of the State of New York. He was then associate editor of the *Albany Evening Journal*, and of the *Albany Advertiser* from 1841 till 1845, when he removed to Wisconsin, and was editor of the *Milwaukee Sentinel* until 1861. He was United States minister to Rome from March 22d till August 5th, 1861, but resigned, as he had offered his services in defense of the Union. He was made a brigadier general of volunteers, May 17th, 1861, and commanded a division at Fredericksburg, Groveton, Manassas, Yorktown and Fairfax, remaining in the army until 1863, when he was reappointed minister to Rome, where he resided until 1867.



GENERAL DANIEL TYLER.

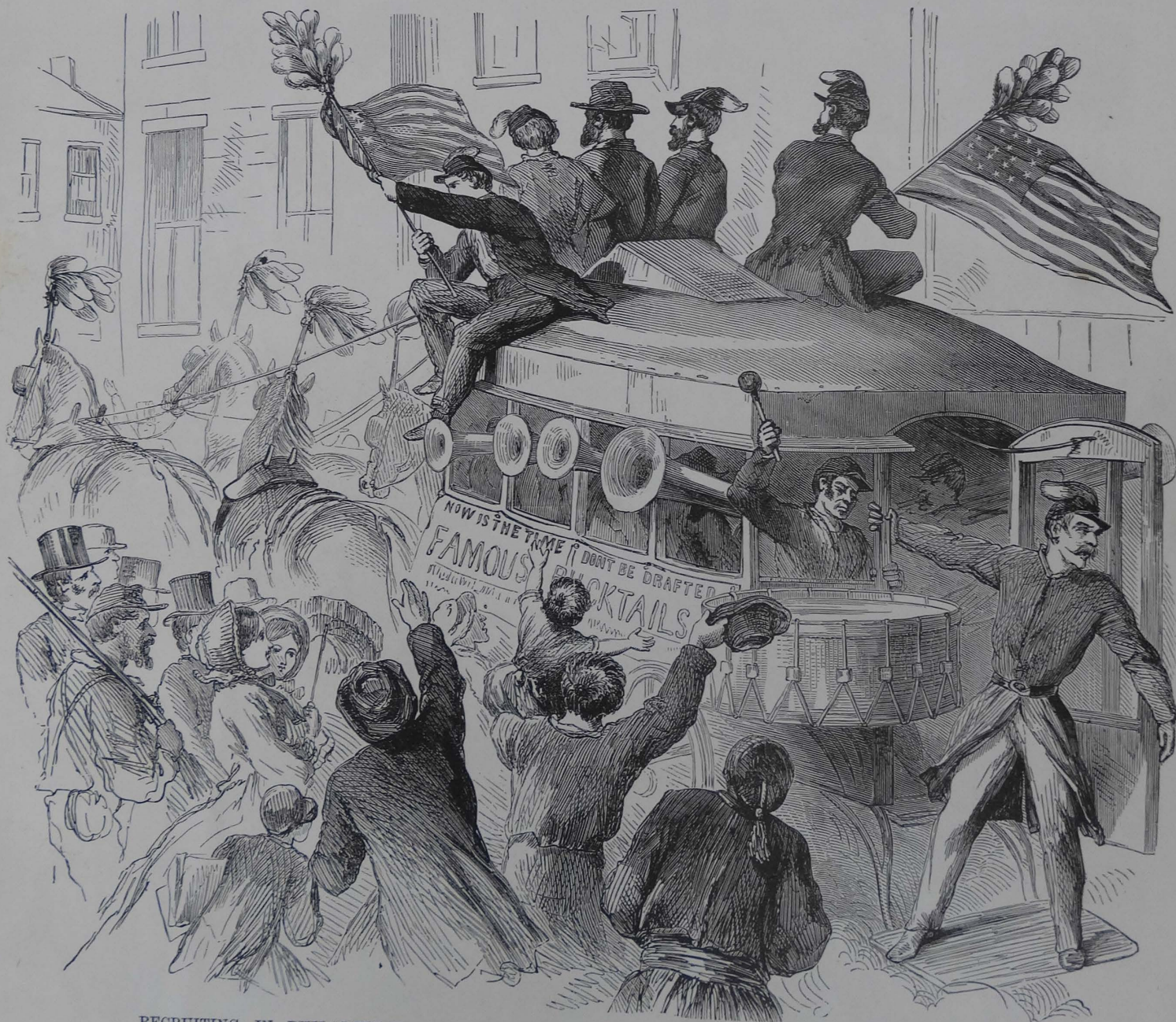
General Tyler, born in Brooklyn, Windham County, Conn., January 7th, 1797, died in New York city, November 30th, 1882, was graduated from the United States Military Academy in 1819. He served as a lieutenant of artillery, was adjutant of the School of Practice at Fortress Monroe, 1824-'26; and while commanding the arsenal at Pikesville, Md., 1826-'27, translated "Manœuvres of Artillery" from the French. In 1828 he was sent abroad to observe the French improvements in artillery. This he did at Metz and elsewhere. In 1832 he was superintendent of the inspectors of arms furnished by contractors. Resigning in 1834, he became president of an iron and coal company. He was colonel of the First Connecticut Regiment in April, 1861; brigadier general of volunteers in March, 1862, and served in the Army of the Mississippi at the siege of Corinth in June. Served as one of the commission to investigate Buell's Kentucky campaign, and afterward in command at Harper's Ferry, in Baltimore and in Delaware. He withdrew from the army in April, 1864.





THE OLD HARRISON MANSION, HARRISON'S LANDING, VA., THE BIRTHPLACE OF PRESIDENT WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, USED AS A HOSPITAL AND THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE SIGNAL CORPS.

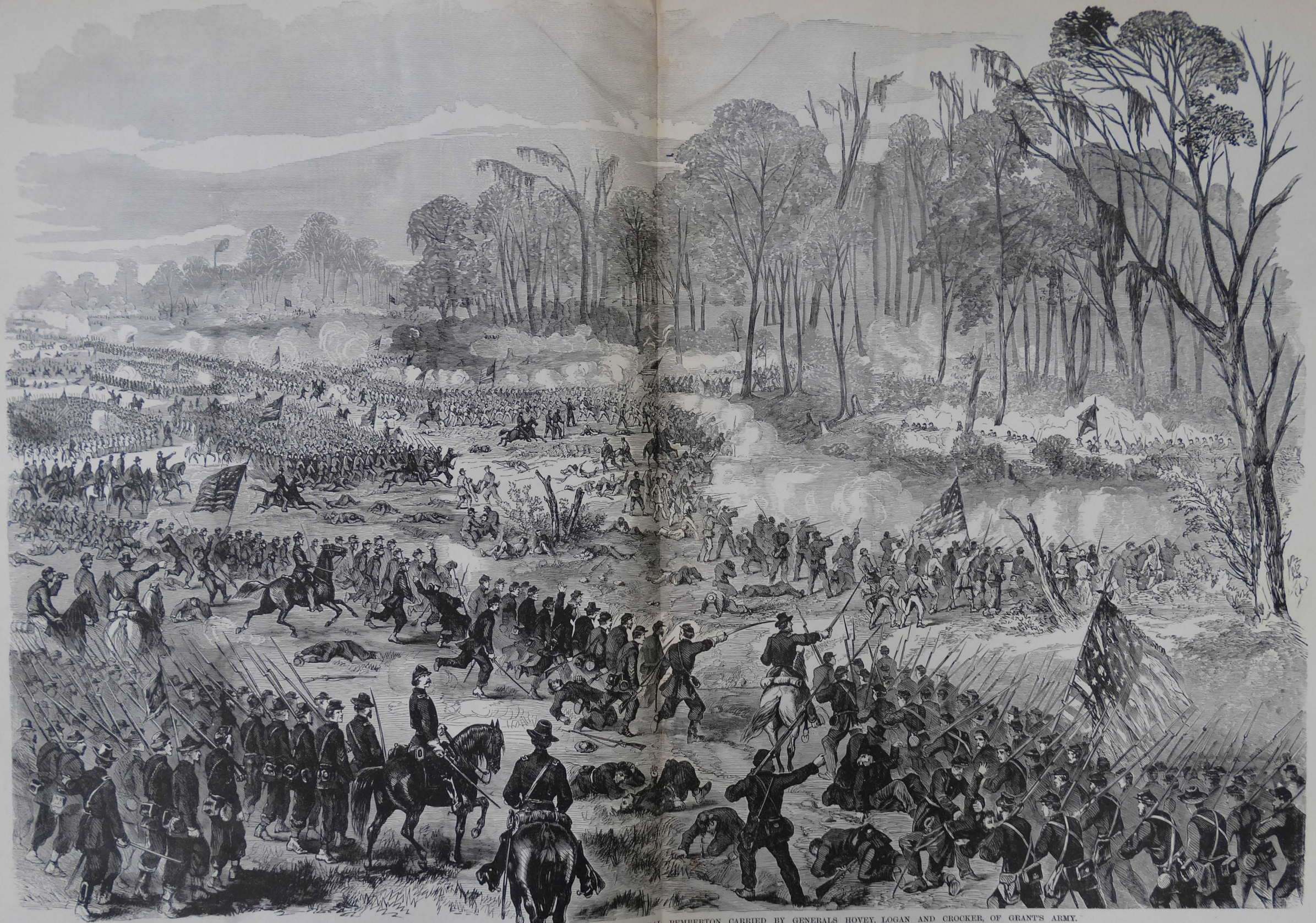
This old-fashioned residence was situated at Berkeley, on the banks of the James River, only a few hundred yards from the water. It was constructed of brick and surrounded by a grove of poplar and other trees. Here, on February 9th, 1773, William Henry Harrison, ninth President of the United States, was born, and for this it remained famous till it became of still higher historical interest by being selected as the *point d'appui* of General McClellan's army, and the chief landing place of all its stores. It was at once chosen for hospital purposes, and upon its roof the Signal Corps erected a tower for the survey of the surrounding country.



RECRUITING IN PHILADELPHIA, PA., FOR THE BUCKTAIL PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENT, AUGUST, 1862.

This famous regiment suffered so much that recruiting became necessary. As it was a Pennsylvania pet regiment, Philadelphia was all alive with the resounding music of the horns, calling upon all who had killed a buck in fair combat to accept an invitation to their supper of glory. Our artist has, however, told more with a few dashes of his pencil than we can in a column. The Bucktails were a splendid set of fellows, and deserved the reputation they achieved. The fight at Dranesville, the Valley of the Shenandoah and the battle of Cross Keys have been consecrated by their valor. It will be remembered that when Colonel Sir Percy Wyndham of the First New Jersey Cavalry fell into an ambush the gallant Bucktails volunteered to his rescue, and were terribly cut up.

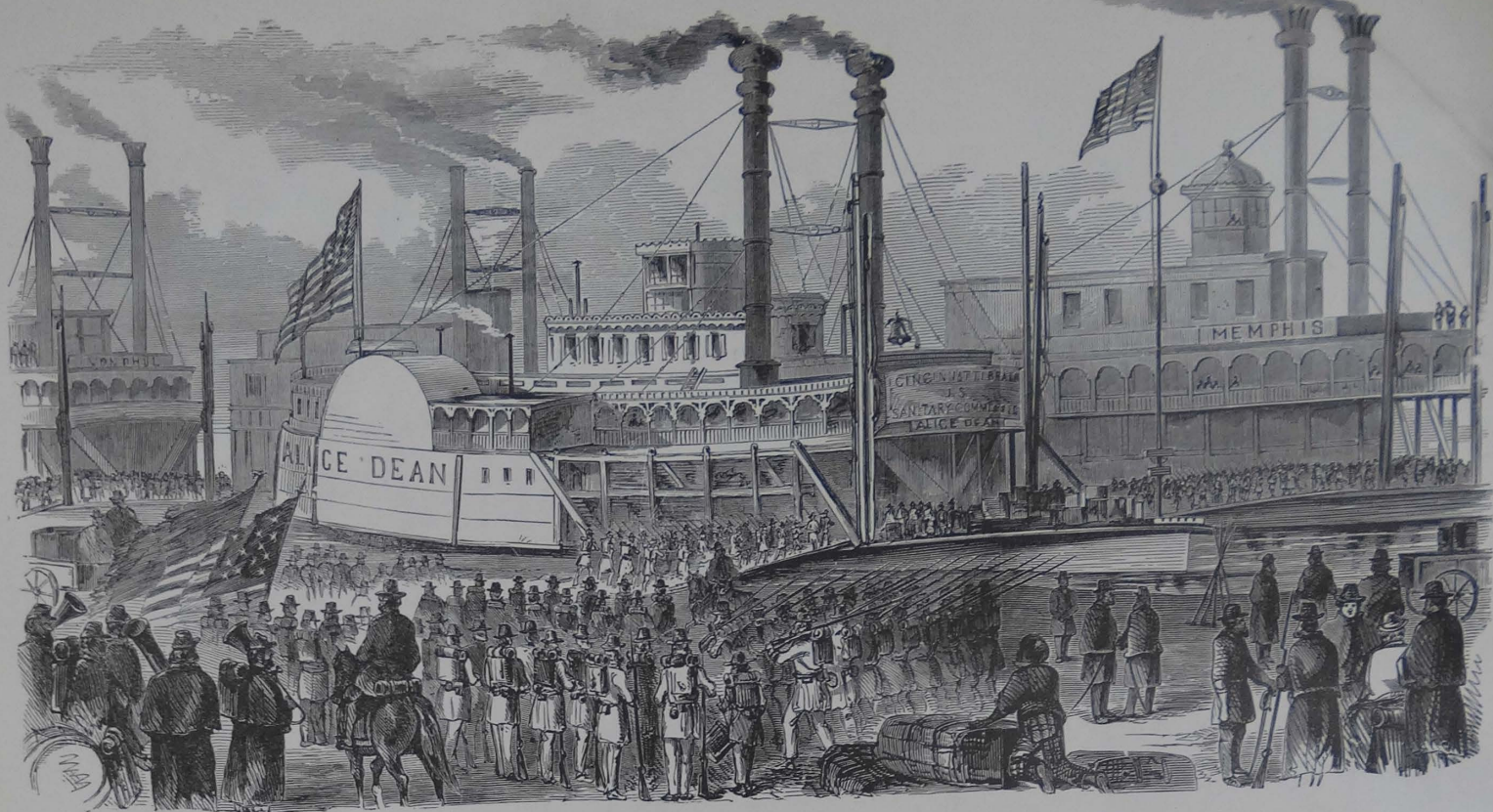




BATTLE OF CHAMPION HILLS, MAY 16TH, 1863—THE FORMIDABLE POSITION OF GENERAL PEMBERTON CARRIED BY GENERALS HOVEY, LOGAN AND CROCKER, OF GRANT'S ARMY.

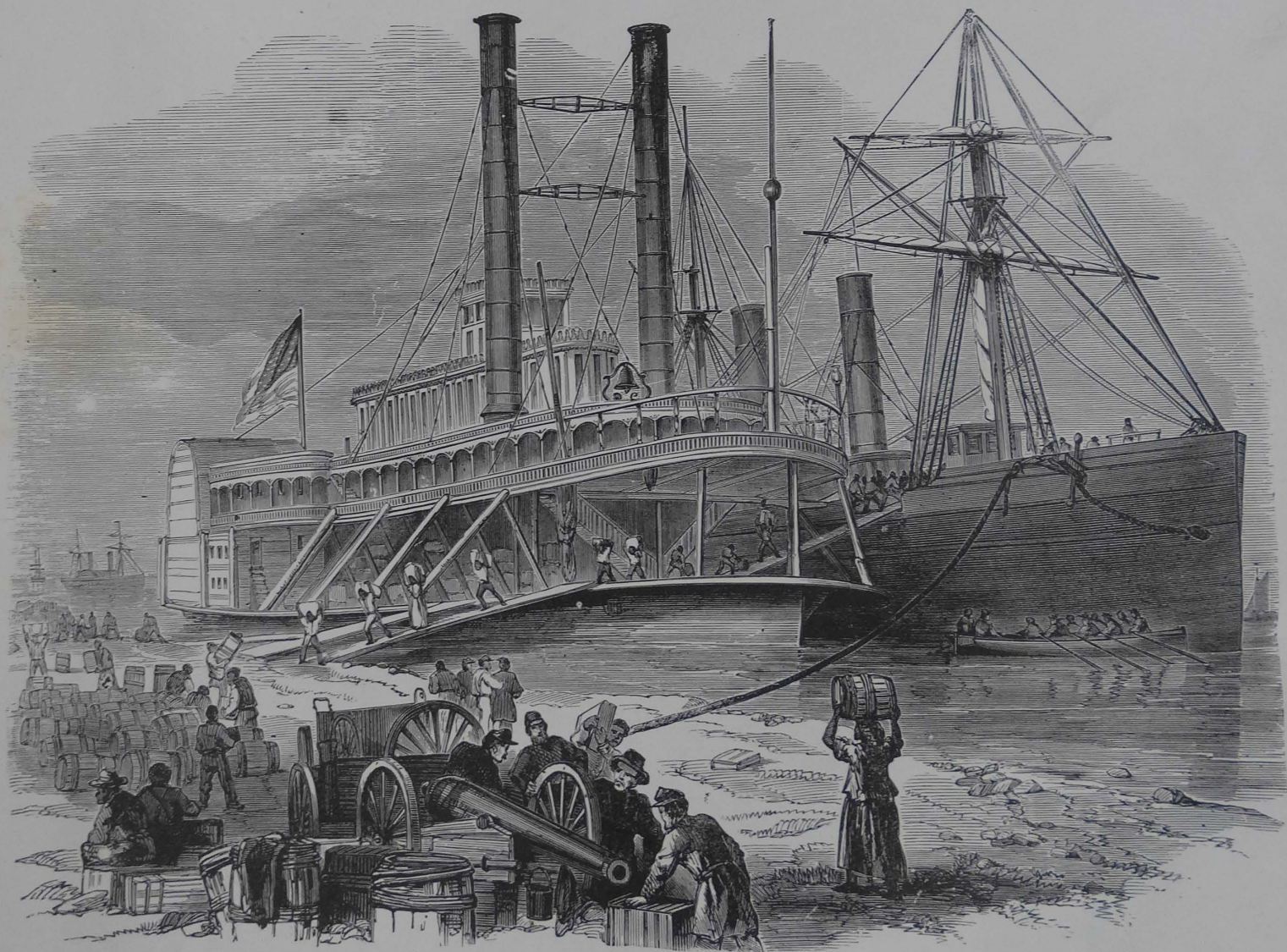
On the morning of the 16th of May, General A. P. Hovey's division, occupying the right of McClelland's corps, encountered the Confederate pickets, but no engagement took place until about eleven o'clock, when the Indiana troops, led by General McGinnis, made a deliberate attack upon the rapidly increasing force which Pemberton had brought together at Champion Hills. Two batteries which had been planted along a high ridge were doing considerable damage, and it was finally determined to assault them. They were both taken by the Eleventh and Forty-sixth Indiana and the Twenty-ninth Wisconsin, after a fierce hand-to-hand fight; but the arrival of fresh Confederate troops and the want of re-enforcements prevented their being held for any length of time. The Federals withdrew, and remained under cover of their artillery till joined by part of Quimby's late division, commanded by General Marcellus M. Crocker. Another advance was then ordered, and while Pemberton's right was thus engaged Logan's division attacked his left, and succeeded in flanking and in forcing it back in such manner as to completely isolate for awhile the whole of General Loring's brigade, which occupied the extreme Confederate right. The attack was so fierce that Stevenson's line became completely demoralized, yielded in turn, and by four o'clock the Confederates were in full retreat toward the Big Black River. Just then the other division of McClelland's corps came upon the scene, and a pursuit was ordered by Generals Carr and Osterhaus. This lasted until dark, and resulted in the capture of many prisoners and arms of all descriptions. The total loss in killed and wounded on both sides approximated 4,000.





RE-ENFORCEMENTS FOR GRANT'S ARMY LEAVING MEMPHIS, TENN.

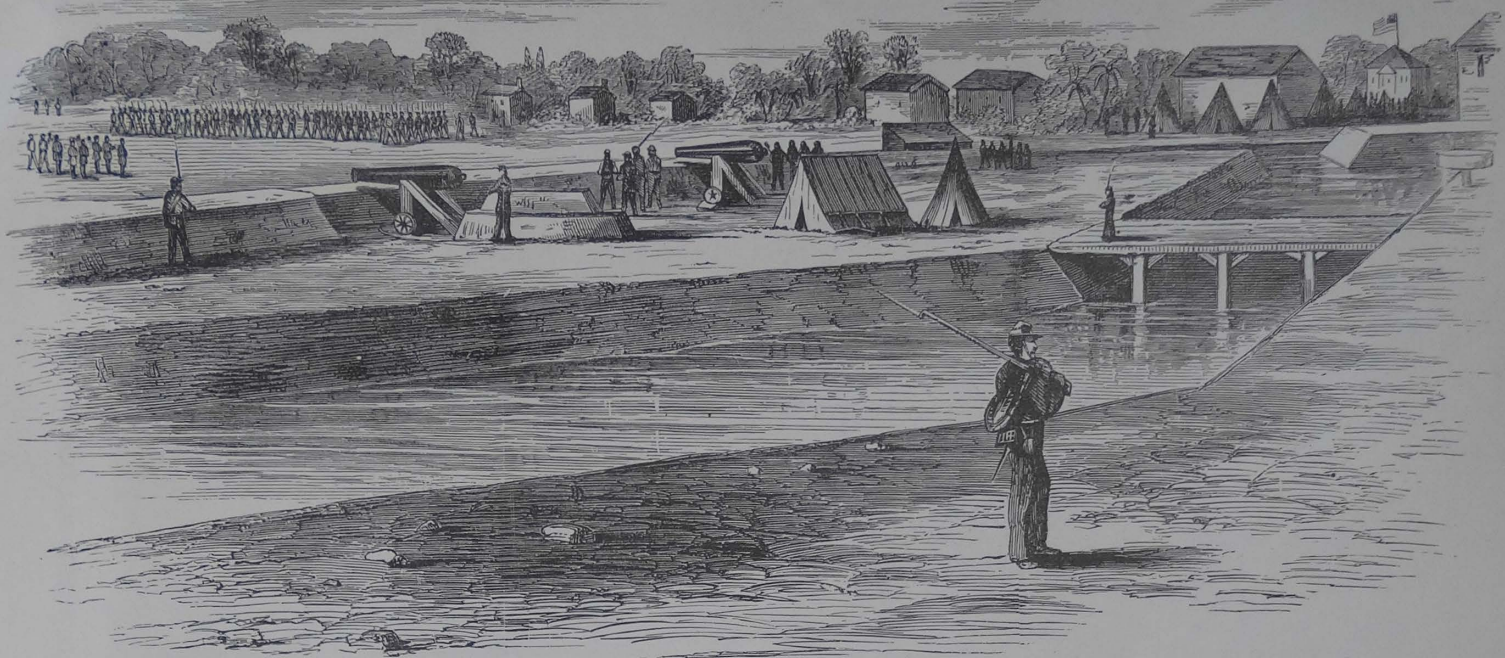
Our sketch shows the *Alice Dean*, a crack Western steamer, leaving Memphis with re-enforcements, and with doctors, nurses, etc., for the wounded. She was in charge of the Cincinnati branch of the United States Sanitary Commission, and commanded by Mr. R. B. Moore, of Cincinnati. She was a very fast boat, having run up to Cincinnati from Memphis in 2 days, 23 hours and 5 minutes. The scene depicted was one of constant occurrence, as troops were pouring daily into Memphis from all parts.



THE BANKS EXPEDITION—SCENE ON THE LEVEE, BATON ROUGE, LA.—CONTRABANDS UNLOADING MILITARY STORES FROM THE UNITED STATES TRANSPORT "NORTH STAR," OVER THE MISSISSIPPI STEAMER "IBERVILLE."

The *Iberville* had quite a history in connection with the military operations on the Mississippi. She was taken possession of by the United States authorities on the surrender of New Orleans, and was engaged as a transport during the expedition. She several times ran the gantlet of Confederate batteries and guerrillas. On one occasion she sustained a running fire from a battery of six guns for at least twenty minutes, while passing Donaldsonville, having four men killed and four wounded, one of her engines disabled and her upper works riddled.





VIEW FROM THE INTERIOR OF FORT WALKER, HILTON HEAD, S. C., LOOKING INLAND, SHOWING THE DEFENSES FROM THE LAND SIDE.

We have given so full a description of this fort that we have now merely to add that our view was taken inside the fortification, looking to the interior of Hilton Head Island. Fort Walker was nearly surrounded on its land side by the Federal camp, which had been strengthened by earthworks extending across the island. Camp Sherman was, therefore, protected by Scull's Creek on the west, Fort Welles (lately called Fort Walker) on the north, the Atlantic on the east, and by this intrenchment on the south.



THE ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND—WILDER'S MOUNTED INFANTRY PASSING A BLOCKHOUSE ON THE NASHVILLE AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD.

Among the strange anomalies of the war was the active corps of mounted infantry, of which the portion commanded by Colonel Wilder, and which appears in our engraving passing a blockhouse on the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, was the most important. The mounted infantry brigade consisted of Colonel Wilder's regiment, the Seventeenth Indiana, the Seventy-second and Seventy-fifth Indiana, and Ninety-eighth Illinois; they were mounted by Colonel Wilder in order to enable him to cope with Morgan and other Confederate guerrillas. But the step cost the government nothing, his horses and accoutrements being all captured from the enemy.





THE BANKS EXPEDITION—A CONFEDERATE SCHOONER RUNNING INTO THE UNITED STATES TRANSPORT "CHE-KIANG," OFF THE FLORIDA REEFS, ON THE NIGHT OF DECEMBER 11TH, 1862.  
WITH THE INTENTION OF SINKING HER.

On the night of December 11th, 1862, as the United States transport *Che-Kiang*, laden with troops, was off the Florida Reefs, a schooner, supposed to be a Confederate one, ran at full sail against the *Che-Kiang*. As the latter vessel was painted white and had no lights burning, there can be little doubt it was a daring and desperate attempt to wreck the transport, more especially as the schooner's crew, immediately after the collision, put off into a boat and rowed away with all expedition. After disengaging herself from the sinking schooner the *Che-Kiang* pursued her way, and reached Ship Island in such a leaky condition that the troops had to be landed.





DISABLING AND CAPTURE OF THE FEDERAL GUNBOATS "SACHEM" AND "CLIFTON," IN THE ATTACK ON SABINE PASS, TEX., SEPTEMBER 8TH, 1863.

One of the objects of this expedition was to take Sabine City; and on September 8th Generals Franklin and Weitzel proceeded to the pass, and prepared to enter and land their troops as soon as the enemy's barrier was forced. The strength and the position of these were known, the pass having been in Federal hands in 1862, yet the only preparation for attack was to send the *Clifton*, an old Staten Island ferryboat, and the *Sachem*, an inferior propeller, to attack the batteries, putting on them about one hundred sharpshooters. The vessels advanced firing, but without eliciting a reply till they were well in range, when the batteries opened. The *Sachem* was soon crippled and forced to strike, while a shell penetrated the boiler of the *Clifton*, causing an explosion that made her a perfect wreck. Many were killed in the action and by the explosion; some few escaped, but nearly all that survived were made prisoners.





SIEGE OF CHARLESTON, S. C.—1. BOMBARDMENT OF FORT MOULTRIE AND BATTERIES BEE AND BEAUREGARD BY THE MONITORS AND “IRONSIDES,” SEPTEMBER 7TH-8TH, 1863.—2. INTERIOR OF BATTERY GREGG, LOOKING TOWARD WAGNER.

The bombardment of Fort Moultrie and the batteries on Sullivan's Island, on the 7th and 8th of September, was of the most determined and vigorous character, the *Ironsides* devoting herself to the fort, while the monitors paid their respects to Batteries Bee and Beauregard. Our artist gives a striking sketch as viewed from a favorable point. Moultrie House is seen on the extreme right, and next to it Moultrieville on fire, the dark smoke of the burning houses contrasting with the white puffs of smoke from the cannon thundering along the whole line. Behind the *Ironsides* is Fort Moultrie; the Confederate battery to the extreme left is Battery Bee; and nearly in front of it, the second in the line of monitors, is the stanch *Veeshawken*, aground. A striking feature in this picture is the effect of the ricochet shot knocking up a series of jets d'eau.

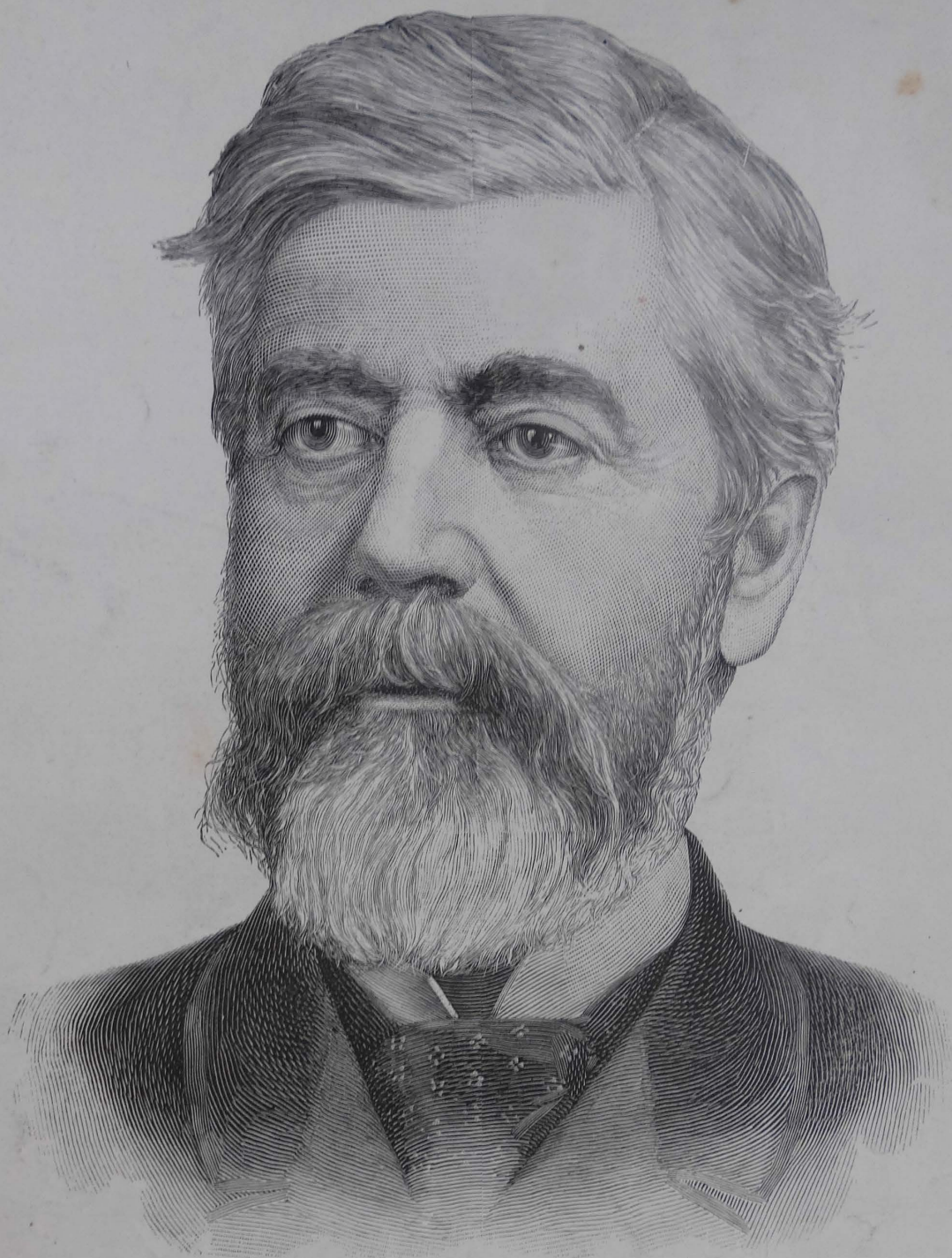




CONFEDERATE CAVALRY ATTACKING A FEDERAL SUPPLY TRAIN, NEAR JASPER, TENN.

We give a sketch of the capture of a Federal supply train of several hundred wagons, loaded with ammunition and subsistence, by a large body of Wheeler's Confederate cavalry, near Jasper, Tenn., while on the way to Chattanooga. The guard made a stubborn resistance, but being few in number were soon overpowered by the Confederates, whose headlong attack and numerical superiority threw the whole train into confusion and prevented escape. The cavalry were supposed to have crossed the Cumberland at Kingston, above General Burnside, and come down in his rear. This daring act showed how materially a large force of cavalry was needed in the Army of the Cumberland.





GENERAL WALTER Q. GRESHAM.

General Gresham, Secretary of State, born near Lanesville, Harrison County, Ind., March 17th, 1832; died at Washington, D. C., May 28th, 1895. His father, William Gresham, who was sheriff of the county, was shot while arresting a desperado, and his widowed mother was left with five small children, of whom Walter was next to the youngest, he being only two years old at the time. Mrs. Gresham was poor, but very energetic, and she managed the farm and kept the family together. During his boyhood Walter followed the plow by day and studied at night, gaining his education through hard work and self-denial. He went to the district school in the winter season, and when he was sixteen obtained a clerkship in the County Auditor's office, which enabled him to pay his expenses at Croydon Seminary. After two years there he spent a year at Bloomington University, and on his return, obtained a place in the County Clerk's office at Croydon. Here he studied law in the office of Judge William A. Porter, and at the age of twenty-two was admitted to the bar and began practice. In politics he had been a Whig from boyhood, and he joined the Republican party upon its organization, stumping the State for General Fremont in 1856. Mr. Gresham was elected to the State Legislature in 1860, and, as Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, secured the passage of a bill which placed Indiana almost on a war footing. When the war broke out he declined a renomination for the Legislature, and entered as a private in the Third-eighth Indiana Volunteers, and was soon made lieutenant colonel of the regiment. His first active service in the war was at Shiloh, his next at Corinth, and at Vicksburg he met General Grant. After the surrender Grant and Sherman united in recommending him for a brigadier's commission, which he received. While in command of a division of Sherman's army before Atlanta, General Gresham was shot in the knee, and he never fully recovered the use of his shattered leg. In 1865 he was brevetted major general of volunteers, and on being mustered out began the practice of law in New Albany, Ind. General Gresham twice ran for Congress, and was defeated by Michael C. Kerr. He accepted General Grant's appointment as United States District Judge for Indiana in 1869, and during the twelve years that he held that district judgeship not one of his decisions was reversed. President Arthur called him from the bench to become a member of his cabinet in 1883, and since that time General Gresham has been a conspicuous figure in national politics. He took the portfolio in President Arthur's Cabinet, left vacant by the death of Postmaster General Howe. Perhaps the most noticeable incident of his career as postmaster general was the exclusion of the Louisiana Lottery Company from the use of the mails. Near the close of President Arthur's term, on the death of Secretary Folger, General Gresham was appointed Secretary of the Treasury. General Gresham, however, longed for a return to the bench, and in the closing days of the Arthur administration, he was appointed circuit judge, to succeed Judge Drummond, for the Seventh Judicial District, holding court at Chicago, which place he held for many years, and his decisions have been regarded as models of fairness and legal accuracy. He was a candidate for the Republican nomination for President in 1884, and again in 1888. He received one hundred and eleven votes on the first ballot in the Convention of 1888. His vote rose to one hundred and twenty-three on the third ballot, and then dwindled to fifty-nine on the eighth and last. He refused the nomination from the People's party in 1892. General Gresham announced his intention of voting for Grover Cleveland. In his letter, dated October 22d, 1892, and addressed to Major Bluford Wilson, he announced that he thought a Republican could vote for Mr. Cleveland without joining the Democratic party. When Mr. Cleveland was elected he offered him the first place in the Cabinet, and he became Secretary of State. Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Gresham were old friends, having met in the White House in 1855. His course as Secretary of State has been in accord with the policy of President Cleveland. General Gresham's personal appearance was that of a handsome man. His bearing was soldierly and manly. He was broad and square-shouldered, with a figure that was athletic and symmetrical. His hair was thick and of a whitish-gray, and he wore it combed back from his forehead. He was somewhat careless in his attire, and apparently paid very little attention to it.