



GENERAL LAFAYETTE C. BAKER.

General Baker, Chief of the United States Secret Service, born in Stafford, Genesee County, N. Y., October 13th, 1826, died in Philadelphia, Pa., July 2d, 1868. In 1848 he went to New York and Philadelphia, and in 1853 to San Francisco, in each of these cities working as a mechanic. When the lawless element became dominant in San Francisco, in 1856, General Baker joined the Vigilance Committee and took an active part in the summary proceedings that restored order in the city. He went to New York on business in 1861, expecting to return at once, but the Civil War intervened, and he went to Washington and offered his services. At the suggestion of General Hiram Walbridge, of New York, he was introduced to General Scott, and as a result of the interview he started on foot for Richmond, where, in spite of arrest, imprisonment and several interviews with Jefferson Davis, while under suspension as a spy, he succeeded in collecting much information and returning to Washington after an absence of three weeks. This was but the first of a series of adventures involving high executive ability and a wonderful talent for tracing conspiracy and frustrating the designs of Confederate spies and agents. He was commissioned colonel, and subsequently brigadier general. His duties naturally made him enemies in influential quarters, and charges of a serious nature were several times preferred against him, but were never substantiated. When President Lincoln was assassinated General Baker organized the pursuit of the murderer, and was present at his capture and death.



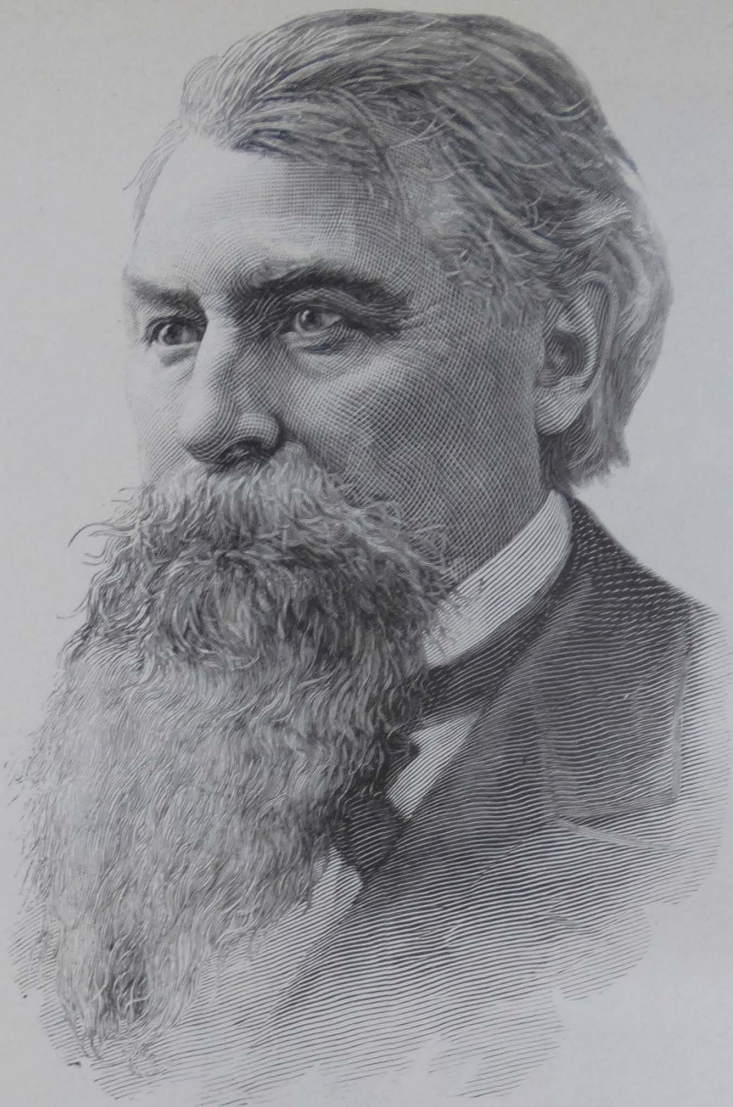
FEDERAL CAVALRY COVERING THE ESCAPE OF FEDERAL PRISONERS FROM LIBBY PRISON. RICHMOND, VA.

The feeling of sympathy for the unfortunate Federal officers and men who so long suffered outrage at the hands of the Confederates gave way to a momentary feeling of joy as news came of the escape, at one time, of one hundred and nine officers and men. From time to time a few had escaped, and the narrative of their escapes had been among the most intensely exciting incidents of the war. But when more than a hundred contrived to get out of the Southern dungeon the interest knew no bounds. The method employed was as follows: Having managed to find access to the cellar, they commenced work, relieving one another as opportunity offered. Their instruments were case knives, pocket knives, chisels and files. After getting through the wall they disposed of the excavated soil by drawing it out in a spittoon, which they attached to a cord. This would be filled by the party at work in the tunnel, and pulled out into the cellar by their companions, who disposed of it by spreading it in shallow layers over the floor, concealing it beneath the straw. The tunnel, completed by fifty-one days of patient toil, was about sixty feet long, and opened into an old tobacco shed beyond the line of guards. In order to elude their pursuers, who they knew would soon be on their track, they scattered as much as possible. Many were their hardships and sufferings, and frequent were their narrow escapes from the Confederate cavalry, who the next morning were bushwhacking in every direction for them. The joy which Colonel Straight and four comrades, the pioneers of the band, experienced when they first caught sight of the Federals, sent out to help them and protect them from their pursuers, cannot be expressed.



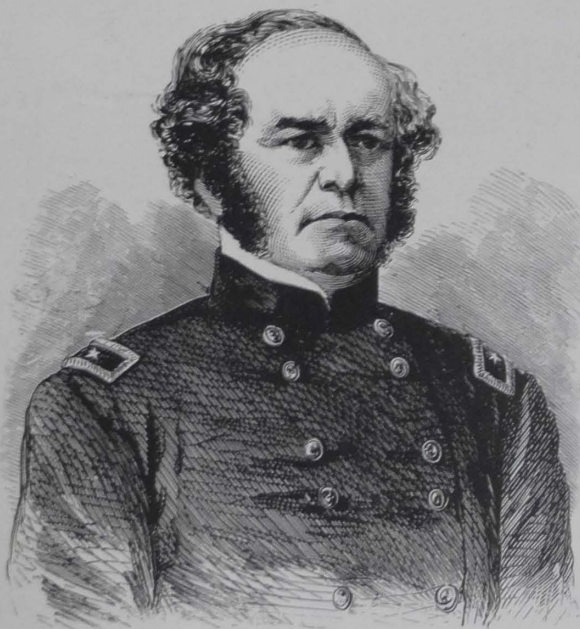
THE ENTHUSIASM OF THE NORTHERN ARMIES—RE-ENLISTMENT OF THE SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

Financial tests convinced the supporters of the rebellion here and in Europe of one great fact, that the people of the North had faith in the United States Government, and that the people of the Southern States had no faith in their government, set up by a knot of disappointed politicians. While Alabama troops were shooting down Kentuckians who refused to re-enlist, the Federal Army almost unanimously re-enlisted. Hence the difference. There was no want of faith in the Federal cause, the Government, or success. In some corps almost all the regiments re-enlisted; in the Seventeenth Army Corps thirty-nine took their stand as veterans. We give artistically a view of this army enthusiasm.



GENERAL JEREMIAH M. RUSK.

General Rusk, born in Morgan County, Ohio, June 17th, 1830; died in 1894. He divided his time between farm work and the acquisition of a common-school education till he attained his majority, and in 1853 removed to Wisconsin and engaged in agriculture in Vernon County. He entered the National Army in 1862, was commissioned major of the Twenty-fifth Wisconsin Regiment, rose to the rank of lieutenant colonel, and served with General William T. Sherman from the siege of Vicksburg till the close of the war. In 1865 he received the brevet of brigadier general of volunteers for meritorious services at the battle of Salkehatchie. Beginning with 1881, he was elected Governor of Wisconsin for three successive terms. During the threatened Milwaukee riots in May, 1886, he did good service by his prompt action in ordering the militia to fire on the dangerous mobs when they attempted to destroy life and property. In 1889 President Harrison appointed General Rusk Secretary of Agriculture.



GENERAL HENRY W. BENHAM.

General Benham, born in Connecticut in 1817, died in New York June 1st, 1884, was graduated from the United States Military Academy in 1837, and assigned to the Corps of Engineers. Served in the Mexican War, 1847-'8, and was brevetted captain for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Buena Vista. At the beginning of the Civil War, in 1861, Captain Benham entered upon active service; was on General Morris's staff as engineer of the Department of the Ohio; was brevetted colonel for gallantry at the battle of Carrick's Ford, July 13th, 1861; in August was made brigadier general of volunteers, and was engaged in the Virginia campaigns. In 1862 he was present at the capture of Fort Pulaski and James Island; later in the year he superintended fortifications in Boston and Portsmouth harbors, and was in command of the Northern District of the Department of the South. He proved very efficient in throwing pontoon bridges across the Rappahannock, the Potomac and the James Rivers, and was in command of the Pontoon Department at Washington in 1864. In March, 1865, he was brevetted brigadier general and major general, United States Army, and major general, United States Volunteers, for gallant services during the Rebellion.



GENERAL CUVIER GROVER.

General Grover, born in Bethel, Me., July 24th, 1829, died in Atlantic City, N. J., June 6th, 1885, was graduated from the United States Military Academy in 1850, entered the First Artillery, and served on frontier duty till 1853. He was promoted to first lieutenant March 3d, 1855, and captain of the Tenth Infantry on September 17th, 1858, serving at various Western stations. He became brigadier general of volunteers April 14th, 1862, and was transferred to the Army of the Potomac, with which he took part in many battles, serving with distinction at the battles of Williamsburg, Fair Oaks and Bull Run. Being transferred to the Department of the Gulf, he took command of a division of the Nineteenth Corps from December 30th, 1862, till July, 1864; was in command of the right wing of the army besieging Port Hudson, La., in May, 1863; and commanded a division in the Shenandoah campaign from August to December, 1864. He was wounded at the battle of Cedar Creek, on October 19th, 1864, and brevetted major general of volunteers on the same day for gallantry at Winchester and Fisher's Hill. On March 13th, 1865, he was brevetted brigadier general, United States Army, and major general, United States Army. He was mustered out of the volunteer service August 24th, 1865.



LIEUTENANT J. H. RAYMOND CAPTURING THE CONFEDERATE FLAG FROM THE BURNING CONFEDERATE STEAMER "FANNY,"
AT THE ACTION OFF ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., FEBRUARY 11TH, 1862.

Our sketch represents Lieutenant Raymond rushing on board the Confederate steamer *Fanny* and carrying off, through flame and smoke, the Confederate flag which was still flying on board the vessel. This heroic act was performed in the battle before Elizabeth City.



BATTLE OF GRAND COTEAU, LA., NOVEMBER 3D, 1863—FURIOUS ATTACK ON THE SIXTIETH INDIANA, COLONEL OWEN.

On the 3d of November, 1863, the enemy, about six thousand strong, under General Green, attacked in force; but the Seventeenth Ohio Battery kept them at bay, supported by the Eighty-third Ohio, the Sixtieth Indiana watching the flank. A lull soon occurred, and the Sixtieth was sent to hold a bridge and small bayou on the skirt of the woods. This they did, and at last, by Burbridge's order, advanced till friend and foe were so mingled in strife that cannon could not be used; but finally the Sixtieth Indiana, with the Ninety-sixth Ohio and the Twenty-third Wisconsin, who came to its aid, fell back, the Twenty-third losing their brave colonel, Guppy. In this retrograde movement the enemy's mounted Texan infantry surrounded the Sixty-seventh Indiana. General Burbridge in vain endeavored to save them with a section of the Seventeenth Ohio Battery, but the Confederates closed around them so that he had to suspend his fire for fear of killing his own men, and Lieutenant Colonel Bushler, with two hundred men, surrendered to the enemy.



BATTLE OF CHICKAMAUGA, GA., SEPTEMBER 19TH, 1864.

Our sketch of this most important battle shows General Thomas and his staff anxiously looking for re-enforcements as his gallant troops, from their temporary breastwork of logs and knapsacks, are repulsing the repeated assaults of the overpowering Confederate forces and saving the whole Army of the Cumberland from destruction. After skirmishing on Thursday and Friday, September 17th and 18th, General Rosecrans on Saturday formed his line, with Crittenden's corps, consisting of Palmer's and Van Cleve's divisions, formed the centre, with part of McCook's on each side. The line generally followed the Missionary Ridge, Van Cleve, Wood and Sheridan on the left, and Thomas more in the centre. The fight commenced on the extreme left, and the Confederates took place. As last General Reynolds began to give way, and Wood was sent to his relief. As Davis moved to fill Wood's place the Confederates gathered up the other portion of the army in a strong line on Missionary Ridge, and prepared to resist the last Confederate attack, made with all the inspired would tell whether the day's disaster must close in irreparable ruin or there was yet hope of repulsing the foe. It was General Granger with two fresh brigades of victory; but his men stood firm, and a cloud of dust to the left soon showed a line advancing on the Lafayette Road. Every eye was strained; a moment which, fresh for battle, now rushed on the enemy and drove them from a hill which they had gained: and thus aided, Thomas repulsed the enemy, and fell back, unmolested, to Rossville.



THE INVASION OF MARYLAND—GENERAL KILPATRICK REPULSING THE CONFEDERATE STUART AT BOONSBOROUGH,
JULY 8TH, 1863.

The Civil War showed many affairs quite confusing old ideas. We had colonels commanding fleets and marines serving ashore, mounted infantry and dismounted cavalry. On the 8th of July, 1863, General Kilpatrick, who was endeavoring to cut off the Confederate trains from Gettysburg, was attacked by Stuart, and both these fine cavalry officers fought with their men dismounted, Kilpatrick repulsing his antagonist and subsequently capturing a large number of prisoners and wagons.



GENERAL MCPHERSON ENTERING CLINTON, MISS.

To facilitate the movements of the Federal armies near Chattanooga and divert the Confederate forces from hastening to the relief of Bragg, General McPherson marched from Vicksburg on the 15th of October, 1863. On the 17th he came up with the enemy in a strong position on the Canton Road, ten miles beyond Brownsville, and after a short, sharp fight, routed them, the Federals charging gallantly over the bridge and through the tall grass and corn to the enemy's line. The next day he entered Clinton, on the Vicksburg and Jackson Railroad. His gallant troops broke the Sabbath stillness of the place as they marched in, and the Confederates scattered on all sides in flight. General McPherson then proceeded to Canton, and finally returned to Vicksburg after destroying Confederate mills and factories, and alarming all the neighboring stations.



GALLANT CHARGE OF THE SIXTH MICHIGAN CAVALRY OVER THE ENEMY'S BREASTWORKS, NEAR FALLING WATERS, MD.,
JULY 14TH, 1863.

The exploits of the Federal cavalry in Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania in 1863 would fill a volume in themselves. Among the many gallant charges there are few more brilliant than that of the Sixth Michigan at Falling Waters, where they rode, without drawing rein, right over the Confederate breastworks, scattering all before them. The cavalry were not more than sixty at most, but they charged up a steep hill in the face of a terrific fire; and though they lost in killed and wounded nearly two-thirds of their number, they captured almost the entire force of the enemy, with three regimental battle flags.



DESPERATE HAND-TO-HAND COMBAT BETWEEN FEDERAL CAVALRY, COMMANDED BY GENERAL AVERILL, AND STUART'S CONFEDERATE TROOPS, AT KELLEY'S FORD, ON THE RAPPAHANNOCK, VA., MARCH 17TH, 1863.

The first stand-up cavalry fight on a large scale took place at Kelley's Ford, on the Rappahannock, on St. Patrick's Day, 1863. To the Federal general Averill and the daring Confederate general Fitzhugh Lee belong the chief honors of this brilliant affair. Once across the river, a regular cavalry and artillery fight took place between General Averill's command and the Confederate forces under the command of Generals Stuart and Fitzhugh Lee; and for once during the war there was a fair cavalry fight. The forces opposed to each other were about equal in numbers and similarly appointed and equipped. The Confederates, made desperate by the advance of Federal troops across the Rappahannock and upon soil which they had sworn to defend with the last drop of their blood, disputed every rood of ground. Again and again they charged on the Federal lines, formed *en échelon*, and as often were they repulsed in the most gallant manner. When the Federals charged upon the enemy's lines it was done with such impetuosity that successful resistance was impossible. Sword in hand they dashed upon the foe, who, after attempting to stand up against the first charges, doggedly retired before them. The object of the expedition having been accomplished, General Averill retired to the left bank of the river without molestation from the enemy.

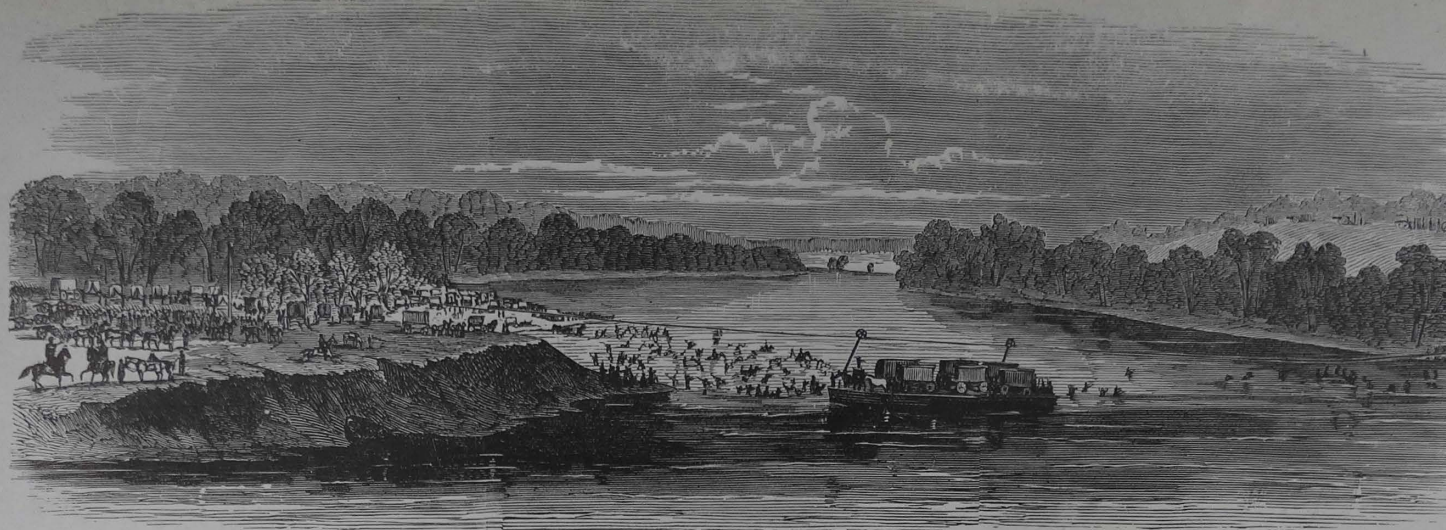


CARLISLE, PA., SHOWING GENERAL SMITH'S HEADQUARTERS, AND THE BARRACKS DESTROYED BY GENERAL W. H. F. LEE.



THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.—BATTERY ON THE LEFT OF THE ENEMY'S LINE, IN FRONT OF PETERSBURG, CAPTURED BY THE EIGHTEENTH ARMY CORPS.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, EDWIN FORBES.

The Confederate works on the left are shown in our sketch. These were carried after a desperate fight. Duncan bears the glory of the achievement. This battery taken gave a view of Petersburg and its spires. Our correspondent said: "The suddenness and celerity of Grant's movements baffle all calculations. Fertile in resources, untiring, persistent to obstinacy, his movements are seldom anticipated or met. Yet here in the struggle at Petersburg he found no loophole. His splendid transfer of his army to the south of the James seemed to lay Petersburg at his feet, but he found himself met by all the scientific resources of modern engineering."



LEE'S ARMY CROSSING THE POTOMAC AT WILLIAMSPORT, IN SCOWS GUIDED BY WIRES, AFTER THE INVASION OF MARYLAND.



THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.—BURNSIDE'S CORPS CHARGING THE CONFEDERATE POSITION ON THE RIGHT OF THE ENEMY'S LINE IN FRONT OF PETERSBURG.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, EDWIN FORBES.

The first line of Confederate works on the right shown in our sketch were carried by Burnside's Corps. The artillery in the foreground is pouring its steady shower of shot and shell on the enemy's line from the breast-works, while the troops are charging through the brush and fallen trees in double line of battle. The fight was in an open, rolling space of ground, skirted by a belt of timber toward the city. Said an officer: "It was now about five o'clock P. M. We opened our battery at once and commenced shelling the Confederate fort. We kept on firing for about half an hour, when our infantry, Griffin's brigade, made a charge and captured the fort, taking five guns and about two hundred prisoners. We had, we found, dismounted the Confederate gun by our shells."



PRESENTATION OF COLORS TO THE TWENTIETH UNITED STATES COLORED INFANTRY, COLONEL BARTRAM, AT THE UNION LEAGUE CLUBHOUSE, NEW YORK, MARCH 5TH, 1864.

The Twentieth Regiment, United States Colored Troops, left Riker's Island at nine o'clock on the 5th of March, 1864, on board the steamer *John Romer*, and were conveyed to the foot of Twenty-first Street, East River, New York, where they were disembarked and formed in regimental line, and marched to Union Square, arriving in front of the Union League Clubhouse at one o'clock. A vast crowd of citizens, of every shade of color and every phase of social and political life, filled the square and streets, and every door, window, veranda, tree and housetop that commanded a view of the scene was peopled with spectators. Over the entrance of the clubhouse was a large platform, ornamented with flags and filled with ladies. In the street was another platform, tastefully decorated and occupied by prominent citizens. From the stand the colors were presented by President King of Columbia College, who addressed them with warmth and eloquence. After the presentation ceremony was over the men stacked arms and partook of a collation provided for them.



CAPTURE OF FORT DE RUSSY, LA., ON THE 14TH OF MARCH, 1864, BY THE FEDERAL FORCES UNDER GENERAL ANDREW JACKSON SMITH.

This fort was captured, March 14th, 1864, by the Federal forces under General A. J. Smith. The expedition left Vicksburg on March 10th, landed at Summerville, La., on the 13th, and marched to Bayou Glace, where General Scurri's Confederate brigade had been encamped, which fled on the approach of the transports, leaving considerable camp equipage and commissary stores. General Smith pushed forward to Yellow Bayou, where strong fortifications had been erected; but the Confederates again fled. As he came up the enemy was pressed, and some skirmishing occurred, resulting in the capture of several prisoners and a small wagon train. At daylight the entire command started for Fort de Russy, twenty-eight miles distant, hotly pursued by General Dick Taylor, who hoped to save the fort; but Smith had the lead, and at four o'clock in the afternoon the Third and Ninth Indiana Batteries opened on the fort, which replied vigorously with three of its heaviest guns. The cannonade continued an hour, when General Smith ordered the First and Second Illinois Regiments, Sixteenth Corps, under General Mower, to charge the enemy's rifle pits and storm the fort. The Eighty-ninth and One Hundred and Nineteenth Indiana and Twenty-fourth Missouri Regiments charged over deep ditches and a thick abatis in the face of a galling fire, and within twenty minutes after the order was given the color sergeant of the Fifty-eighth Illinois Volunteers planted the American flag upon the enemy's works.



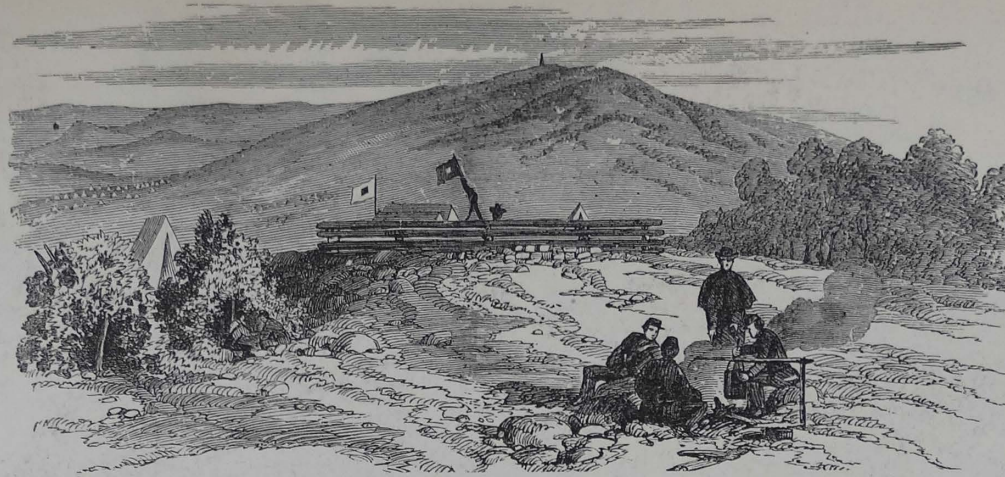
HORSESHOEING IN THE ARMY.

Not like the country blacksmith, by the highroad upon the skirt of the village, with children peering around, and all men, from the squire to the poorly paid minister, stopping to get his services or to chat, does the army smith ply his labors. But even with his toils and risks he is better off than the toiling craftsman in the close lanes of the city, with filth and misery around, and a tavern visible wherever he turns his eye. The army blacksmith smacks of the army; if not a soldier he smacks of camps and battles, and though he sees the battle generally from afar, and does his needed labor under the shady tree or leafy roofing of a rustic shed in summer, and in the warmest nook he can find in winter, he will doubtless in other years recount to his wondering grandchildren the story of the great battles in Virginia, if he does not attribute the final success to his own handiwork. The regular army forge is a four-wheeled carriage, the front, or limber, of which is like that of a caisson, bearing a box about four feet long by two in width, containing the anvil, tongs and other implements, with a limited supply of iron for immediate use; on the rear wheel is a box containing the bellows, worked by a lever. In front of this is a cast-iron ash pan for the fire, with a sheet-iron back. On the stock is a vise, and the back of the box is a receptacle for coal. The whole is very compact, and on the march takes up very little room, the men riding on the limber box.



THE WAR IN VIRGINIA—CONTRABANDS COMING INTO THE FEDERAL CAMP.

The negro furnishes, in his various phases of existence, wonderful studies for the artist and philosopher. Never, perhaps, has a race seen such a moment as during the Civil War, when the chains of bondage were breaking from the limbs of 4,000,000 of men. The distant roar of battle was to them a sound of deliverance. With all the uncouth, odd and queer manifestations of joy they prepared to reach the camp of the delivering Yanks. Yoking together most incongruous teams before the farm wagons of their fled masters, with ass and ox and horse, with household gear queerly assorted, with useless truck and little that could rarely serve them, they started for the Promised Land, and might often have been seen coming in as our artist, a most close student of nature, depicted them, with his usual felicity of portraiture.



FEDERAL SIGNAL STATION ON LOUDOUN HEIGHTS, HARPER'S FERRY, COMMUNICATING WITH THE STATION ON MARYLAND HEIGHTS.



THE WAR ON THE RED RIVER.—ADMIRAL PORTER'S FLEET PASSING THROUGH COLONEL BAILEY'S DAM, ABOVE ALEXANDRIA, MAY, 1864.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, C. E. H. BONWILL.

Admiral David D. Porter's official report: "The water had fallen so low that I had no hope or expectation of getting the vessels out this season, and, as the army had made arrangements to evacuate the country, I saw nothing before me but the destruction of the best part of the Mississippi squadron. There seems to have been an especial Providence looking out for us in providing a man equal to the emergency. Lieutenant Colonel Bailey, Acting Engineer of the Nineteenth Army Corps, proposed a plan of building a series of dams across the rocks at the falls, and raising the water high enough to let the vessels pass over. This proposition looked like madness, and the best engineers ridiculed it, but Colonel Bailey was so sanguine of success that I requested General Banks to have it done, and he entered heartily in the work. Provisions were short and forage was almost out, and the dam was promised to be finished in ten days, or the army would have to leave us. The work was successfully accomplished and the fleet passed over safely. Words are inadequate to express the admiration I feel for the abilities of Lieutenant Colonel Bailey. This is without doubt the greatest engineering feat ever performed. Under the best circumstances, a private company would not have completed this work under one year, and, to an ordinary mind, the whole thing would have appeared an utter impossibility. Lending me his abilities as an engineer, he has rendered a great service to the country, having saved to the Union a valuable fleet worth fifty times his salary."



THE WAR IN VIRGINIA—CAISSONS AND HORSES ON THE FIELD AT BRISTOE STATION.



GRANT'S CAMPAIGN IN VIRGINIA.—THE BATTLE OF BETHESDA CHURCH, BETWEEN CRAWFORD'S DIVISION, FIFTH CORPS, AND THE CONFEDERATES, MAY 30th, 1864.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, EDWIN FORBES.

At two P. M. the enemy attacked Crawford's division, and he, in accordance with instructions, fell back, and a line of battle was formed, Griffin on the right, Cutler in the centre, Crawford on the left, General Barnside's corps being to the right of Warren's. At six P. M. the enemy assaulted Griffin on the right. It was a general and sudden attack. They advanced in two lines of battle and heavy skirmish line. Simultaneous with their opening volley of musketry came solid shot and shell from the angry mouths of a score and more of hostile cannon. Firm and unshaken as a wall of brass stood the Federal troops. Schooled to such sudden attacks and ready for it, the Federals coolly waited to return the fire. It was a most murderous volley. The assaulting column were staggered and fell back. Upon General Crawford's division the assaults were more repeated and more fierce. The enemy sought to turn his left, but each time was handsomely repulsed, and more than special glory was won by the men meeting and expelling these assaults."



THE WAR IN VIRGINIA—SKETCH ON THE LINE OF THE SECOND CORPS AT THE BATTLE OF THE WILDERNESS, MAY 6TH, 1864—WAITING FOR THE ENEMY

On the night succeeding the passage of the Rapidan both armies camped near by each other, Grant unsuspecting of the close presence of the enemy. Next day Ewell attacked Warren as he moved by the flank through the wood roads. Grant and Meade, at Old Wilderness Tavern, supposed this to be the attack of a simple rear guard. Before Sedgwick could come up on Warren's right Ewell had inflicted a loss of 3,000 men upon the Fifth Corps. Grant being ready to accept battle here, Sedgwick was ordered to join Warren's right, and Hancock was summoned from Chancellorsville. On his arrival he promptly attacked Hill. Both Grant and Lee determined to attack on the morrow. Burnside was ordered up to take position between Warren and Hancock. Lee awaited the arrival of Longstreet, whom he wanted to place opposite Hancock's right. Grant ordered an attack along the whole line at 5 A. M. Lee determined to turn Grant's left and throw him back upon the river. Hancock fell upon Hill at five o'clock, and drove him back over a mile down the Plank Road, when he stopped to re-arrange his troops. While thus pausing, Longstreet came upon the field and attacked him. Hancock, by the suddenness of this attack, was driven back to his old lines on the Brock Road. Here he rallied his men, and Longstreet being wounded, the violence of the Confederate attack subsided. In the afternoon Lee again attacked Hancock; night once more supervened; nothing had been decided. Grant lost 15,000 men; Lee's loss was less by several thousand. Our sketch was taken on the line of the Second Corps, on the 6th, showing the gallant men of that corps awaiting the enemy's attack.



THE WAR IN VIRGINIA—BATTLE OF SPOTTSYLVANIA COURTHOUSE—OPENING OF THE FIGHT AT ALSOP'S FARM, MAY 8TH, 1864.

The direct route to Spottsylvania Courthouse is by the Brock Road, via Todd's Tavern. On this road the Fifth Corps, under General Warren, was to take the advance, and by rapid march seize Spottsylvania Courthouse. Hancock's corps was to follow on the same line, while Sedgwick and Burnside were to move on an exterior route by way of Chancellorsville. The vital interest of this movement centred in the march of Warren to seize Spottsylvania Courthouse. Warren's corps advanced at 9 p. m. on the 7th. Reaching Todd's Tavern, he was delayed for an hour and a half by the cavalry escort of General Meade blocking the way. On the 8th he was again detained by the cavalry division of General Merritt, who had been engaged in fighting and driving Stuart's cavalry, whom Lee had sent to block the Brock Road, and who still barred further advance. Merritt, after two hours of ineffectual effort, gave way to Warren, who advanced to clear his own path. The advance brigades, under Robinson, were deployed in line of battle, while the remainder of the corps followed in column. At 8 a. m. of the 8th the column emerged from the woods into a clearing, known as Alsop's Farm, two miles north of Spottsylvania Courthouse. Anderson (Longstreet's corps) had in the meantime arrived at the same place, and a sharp engagement ensued, when the woods on both flanks of the Federals were cleared of the enemy. Warren waited for Sedgwick to come up. Before the latter arrived night had fallen. As a consequence of all these incidents, Lee had managed to place himself across Grant's path, and having drawn upon the Spottsylvania Ridge a bulwark of defense, he was able to hold the Army of the Potomac in check. Our illustration shows the opening of the battle of the 8th, as viewed from General Warren's headquarters.



GENERAL THOMAS J. (STONEWALL) JACKSON.

General Jackson, born in Clarksburg, W. Va., January 21st, 1824, died at Chancellorsville, Va., May 10th, 1863, was graduated from the United States Military Academy, in 1846. He was ordered to Mexico, became a lieutenant in Magruder's battery, and took part in General Scott's campaign from Vera Cruz to the city of Mexico. He was twice brevetted for good conduct at Churubusco and Chapultepec. He resigned from the army in 1851, on his election as professor of philosophy and artillery tactics in Virginia Military Institute. A few days after the secession of Virginia he took command of the troops that were collecting at Harper's Ferry, and when Virginia joined the Confederacy, a few weeks later, he was relieved by General Joseph E. Johnston, and then became commander of a brigade in Johnston's army, which rank he held at the battle of Bull Run. For his conduct on that occasion he was made major general, and in November, 1861, was assigned to the command of the district that included the Shenandoah Valley and the portion of Virginia northwest of it. In 1862 Jackson defeated Banks at Front Royal and Winchester, Fremont and McDowell at Cross Keys, Shields at Port Republic, Fitzjohn Porter at Gaines's Mill, Banks at Cedar Run and Pope at the second Bull Run. He invested and captured Harper's Ferry with 13,000 prisoners, and joined Lee at Antietam. He defeated Hooker at Chancellorsville, where he received his death wounds, accidentally, at the hands of his own men.



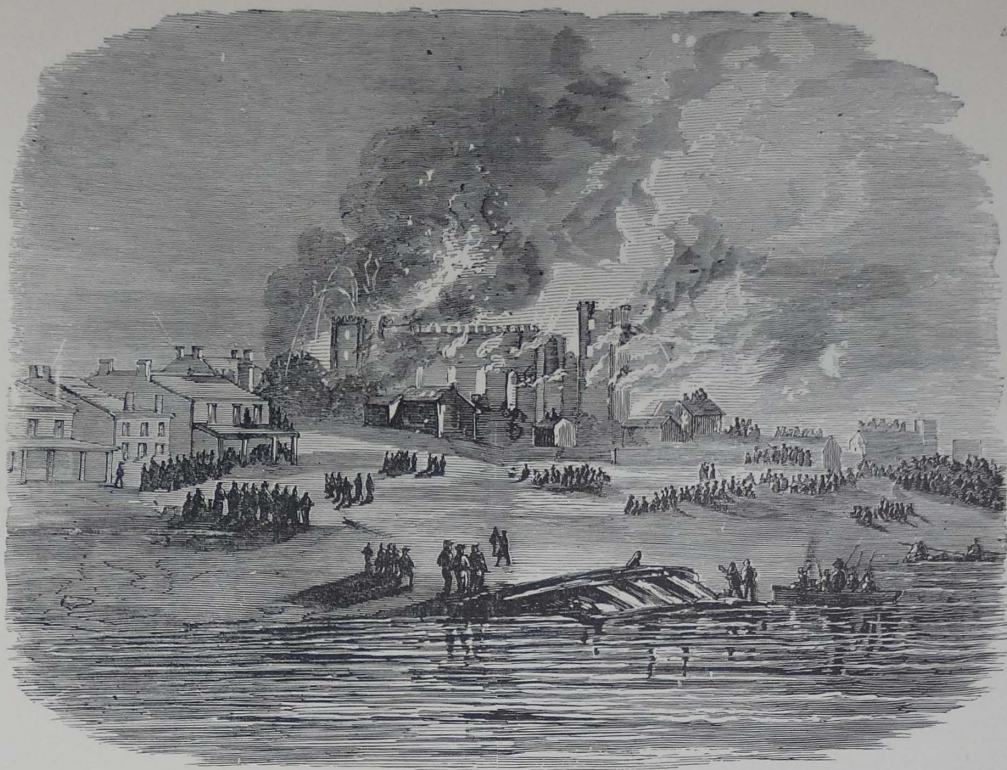
GENERAL JOHN H. MORGAN.

General Morgan, born in Huntsville, Ala., June 1st, 1826, died near Greenville, Tenn., September 4th, 1864. He served in the War with Mexico as first lieutenant in a cavalry regiment. At the opening of the Civil War he entered the Confederate Army as captain of the Kentucky Volunteers, and joined General Simon B. Buckner at the head of the Lexington General Braxton Bragg's army, and greatly annoyed General Rosecrans's outposts and communications. He soon began a series of raids in Kentucky, which made it necessary to garrison every important town in the State. In 1862 he was appointed major general. In 1863 he headed a bold and extensive raid into Kentucky, Ohio and Indiana, but was captured and imprisoned in the Ohio Penitentiary. He escaped by digging his way out in November, 1863, and then undertook a raid in Tennessee. While at a farmhouse near Greenville, Tenn., he was surrounded by Federal troops under General Gillem, and in attempting to escape was killed.



GENERAL RICHARD S. EWELL.

General Ewell, born in Georgetown, D. C., February 8th, 1817, died in Springfield, Tenn., January 25th, 1872, was graduated at the United States Military Academy in 1840; served in the Mexican War, and was promoted captain, August 4th, 1849. When the Civil War began he resigned his commission, entered the Confederate Army, and was actively engaged throughout the war. He was promoted to the rank of major general, and fought at Blackburn's Ford, July 18th, and at Bull Run, July 21st, 1861. In the following year he distinguished himself under General Jackson. He lost a leg at Warrenton Turnpike, on August 28th, 1862. When Jackson was fatally wounded at Chancellorsville, Ewell, at the former's request, was promoted to lieutenant general and assigned to the command of the Second Corps. At the head of Jackson's veterans he fought valiantly at Winchester, at Gettysburg, and at the Wilderness on the Confederate left. He was captured, with his entire force, by Sheridan, at Sailor's Creek, April 6th, 1865. After the war he retired to private life.

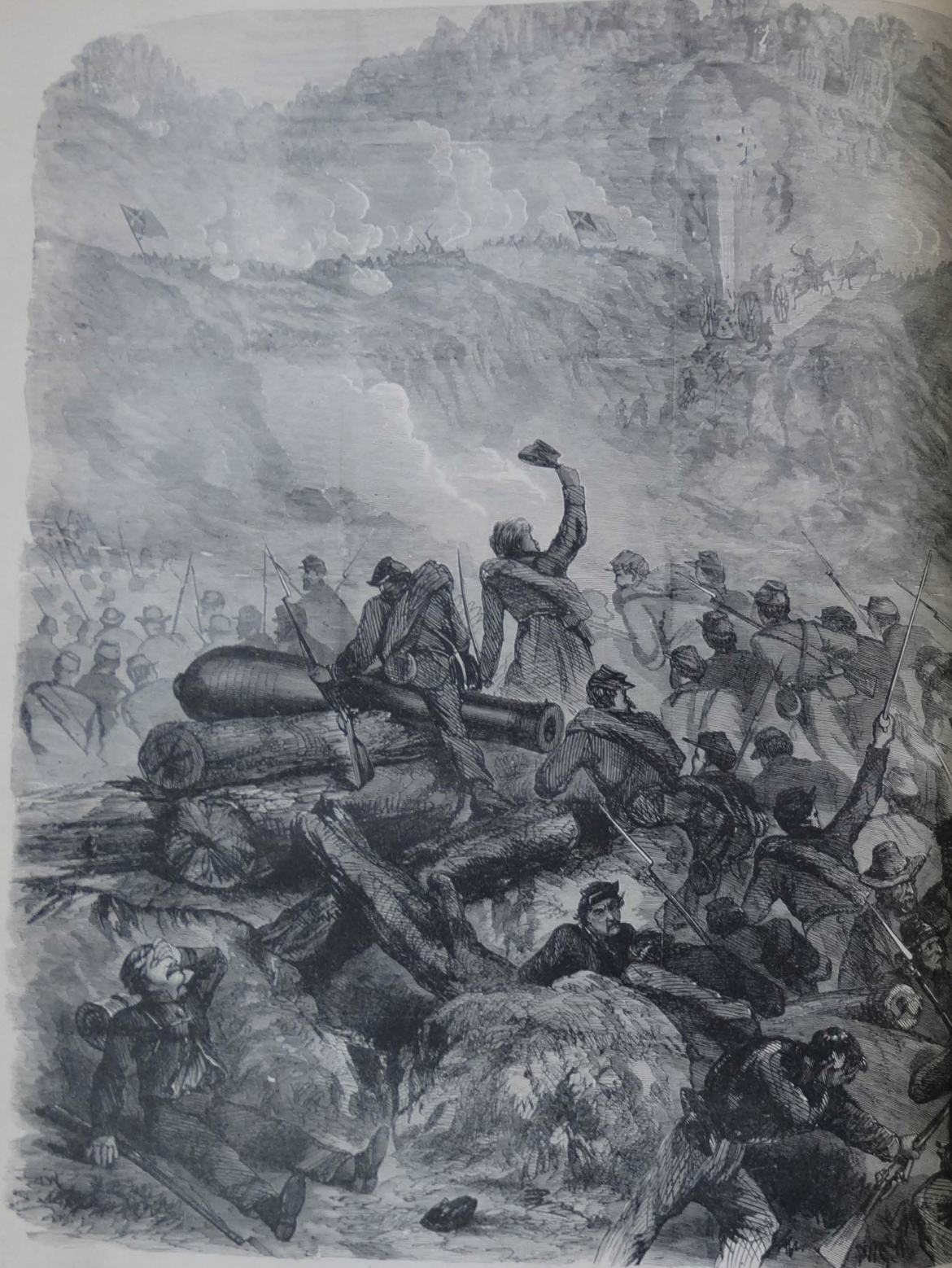


BANKS'S EXPEDITION—BURNING OF THE STATE CAPITOL OF LOUISIANA, BATON ROUGE, TUESDAY NIGHT, DECEMBER 30TH, 1862.



THE WAR IN TENNESSEE—FEDERAL PICKETS APPROACHED BY CONFEDERATES IN CEDAR BUSHES NEAR CHATTANOOGA.

Our sketch shows the Confederate device for shooting down the Federal pickets. We have here not a whole wood marching, but single trees moving in the dusky twilight, continuously and stealthily, that their onward movement may be taken for the mere swaying of the trees in the wind. But the pickets in the third year of the war were keen of eye and quick of ear, and the hand on the trigger tells that some will fall in their cedar coffins to lie with no other ceremonies of the grave and molder away amid the crags and woods of that wild territory.



THE WAR IN TENNESSEE—HOOKER'S BATTLE ABOVE THE CLOUDS, AND CAPTURE

The wild mountains of Tennessee, where nature revels in producing the most fantastic forms, and piling rocks upon rocks, forms one of the most magnificent battlefields in the world. But here, filling his troop to the left, General Hooker began the difficult task of the ascent of the mountain. The head of the column, having reached the front, with Greene's brigade of New York troops on the right. General Hooker then formed a second line of the two brigades of the Fourth Corps, and the situation Colonel Ireland's skirmishers had penetrated far toward the point of the mountain, and got in a heavy fire upon the enemy, who were behind jutting rocks and from trees. Holding Ireland's right well against the palisades, Geary threw Kennedy forward on the left, and he, after being repulsed by the Confederates on Lookout Mountain opened a heavy fire upon each other, and soon the whole mountain was hid from view in Chattanooga by the clouds of smoke which rose above and around it. The enemy made but little organized resistance, yet their skirmishers for a long time kept up a heavy fire from the mountain, at Craven's House. General Geary swung around until his line was parallel with that of the enemy, and again advanced, but being met by organized resistance they lacked numbers to man them, having lost severely. They were compelled to expose their right flank. Hooker then sent the Eighty-fourth and Seventy-third regiments to the center. Geary turned their left, as Osterhaus did the enemy's right, and then, with one charge of the whole line, Hooker carried the position.



OF THE CONFEDERATE POSITION ON LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN, NOVEMBER 24TH, 1863.

On Tuesday, November 24th, Hooker's column was moving up Lookout Valley, and, to the surprise of the enemy, disappeared in the woods south of Wauhatchie. The palisades, went into line of battle facing to the north, and with the right resting against the palisades stretched down the mountain. Geary's division which had been sent him, placing Whittaker on the right and Gross on the left. General Osterhaus formed a third line, and held himself in readiness to the slope of the ridge, soon came upon the rear of the enemy, who were taken completely by surprise. Before those at the foot of the hill could comprehend the situation, the Federals assaulted them from above. At the same time the Federal batteries on Meccasin Point and those of the enemy which rose above and around it. The enemy made but little organized resistance, yet their skirmishers for a long time kept up a heavy fire from the mountain, at Craven's House. General Geary swung around until his line was parallel with that of the enemy, and again advanced, but being met by organized resistance they lacked numbers to man them, having lost severely. They were compelled to expose their right flank. Hooker then sent the Eighty-fourth and Seventy-third regiments to the center. Geary turned their left, as Osterhaus did the enemy's right, and then, with one charge of the whole line, Hooker carried the position.



THE WAR IN LOUISIANA—THE ARMY OF GENERAL BANKS CROSSING VERMILION BAYOU, OCTOBER 10TH, 1863.

Our artist presents a view of the Federal army under General Banks crossing Vermilion Bayou on October 10th, 1863. He reached it on the 9th, and finding the bridge destroyed, shelled the shores, and meeting no response, ordered his engineers to lay the pontoon bridges, on which the forces crossed, as shown in our engraving.



THE WAR IN MISSISSIPPI—GENERAL MCPHERSON'S ARMY CROSSING THE BIG BLACK AT MESSENGER'S FERRY, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 15TH, 1863.

When the Confederates began to concentrate all their available forces before Rosecrans at Chattanooga a diversion was made by General McPherson, who led an expedition into Mississippi as far as Canton, and compelled them to sacrifice much or change their plans. The alarm caused was beneficial. General McPherson, whom the Confederates learned to respect at Vicksburg, moved rapidly and struck severely. Our sketch represents the army crossing by bridge and ford the Big Black, at a place called Messenger's Ferry, on Thursday, October 15th.



THE INVASION OF PENNSYLVANIA—WORKING ON THE FORTIFICATIONS NEAR HARRISBURG, PA., JUNE 16TH, 1863.

Our artist gives a view of the citizens of Harrisburg laboring on the fortifications of that city, showing the tardy but ineffective preparations made. Meanwhile the New York regiments, all accustomed to military drill and evolution, some already tried by actual service, were hurrying to the scene of action; and on these men, till the War Department could assign regulars or volunteers, depended the safety of Pennsylvania.



THE WAR IN GEORGIA—STEVENSON, ALA., DEPOT FOR GENERAL ROSECRANS'S ARMY.

The campaign of General Rosecrans brought him to a district where it was not easy to remember the State in which places were. Chattanooga, the object of the struggle, was in Tennessee; but the battle of Chickamauga was fought in Georgia, and Rosecrans's depot of supplies was in Alabama. As a man may actually stand in three States, we may credit the assertion that from Lookout Mountain your eye can discern seven of the sovereignties of the New World. In the railroad line from Memphis, which at Cleveland branches to Lynchburg, Raleigh, Charleston, Savannah and Montgomery, Stevenson is an important point, as there a railroad from Nashville comes in.



THE WAR IN VIRGINIA—CONFEDERATE SIGNAL STATION NEAR BEVERLEY FORD.



THE WAR IN TEXAS.—BROWNSVILLE, OCCUPIED BY THE ARMY UNDER MAJOR GENERAL N. P. BANKS, IN 1863.—FROM A SKETCH BY L. AVERY.

The sudden movement of General Banks by water, after drawing Magruder into the low grounds of Louisiana, was most successful, and the important line of the Rio Grande was occupied without loss. The importance of this movement cannot be overrated. This great step was looked for by the country after General Banks sailed to New Orleans. We give a fine view of Brownsville, which was immediately occupied, but not before the Confederates retreating from Fort Brown had endeavored to destroy it. The Federals extinguished the fires and a bloody fight ensued. Our sketch shows the ferries busy at work transporting the cotton to the Mexican shore.



THE WAR IN LOUISIANA—NEW IBERIA.



THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.—GENERAL MEADE RECROSSING THE RAPPAHANNOCK, OCTOBER, 1863, BEFORE LEE'S ADVANCE.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, EDWIN FORBES.

General Meade, whose forces had been weakened to reinforce the Army of the Cumberland, was no longer in a condition to hold the position so long and so often occupied by the Federal army, and on October 10th began to fall back toward Washington, covering his retrograde movement so completely that General Lee was foiled in all his attempts to gain his rear, annoy his flanks or crush his rear guard. Our artist shows his army recrossing the Rappahannock.



THE OPERATIONS NEAR WASHINGTON—SCENE OF THE FIGHT IN FRONT OF FORT STEVENS, JULY 12TH-13TH, 1864.

When news of the Confederate invasion reached Grant he sent up to City Point the old Sixth Corps, that had so long battled under Sedgwick, whence they embarked for Washington. They went perhaps enjoying the scare of the Washington people, little suspecting that they were to have a brilliant little battle of their own under the eyes of the President. About six o'clock on the 12th the Confederates showed themselves coming down a declivity on both sides of Seventh Street road (Brookville Turnpike) into a little valley running across the road about a mile north of Fort Stevens. General Wright ordered a small brigade of infantry to clear out the enemy from his front. The dwellings on the hill opposite, shelter for sharpshooters, were preliminarily emptied by shells, which set them on fire—shells sent from Forts Massachusetts and Slocum. Then the Federal infantry rose, and, with a fanlike spreading to the right and left, dashed with hurrahs of delight at the two positions on each side of the Seventh Street road. The Confederates slid out of their rifle pits and leaped from behind their fences and trees, and raced. They did not stand a moment. A regiment of cavalry issued from a wood, seemingly Blair's, to the succor of their flying infantry and sharpshooters. The Federals halted to receive the troopers' charge, fired into them at close quarters, checked them, fired again, and kept firing. In three minutes neither Confederate cavalry nor infantry was in sight. The Federals double-quickened in line of battle over the crest of the heights, and disappeared in pursuit, with hurrahs and laughter, on the other side, driving Rodes's and Gordon's divisions of Ewell's corps in headlong flight before them.



THE WAR IN VIRGINIA—ROEMER'S BATTERY, THIRD DIVISION, NINTH ARMY CORPS, SHELLING PETERSBURG.

Our readers will be able to study the siege of Petersburg in our illustrations as they did that of Vicksburg. It is one of those cases where pictorial illustration has an advantage over mere verbal accounts. Here we see the Thirty-fourth New York Battery (Roemer's) and the Seventh Maine (Twitchell's), of Wilcox's Third Division of Burnside's Ninth Army Corps, shelling the city of Petersburg itself as it stands in full sight, and less than three miles off.



GENERAL BENJAMIN H. GRIERSON.

General Grierson, born in Pittsburg, Pa., July 8th, 1826. At an early age he removed to Trumbull County, Ohio, and was subsequently engaged in the produce business at Jacksonville, Ill. At the beginning of the Civil War he became aide-de-camp to General Prentiss, was made major of the Sixth Illinois Cavalry, in August, 1861; became colonel, March 28th, 1862, and commander of a cavalry brigade in December. He was engaged in nearly all the cavalry skirmishes and raids in Western Tennessee and Northern Mississippi, and in April, 1863, made a successful cavalry raid from La Grange to Baton Rouge to facilitate General Grant's operations about Vicksburg. Grant was anxious to ascertain the strength of the Confederacy, and to find out by a practical test what resistance it could make to an invading force well organized and well equipped. He wished to do more; he wished to cut off the Confederate forces who were protecting Vicksburg from their base of supplies and their lines of communication. Colonel Grierson was a dashing but able and skillful cavalry officer, and to him was intrusted this somewhat hazardous task. On the morning of the 17th of April, 1863, while the Federal troops were still busy seeking a route by which to attack Vicksburg from above, Grierson, taking with him his own regiment, the Sixth Illinois, the Seventh Illinois, and the Second Iowa—some one thousand seven hundred horsemen in all, and a battery of artillery, started from La Grange, Tennessee, and proceeded on his southward march, in the rear of the Confederate forces. These mounted men, now breaking up into detached parties, and diverging in different directions, and now reuniting, swept the country like a tornado, breaking up railroad tracks, cutting the telegraph wires, and burning bridges, depots, cars, manufactories, magazines, and stores of every kind. The work was not performed without some hard experience. On the fifth day after their departure from La Grange, Grierson's men rode eight miles through a swamp in which the water was from three to four feet deep, losing twenty of their horses. Much of the country through which they passed was utterly destitute of forage and provisions, and it was rarely that they could obtain more than one meal a day. In less than sixteen days they had traveled over six hundred miles. During the last thirty hours they had accomplished at least eighty miles, fought the enemy four times, swam the Comite River and destroyed a Confederate camp. At noon on the second day of May they entered Baton Rouge, amid the plaudits of Banks's men, horses and men half famished, and some three-fourths of the latter more than half asleep in their saddles. During the expedition they had killed and wounded one hundred of the enemy, captured and paroled five hundred prisoners, many of them officers, destroyed between fifty and sixty miles of railroad and telegraph, captured and destroyed over three thousand stand of arms, and seized and carried with them over a thousand horses and mules. It was not without reason that General Grant pronounced this one of the most brilliant exploits of the war. Grierson became a brigadier general of volunteers on June 3d, 1863, major general, May 27th, 1865, colonel of the Tenth United States Cavalry, July 28th, 1866, and was brevetted brigadier and major general United States Army, March 2d, 1867, for his raid of December, 1864, in Arkansas. He was in command of the District of the Indian Territory from 1868 till 1873, and was engaged in active scouting, explorations, campaigns against the Kiowas, Comanches, Cheyennes, and other tribes, and in removing intruders from the Indian Territory. From 1875 to 1881 he was actively engaged in scouting and exploring the country throughout Western Texas, New Mexico, and in campaigns against hostile Indians. He was in command of the District of New Mexico from 1886 to 1890, when he was retired from the army by operation of law, July 8th, same year.



GENERAL BENJAMIN HARRISON.

General Harrison, twenty-third President of the United States, was born at North Bend, Ohio, August 20th, 1833. His father, John Scott Harrison, was third son of General William Henry Harrison, ninth President of the United States, who was the third and youngest son of Benjamin Harrison, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, from Virginia. John Scott Harrison was twice married, his second wife being Elizabeth, daughter of Archibald Irwin, of Mercersburg, Pa. Benjamin was the second son of this marriage. His parents were resolutely determined upon the education of their children, and early in childhood Benjamin was placed under private instruction at home. In 1847, he and his elder brother were sent to a school on what was known as College Hill, a few miles from Cincinnati. After remaining there two years he entered the junior class at Miami University, in Oxford, O., where he was graduated in 1852. He was married, October 20th, 1853, to Caroline Scott, daughter of Dr. John W. Scott, who was then president of the Oxford Female Seminary, from which Mrs. Harrison was graduated in 1852. After studying law under Storer and Gwynne, in Cincinnati, O., he was admitted to the bar in 1854, and began the practice of his profession at Indianapolis, Ind., which has since been his home. In 1860, Mr. Harrison was chosen reporter of the Supreme Court of Illinois on the Republican ticket by a majority of nine thousand six hundred and eighty-eight. This was his first active appearance in the political field. When the Civil War began, in 1862, he entered the army as a second lieutenant of Indiana volunteers. After a short service he organized a company of the Seventieth Indiana regiment, was commissioned colonel on the completion of the organization, and served through the war, receiving the brevet of brigadier general of volunteers on January 23d, 1865. He then returned to Indianapolis and resumed his office of Supreme Court reporter, to which he had been re-elected during his absence in 1864. In 1876 he was the Republican candidate for Governor of Indiana, but was defeated by a small plurality. President Hayes appointed him on the Mississippi River Commission in 1878, and in 1880 he was elected United States senator, taking his seat on March 4th, 1881. He was delegate at large to the Republican National Convention in 1884. On June 19th, 1888, at Chicago, Ill., and on the eighth and final ballot, he had received 544 votes to 118 for John Sherman, 100 for Russell A. Alger, 59 for Walter Q. Gresham, 5 for James G. Blaine, and 4 for William McKinley, as the candidate of that party for President. The nomination was made unanimous; and in November he was elected, receiving 233 votes in the Electoral College, to 168 for Grover Cleveland. He was duly inaugurated, March 4th, 1889.



THE WAR IN LOUISIANA.—GENERAL BANKS'S ARMY, IN THE ADVANCE ON SHREVEPORT, CROSSING CANE RIVER, MARCH 31st, 1864.—SKETCHED BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, C. E. H. BONWILL.

Our sketch represents the Army of the Gulf, under General Franklin, crossing Cane River by bridge and pontoons, on March 31st, 1864. The point sketched is about fifty-four miles above Alexandria. The battle at Cramp's Hill which followed is thus described by our correspondent: "On the 2d of April our cavalry advancing on Shreveport came upon the Confederates in force at Cramp's Hill, twenty-two miles from Nachitoches, where the roads to Manny and Pleasant Hill branch off. Major Bassford, being in the advance of Lucas's brigade, skirmished with the Confederates, who made a stand eight times, but could not hold their ground. The first line of our skirmishers was dismounted and the second mounted. After their repulse here the Confederates retired up the Manny road, pursued by Major Bassford. They made a stand and opened with artillery, but Rawles's battery silenced their guns and routed De Bray's Texas cavalry in confusion."



THE WAR IN VIRGINIA—GENERAL BUTLER'S LINES SOUTH OF THE JAMES, VA., WITH TROOPS IN POSITION NEAR THE FEDERAL CENTRE, AWAITING AN ATTACK PREVIOUS TO THE ARRIVAL OF GENERAL GRANT'S ARMY, JUNE 3d, 1864.

The sudden transfer of operations by General Grant from the old battle ground on the Chickahominy, historic from the bloody campaign of 1862, and laden with the deadly miasm of the Chickahominy swamps, to the point south of the James River occupied by General Butler, gave that comparatively fresh locality additional interest to the public. We lay before our readers a sketch of the fortifications between the James and the Appomattox. Our view is taken from within, showing the shelter tents inside the works, and the men manning the line, awaiting an attack of the enemy.



THE WAR IN VIRGINIA—A REGIMENT OF THE EIGHTEENTH CORPS CARRYING A PORTION OF BEAUREGARD'S LINE IN FRONT OF PETERSBURG.

The first line of Confederate works, on the right, was carried by Burnside's corps. Said an officer: "It was now about five o'clock P.M. We opened our battery at once and commenced shelling the Confederate fort. In five minutes we had three wounded. We kept on firing for about half an hour, when our infantry—Griffin's brigade—made a charge and captured the fort, taking five guns and about 200 prisoners. We had, we found, dismantled the Confederate guns by our shells." The works on the left were carried, after a desperate fight, by the Eighteenth Corps, of which we give a near view.



THE WAR IN GEORGIA—CAPTURE OF LOST MOUNTAIN BY GENERAL HOOKER, JUNE 16TH, 1864.

On June 14th General Hooker pushed forward, with Geary in the advance, and soon came up with the enemy. Having driven the Confederates from two hills, Geary, being without support upon his right, was forced to halt. Butterfield and Williams having arrived and formed in open fields on the right of Geary's position, about three o'clock p.m., General Hooker ordered an advance of the corps. The lines moved forward, driving the enemy's pickets rapidly before them, halting now and then a moment to dislodge some of the more stubborn of the Confederates, who maintained their fire until almost under the feet of the advancing troops. General Geary's division was the first to encounter the enemy in strong force, with whom one or two sharp volleys were exchanged, and they then fell back to their strongly intrenched lines, from which they opened a terrible fire. This was the commencement of a fierce struggle, which lasted until after dark. Under the cover of darkness the enemy threw out a strong line of skirmishers. The morning of the 15th opened with heavy firing, resulting in repelling an attack of the Confederates to break the picket lines of Geary's Second and Third Brigades. Artillery was placed along the lines, and took a prominent part in the struggle, which continued with varying intensity till after nightfall. Early on the morning of the 16th the skirmishers of Geary's First Brigade discovered that the enemy had evacuated, and they immediately pushed into the works.



SHERMAN'S CAMPAIGN IN GEORGIA—THE ATTACK OF THE FOURTEENTH, SIXTEENTH AND TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS ON KENESAW MOUNTAIN, JUNE 22d, 1864.

Kenesaw Mountain, a second Lookout among its fellows, is about four miles in length and some four hundred feet high, difficult of ascent, with spurs on the flanks, and presenting a most dignified appearance. Sherman resolved to flank it, and on June 22d the corps of the right and left of his army advanced, the centre maintaining its position around and upon the base of the mountain in the teeth of a very heavy artillery fire from the Confederate batteries. The Twentieth and Twenty-third wheeled on the left to hem in the Confederates between the Federal line and the railroad. The Fourteenth Kentucky met the enemy first, who charged furiously to check the movement. Schofield and Hooker were, however, ready. Williams's division drove back the enemy with artillery alone, without the employment of a musket. Batteries I and M of the First New York had second position, which gave them a cross fire upon the Confederates as they advanced over an open field, and it proved entirely too hot for them. Again, about six o'clock, they made the same attempt, and were driven back still more rapidly by a combined fire of artillery and musketry, which must, from the openness of the ground, have proved very destructive. The Federal losses were slight. They did not exceed two hundred killed and wounded during the day, and one-quarter of this loss was suffered by the Fourteenth Kentucky.



THE SIEGE OF PETERSBURG, VA.—CHARGE OF THE SECOND DIVISION, NINTH ARMY CORPS, INTO THE CRATER, JULY 30th, 1864.

The charge made finally by the Second Division of the Ninth Army Corps is shown from the hand of one who witnessed it near by. It was made bravely, but from faults which could not be explained valuable time had been lost, officers were absent, and the result was a sad slaughter of men which the country could not afford to lose. On arriving at the exploded fort the Federals found it a heterogeneous mass of loose earth, guns and gun carriages, dead and wounded gunners, etc. One of the charging officers, noticing the earth move near him as if a mole or gopher were at work under it, commenced digging, and finally extricated a Confederate lieutenant, who actually revived and conversed freely with the officer before being brought from the ground. Several others were exhumed from their living graves and restored to consciousness.



THE WAR IN VIRGINIA—SHERIDAN'S GREAT BATTLE WITH J. E. B. STUART AT YELLOW TAVERN, MAY 11TH, 1864—THE CONFEDERATE RAIDERS' LAST FIGHT.

We give a sketch, which our readers cannot fail to admire, of the battle of Yellow Tavern, May 11th, 1864, where General J. E. B. Stuart, whose fame has been by a successful raid around McClellan, fell mortally wounded. Our correspondent wrote: "We found the enemy very strongly intrenched behind fortifications composing the outer line of the Richmond defenses. The position was a strong one, being situated upon a hill, commanding our whole corps, and our general ordered Custer to take his gallant brigade and carry the position. General Custer placed himself at the head of his command, and with drawn sabres, ammunition and horses, which he brought off in safety. It was, without exception, the most gallant charge of the raid, and when it became known among Gregg's brigade of the Second Division, under General Wilson, was hotly engaged with Stuart. General Wilson sent word to General Sheridan that the enemy had disappeared from our front, and we succeeded in rebuilding the Meadow Bridge, and the First and Third Divisions crossed, covered by the Second Division. Gregg's brigade being re-enforced by a regiment from the First Brigade, charged the enemy and drove them nearly a mile. The day was now ours. The enemy fell mortally wounded. In a desperate charge at the head of a column the Confederate general Stuart fell mortally wounded."



THE SIEGE OF PETERSBURG—BATTLE OF REAM'S STATION—THE ATTEMPT OF THE ENEMY TO REGAIN THE WELDON RAILROAD ON THE EVENING OF AUGUST 25TH, 1864.

The enemy having been repulsed, the Federal skirmishers followed, advancing nearly to the position they had formerly held, and capturing a number of prisoners. Shortly after the enemy again advanced, and were again driven back with heavy loss; and their third assault, made about four o'clock p. m., was attended with a like satisfactory result. In the first three charges the enemy used no artillery, but about five o'clock p. m. they opened a heavy, concentrated fire from a number of batteries, pouring a storm of shell and other missiles over the entire amphitheatre included within the Federal lines. After about twenty minutes of this artillery fire the enemy again made their appearance in front of General Miles's division, their assault being directed mainly against his centre. Emerging from the woods, they advanced in two lines of battle. The Federal artillery and musketry greeted them, as before, with a rapid fire, but without checking their progress. On they came, with bayonets fixed and without firing a shot. They approached the Federal lines, gained the outside of their intrenchments, and at some points a hand-to-hand conflict ensued over the top of the breastworks, the Federals beating back the Confederates with their bayonets as they attempted to climb over. But soon it was found that the Federal line was broken near the centre, and the gap once made rapidly grew wider, until nearly the entire line was swept back, leaving the Federal breastworks and artillery in the hands of the enemy. General Miles, with great coolness, set to work to rally the men, and in a short time succeeded in forming a line with its right resting against the breastworks. At the same time General Hancock ordered the Second Division to be faced about, and cheering and urging the men forward, led them in person in a charge at double-quick. This charge, which was made under a heavy fire, was gallantly executed, and in conjunction with the line rallied by General Miles instantly checked the enemy and regained the intrenchments for some distance further toward the left. After the enemy had been checked in the centre and along that portion of the line against which they had chiefly directed their attack the greater part of the Second Division returned to their own intrenchments. By this time it was dark and the fighting ended. Our sketch shows the repulse of the last Confederate assault.



HOWLETT'S CONFEDERATE BATTERY ON THE JAMES RIVER, VA., SHELLING THE FEDERAL MONITORS AND LABORERS ON THE DUTCH GAP CANAL.

Our sketch, derived from a Confederate source, represents the battery which annoyed the Federal gunboats on the James River and retarded the labor on the Dutch Gap Canal. This Confederate work was situated on the upper side of the James, in almost a northerly direction from Dutch Gap. The illustration representing it is very spirited, and will enable our readers to comprehend at a glance both the character of the enterprise and the peril under which it was prosecuted. Our sketch represents the gunners at work. In the distance are seen the obstructions which defended the river at the end of Farrar's Island. Dutch Gap, which is more to the left, does not appear in the picture. Its position is, however, sufficiently indicated by the direction of the guns and shells.



VIEW OF SAVANNAH, GA., LOOKING EAST, TOWARD FORT JACKSON.

Savannah, the entry port of Georgia, is built on a sandy plain, forty feet above low-water mark. It is the centre of a very extensive system of railroads, which contribute greatly to its commercial importance. As a harbor for blockade runners it was not of much importance after Fort Pulaski fell into the Federal hands. Savannah was founded by General Oglethorpe in 1732. The river is navigable for steamers up to Augusta, 230 miles from its mouth, Savannah itself being 13 miles from the sea. Our view was taken from the cupola of the Exchange, looking east, with Fort Jackson on the left.



BLOWING OUT OF THE BULKHEAD OF THE DUTCH GAP CANAL, JAMES RIVER, VA., JANUARY 1st, 1865.

At twelve minutes before four o'clock A. M. the mine was sprung, in the presence of General Butler and staff. A dense black smoke, at first immediately following the upheaval of the earth, was succeeded by a ponderous cloud of white smoke, which entirely filled the gap and concealed the result of the scheme. On rolling away it revealed the bank settled again into nearly its former position, but indented with a species of crater, into which the water ran slowly from the canal below. No connection between the canal and the river was immediately established, although, as we have intimated, the disturbance of the embankment disposed it suitably for the gradual action of the current, and lightened the subsequent labors of the gang.



VIEW OF RICHMOND, VA., FROM THE PRISON CAMP AT BELLE ISLE, JAMES RIVER.

Belle Island is situated in the James River, a little above the bridge which connects the Richmond and Petersburg Railroad. It is about an acre and a half, and in this small space there were on an average ten thousand Federal soldiers imprisoned and slowly tortured. The Confederate capital has been so often described that we shall confine ourselves to the special view before us. The prominent building is the Capitol; the five churches on the left are St. Paul's, First Baptist, St. James's, Second Baptist and Grace Street Methodist; the large building at the end of the bridge is Haxall's flouring mill, the largest one of the kind in the world, being thirteen stories high.



THE BATTLE OF BENTONVILLE, N. C.—MAJOR GENERAL MOWER, COMMANDING FIRST DIVISION, SEVENTEENTH CORPS, TURNING THE CONFEDERATE LEFT, HALF A MILE FROM BENTONVILLE, MARCH 20TH, 1865.

This pretty and thriving little town, in Johnston County, N. C., was the scene of a desperate struggle between a portion of General Sherman's army and the rear of the Confederate army on the 20th of March, 1865. Our artist has given a spirited sketch of a brilliant dash upon the Confederate forces by a division of the Seventeenth Corps, commanded by General Mower, and spoke with great admiration of the dogged valor of a Confederate captain who refused to surrender his gun. A sharp encounter ensued between him and one of the Federal soldiers, in which the unfortunate Confederate got his brains dashed out with the butt-end of a musket. The defeat of the Confederates was very much attributed to the brilliant charge made upon their lines by which their right was flanked. When the Federal troops entered, it was found that the retreating Confederates had fired a large quantity of rosin and turpentine. The flames were, however, subdued before all was destroyed.



SHERMAN'S "BUMMERS" FORAGING IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

Our artist sent us with this sketch of "Bummers Foraging" a graphic account of their *modus operandi*. He wrote: "These active and unscrupulous fellows generally started out every morning mounted on very mean horseflesh, and, as a general rule, they always came back very well mounted, with the animals they rode in the morning laden, even to breaking down, with all the good things of this world. In one place in South Carolina they came to a large plantation owned by a leading Confederate named Fitzgerald. Here the Federal soldiers found, buried in various out-of-the-way places, an immense quantity of gold and silver plate, of the aggregate value of over \$70,000; here they also found a large quantity of the finest Madeira wine, which had been stowed away in the old gentleman's wine cellar for nearly thirty years. Indeed, as a general thing, it may be said that the brave fellows had plenty of good wine to drink on their memorable march through Georgia and South Carolina."



SHERIDAN'S CAMPAIGN IN THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY—THE FEDERAL FORCES FALLING BACK THROUGH CHARLESTOWN, AUGUST 21st, 1864.

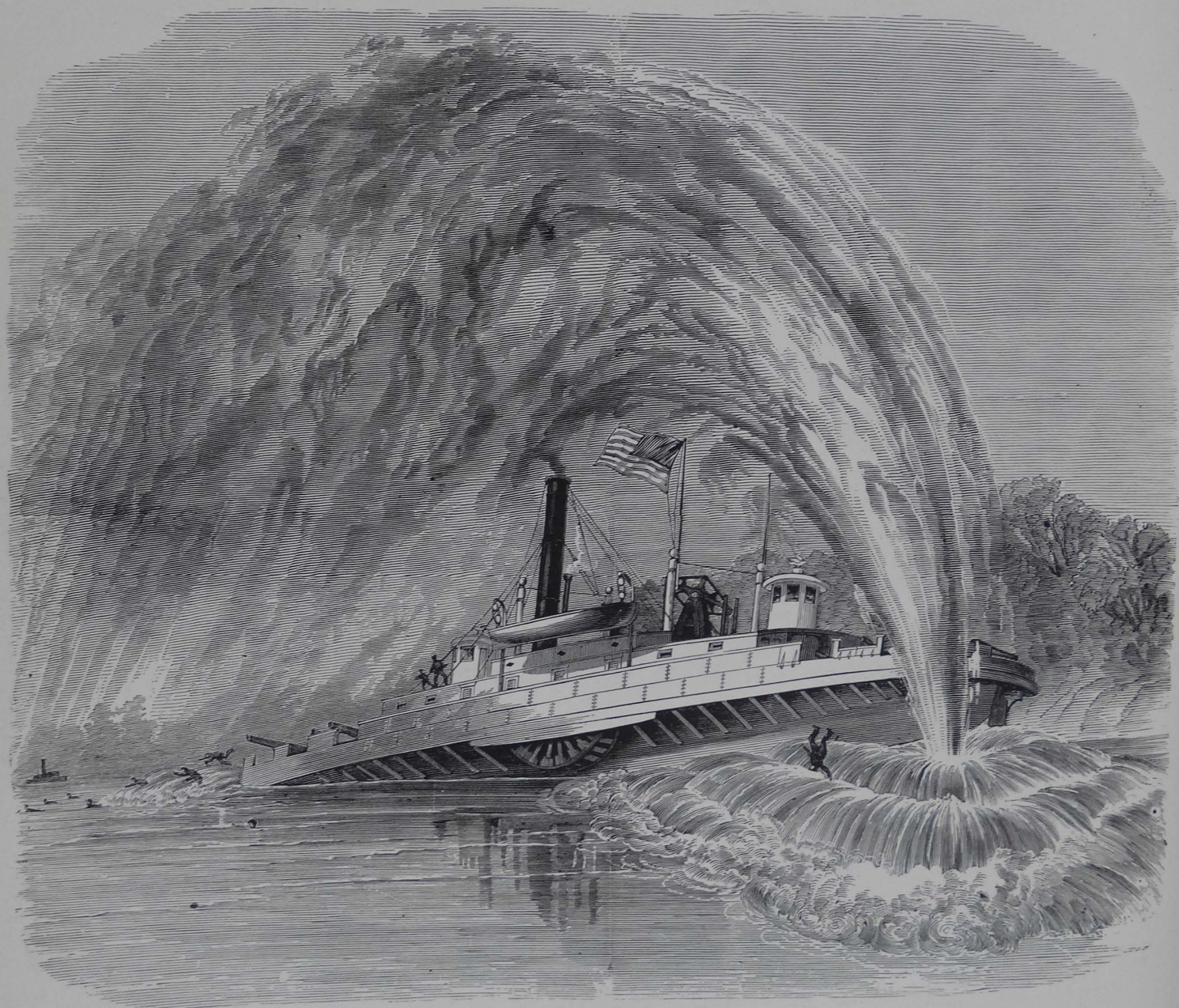


THE SIEGE OF ATLANTA, GA.—CONFEDERATE ATTACK ON GENERAL LOGAN'S CORPS, JULY 28th, 1864.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

The assailants after driving in the Federal pickets moved up steadily, and, with a steady step, opened out when within four hundred yards of the fortification. Meeting no force, the assailants took courage, and when within three hundred yards raised a tremendous yell and started on the double quick; but at that instant the signal was given, and every battery, double-shotted with canister, was let loose, and the apparently deserted fortification was lined with heads, and at every foot a shining musket was aimed at the assailants. The destroying volley swept in a single instant hundreds of men into eternity, and laid thousands upon the earth maimed, many of them for life, on the plains before Atlanta. They awaited no second fire; another, and the army would have been destroyed. They therefore sought shelter beyond the range of the Federal guns.



RUINS OF CONFEDERATE FORT ON THE SOUTHEAST SIDE OF ATLANTA, WITH CHEVAUX-DE-FRISE AND ABATIS IN FRONT.

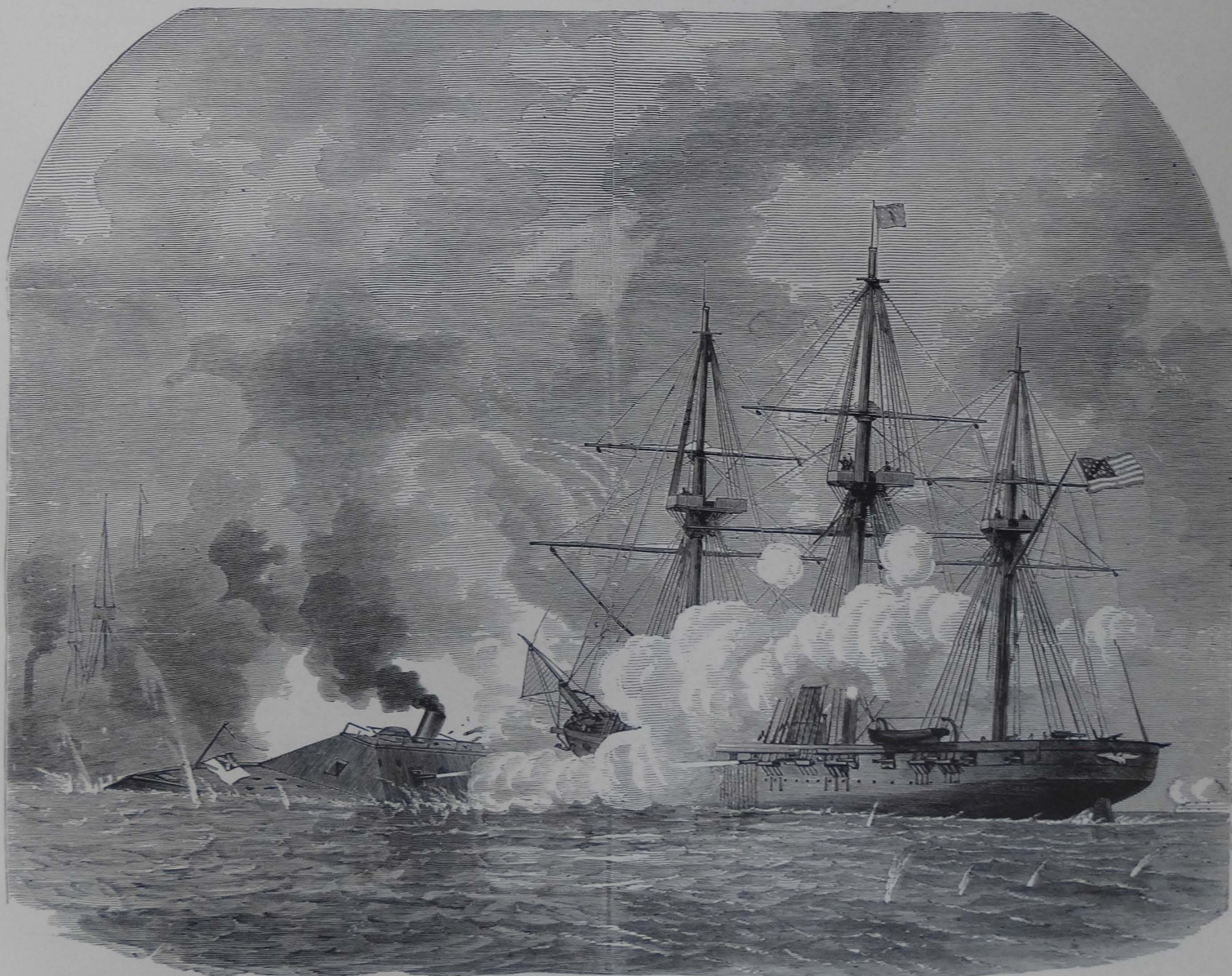


THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.—EXPLOSION OF A TORPEDO UNDER THE *COMMODORE BARNEY*, ON JAMES RIVER, AUGUST 4TH, 1863.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, F. C. H. BONWILL.

A reconnoissance was made up James River, on the 4th of August, 1863, by the gunboats *Commodore Barney*, *Sangamon* and *Cohasset*, nearly up to Drury's Bluff. General H. M. Naglee, commander of the Seventh Army Corps, was on board the *John Faxon* and obtained much important information. Near Aiken's Landing they were annoyed by sharpshooters, but when within six miles of Fort Darling a torpedo exploded under the bow of the *Commodore Barney*. It must have been of immense force, as the steamer was lifted ten feet out of the water, and swept by a jet of water which was hurled fifty feet in the air, and then fell with deluging effect on the deck, carrying thirty men overboard. These were all saved except two, but the *Barney* was too much disabled to proceed, and, being taken in tow, the fleet dropped down. At Turkey Island they were joined by the *General Joseph* and compelled to run the gantlet of a severe artillery fire from the shore. Our sketch of the accident to the *Barney* may seem an exaggeration, but is attested by persons who were present as being literally and really accurate.



THE CAMPAIGN ON THE JAMES RIVER—GENERAL BUTLER LANDING AT FORT PAWHATAN.



FARRAGUT'S NAVAL VICTORY IN MOBILE HARBOR.—THE *HARTFORD* ENGAGING THE CONFEDERATE RAM *TENNESSEE*.

Official report of the engagement: "The engagement with the enemy's fleet took place on the west side of Mobile Bay, in the direction of Fort Powell, and out of range of the guns of Fort Morgan. The *Tennessee* boldly steamed in the direction of our fleet, as if for the purpose of running down and destroying the wooden vessels, without paying attention to the monitors, except to keep out of their way; but they persevered in following her and cutting her off, when her whole attention was forced to be directed to them. The fighting did not last long between them, however, for the flagship and the *Monongahela* steamed in the direction of the *Tennessee*, the *Monongahela* striking her amidships with her terrible prow, causing the huge Confederate monster to reel like a drunken man. The *Hartford* then grappled the *Tennessee*, but further bloodshed was saved by the latter hoisting the white flag from the pilot-house. Captain Pierre Giraud led the party who boarded the ram, and the Confederate Admiral Buchanan delivered up his sword to him."



BATTLE OF RESACA, GA., MAY 14TH, 1864—GEARY'S SECOND BRIGADE CHARGING UP THE MOUNTAIN.



SHERMAN'S CAMPAIGN.—THE CAPTURE OF BUZZARD'S ROOST AT HOVEY GAP, GA., MAY 8TH, 1864.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, C. E. F. HILLEN.

Among the strongholds selected by the Confederates for the defense of Atlanta against the Federals was Buzzard's Roost, carried in spite of all their endeavors, on the 8th of May, by the indomitable courage of Sherman's men. It is a high, rocky elevation on Mill Creek, a branch of the Oostanaula, between Ringgold and Dalton. Our artist said: "Our advance engaged in some very heavy skirmishing, which lasted for several hours. At first our lines were slowly forced back by the vastly superior numbers of the enemy, who resisted with a stubborn desperation our attempted advance. From out their long lines of concealed rifle-pits they showered their leaden messengers of death with terrible effect upon our troops. A charge was finally ordered, and then ensued one of those furious encounters that can only occur in a hand-to-hand conflict. They drove the Confederates from the fortress, leaving only the dead and wounded in their rifle-pits."



THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.—THE EIGHTEENTH ARMY CORPS STORMING A FORT ON THE RIGHT OF THE CONFEDERATE LINE BEFORE PETERSBURG, JUNE 15TH, 1864.



THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.—THE TWENTY-SECOND COLORED REGIMENT, DUNCAN'S BRIGADE, CARRYING THE FIRST LINE OF CONFEDERATE WORKS BEFORE PETERSBURG.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, EDWIN FORBES.

On the morning of the 15th of June, 1864, General Hinks formed his command in line of battle, and advanced upon the Confederates, with Duncan commanding his right and Holman his left. The result of this charge was waited for with great anxiety. The majority of the whites expected that the colored troops would run, but the sable forces astonished everybody by their achievements. With a wild yell that must have struck terror into the hearts of their foes, the Twenty-second and Fifth United States colored regiments, commanded by Colonels Kidder and Connor, charged, under a hot fight of musketry and artillery, over the Confederate ditch and parapet, and drove the enemy before them, capturing a large field-piece, and taking entire possession of their works, its defenders, Ferrybee's Fourth North Carolina Cavalry and Graham's Petersburg Battery, seeking safety in rapid flight, leaving their dead and wounded in the works.



SHERMAN'S CAMPAIGN IN GEORGIA—THE BATTLE OF RESACA.



SIEGE OF PETERSBURG.—THE COLORED INFANTRY BRINGING IN CAPTURED GUNS AMID CHEERS OF THE OHIO TROOPS.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, E. F. MULLEN.

When the colored troops found themselves within the works of the enemy no words could paint their delight. Numbers of them kissed the guns they had captured with extravagant satisfaction, and a feverish anxiety was manifested to get ahead and charge some more of the Confederate works. A number of the colored troops were wounded and a few killed in the first charge. A large crowd congregated, with looks of unutterable admiration, about Sergeant Richardson and Corporal Wobey, of the Twenty-second United States colored regiment, who had carried the colors of their regiment and been the first men in the works. Our artist gives a sketch of this gallant action.



SHERMAN'S SEVENTEENTH CORPS CROSSING THE SOUTH EDISTO RIVER, S. C., ON PONTOONS, AT BENNAKER'S BRIDGE, FEBRUARY 9TH, 1865.



THE CAMPAIGN IN GEORGIA.—A BAGGAGE TRAIN CROSSING THE MOUNTAINS IN A STORM.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, C. E. F. HILLEN.

General Sherman, after the capture of Atlanta, prepared for the next move of his antagonist. Hood suddenly moved north, assailing Sherman's lines of communication; but he was repulsed at important points, and, being followed closely by Sherman, retreated southward. The mountain region was again the scene of operations just as winter was approaching. The immense labor and fatigue attendant on operations in that district may be conceived by our sketch of a baggage train crossing the mountains in a storm.



BOMBARDMENT OF PORT HUDSON BY ADMIRAL FARRAGUT'S FLEET.



ASSAULT OF THE SECOND LOUISIANA COLORED REGIMENT ON THE CONFEDERATE WORKS AT FORT HUDSON, MAY 27th, 1863.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

The Battle of Fort Hudson was a severe and well-fought action. The Federal troops displayed their usual bravery, and were well handled by General Banks, driving the enemy to his second line of works. Of the negro regiments General Banks, in his official report, says: "They answered every expectation. Their conduct was heroic. No troops could be more determined or more daring. They made during the day three charges upon the batteries of the enemy, and proved conclusively to those who were in a condition to observe the conduct of these regiments that the Government will find in this class of troops effective supporters and defenders. The severe test to which they were subjected, and the determined manner with which they encountered the enemy leave upon no doubt of their ultimate success. They require only good officers, commands of limited numbers, and careful discipline to make them excellent soldiers."



SHERIDAN'S CAMPAIGN—BATTLE OF WINCHESTER—POSITION OF THE NINETEENTH CORPS. GENERAL EMORY, SEPTEMBER 19TH, 1864—THE CENTRE.



SHERIDAN'S CAMPAIGN.—BATTLE OF WINCHESTER—CHARGE OF CROOK'S EIGHTH CORPS, SEPTEMBER 19TH, 1864—THE RIGHT.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, J. E. TAYLOR.

Our sketches of this signal victory show the operations of the Eighth Corps on the right. In the foreground are Crook's veterans advancing to attack the forts on the right, which command Winchester, and which they took so gallantly by the aid of Averill's cavalry. The Federals, it will be perceived, charged under the fire of these forts as well as of the fire of the Confederates posted behind the broken stone wall and rail fence on the left, behind which may be seen the distant summit of Strasburg Mountain. Nor was this the only fighting. The centre nobly did its share, driving the Confederates from the woods to the right of our second sketch, and when they regained it forcing them again into the deadly grasp of Crook, literally filling the woods with dead.



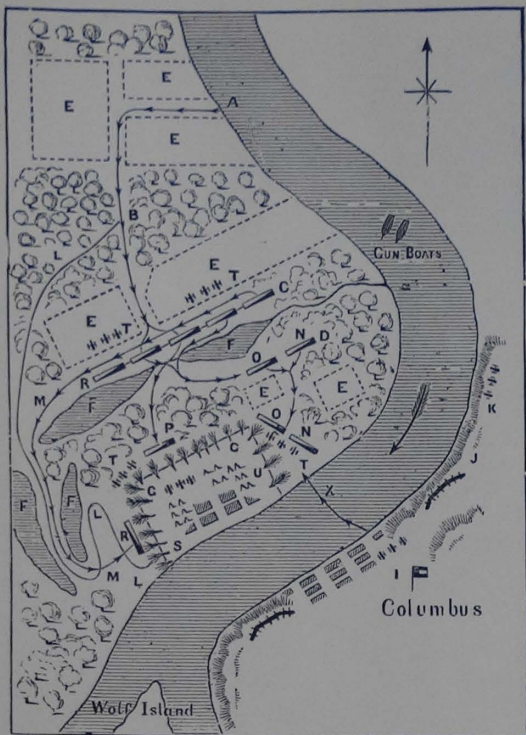
THE CONFEDERATE ARMY. UNDER EARLY, SURPRISING THE FEDERAL FORCES AT CEDAR CREEK, ON THE MORNING OF THE 19TH OF OCTOBER, 1864.

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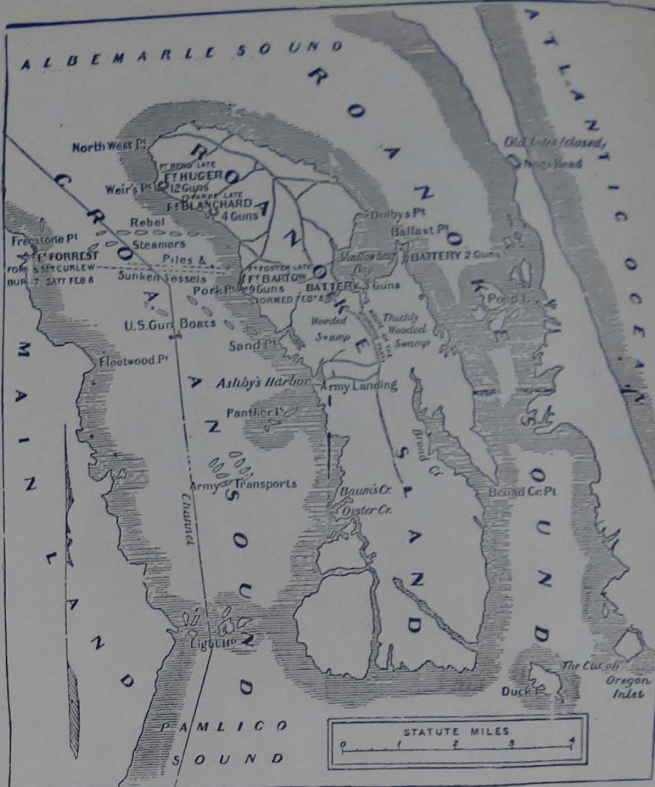


BATTLE OF MIDDLETOWN, ON THE AFTERNOON OF THE 19TH OF OCTOBER, 1864.—GREAT VICTORY WON BY MAJOR GENERAL SHERIDAN.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, J. E. TAYLOR.

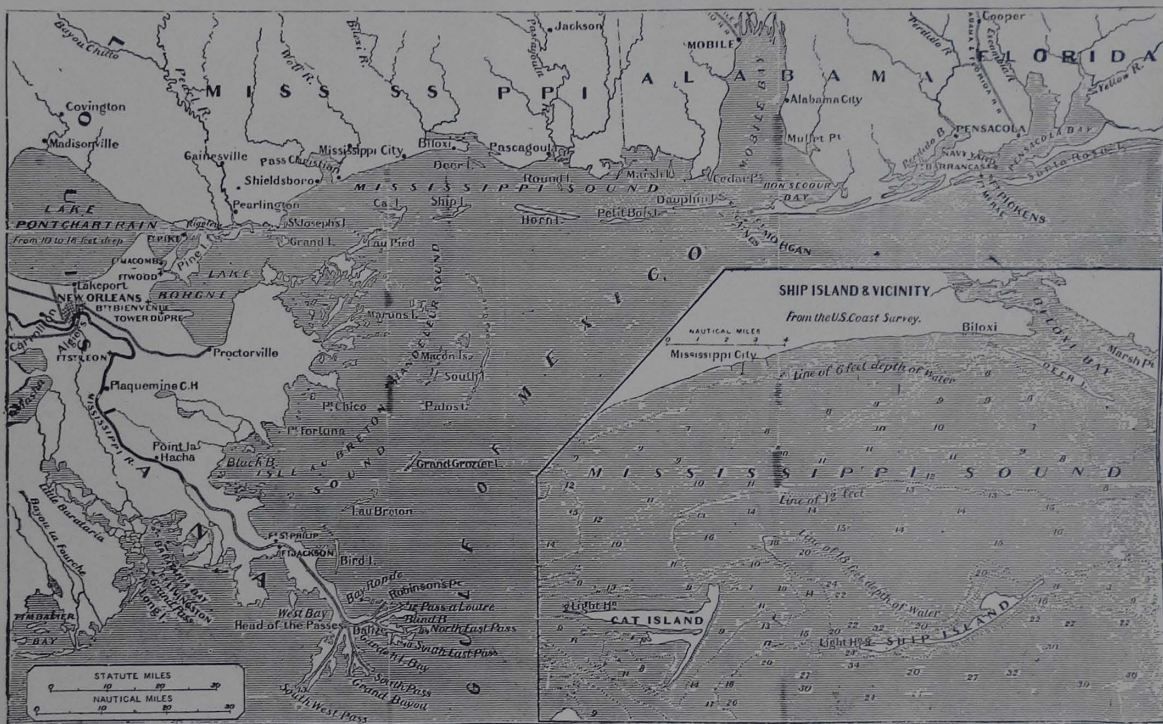
Our sketch represents the gallant charge of the Sixth Corps, commanded by General Getty, which was made at about four o'clock in the afternoon of the 19th. It was this which decided the battle. The charge was made in face of a deadly and terrible fire from the Confederate batteries, under which the Federal troops only slightly wavered, though they never for an instant gave way. The battle ground is depicted in our sketch, lying at the foot of the Blue Ridge. The Confederate position is on the right, sheltered by a stone fence. That of the Sixth Corps is similarly protected on the left.



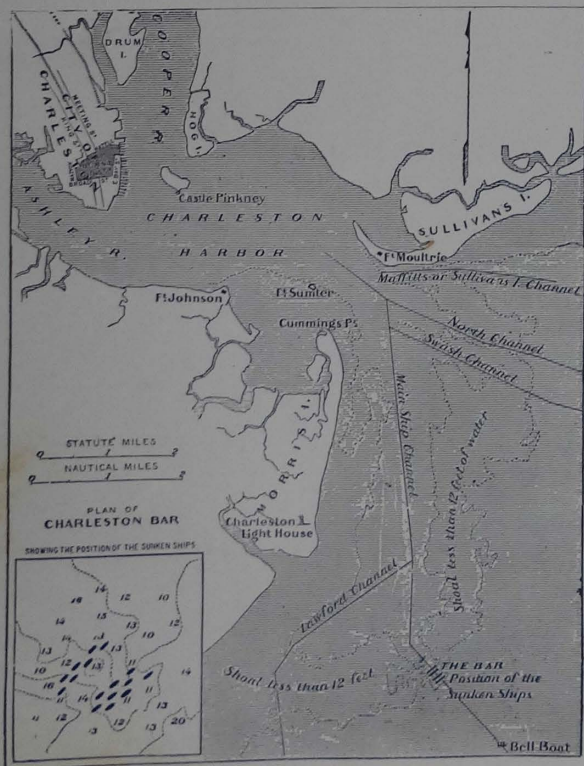
PLAN OF THE BATTLE OF BELMONT, MO., FOUGHT NOVEMBER 7TH, 1861.



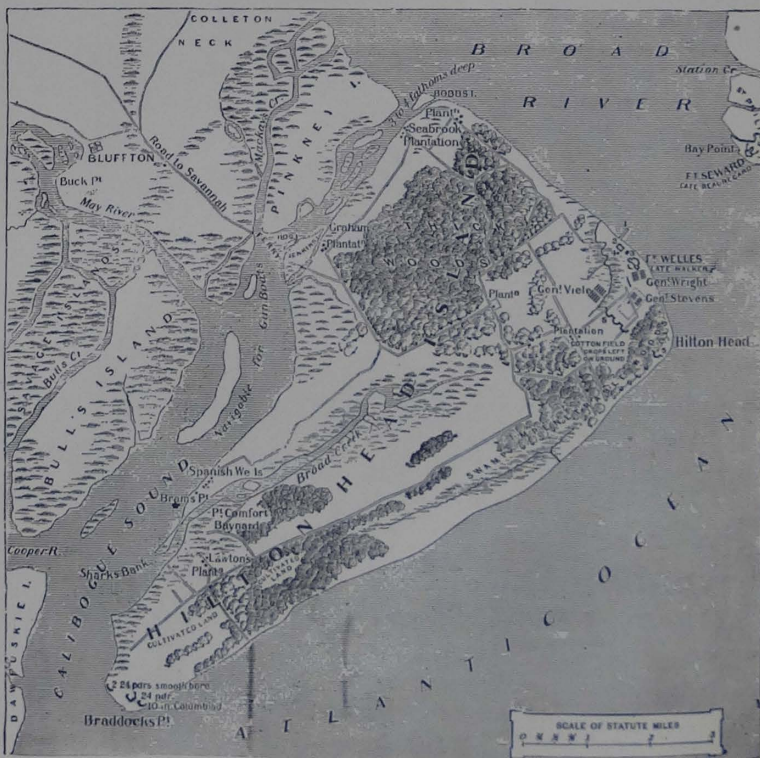
MAP OF ROANOKE ISLAND AND CROATAN AND ROANOKE SOUNDS.



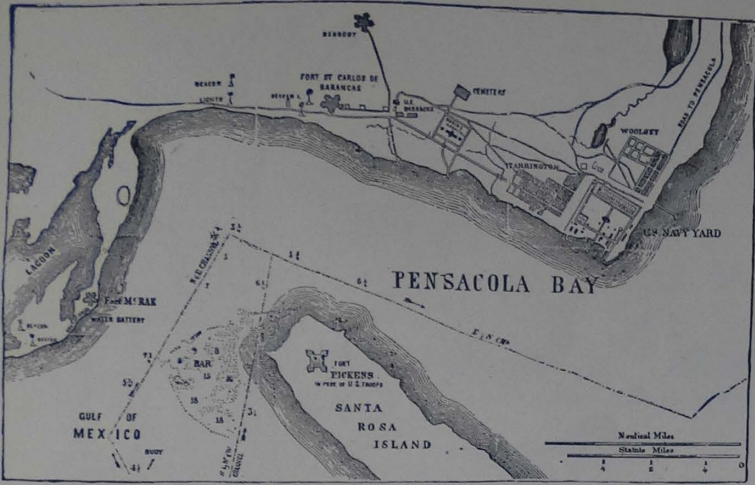
MAP OF THE SOUTHERN COAST OF THE UNITED STATES FROM PENSACOLA TO NEW ORLEANS, SHOWING THE STRATEGIC POSITION OF SHIP ISLAND, MISS.



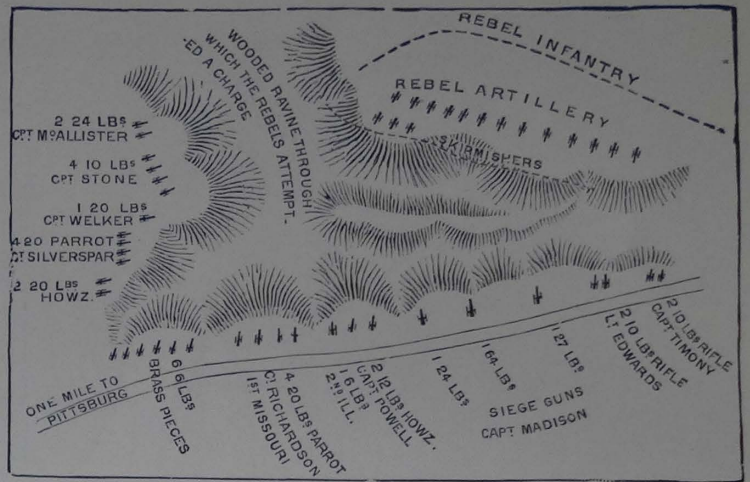
MAP OF THE HARBOR AND CITY OF CHARLESTON, S. C.



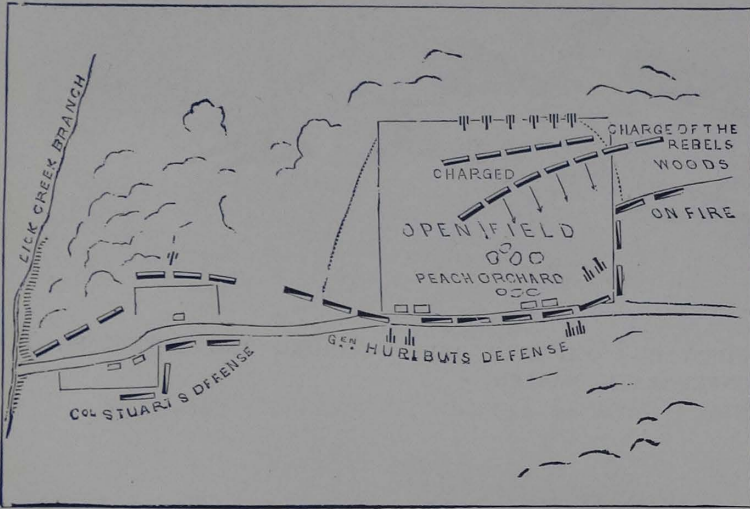
MAP OF HILTON HEAD ISLAND, SHOWING THE TOPOGRAPHY.



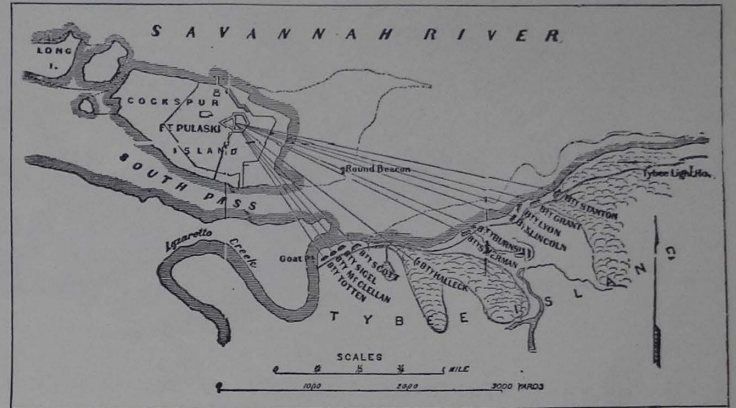
MAP OF PENSACOLA BAY, FLA., SHOWING THE SITUATION OF THE U. S. NAVY YARD, FORT PICKENS, M'RAE, WATER BATTERY AND FORT SAN CARLOS DE BARRANCAS.



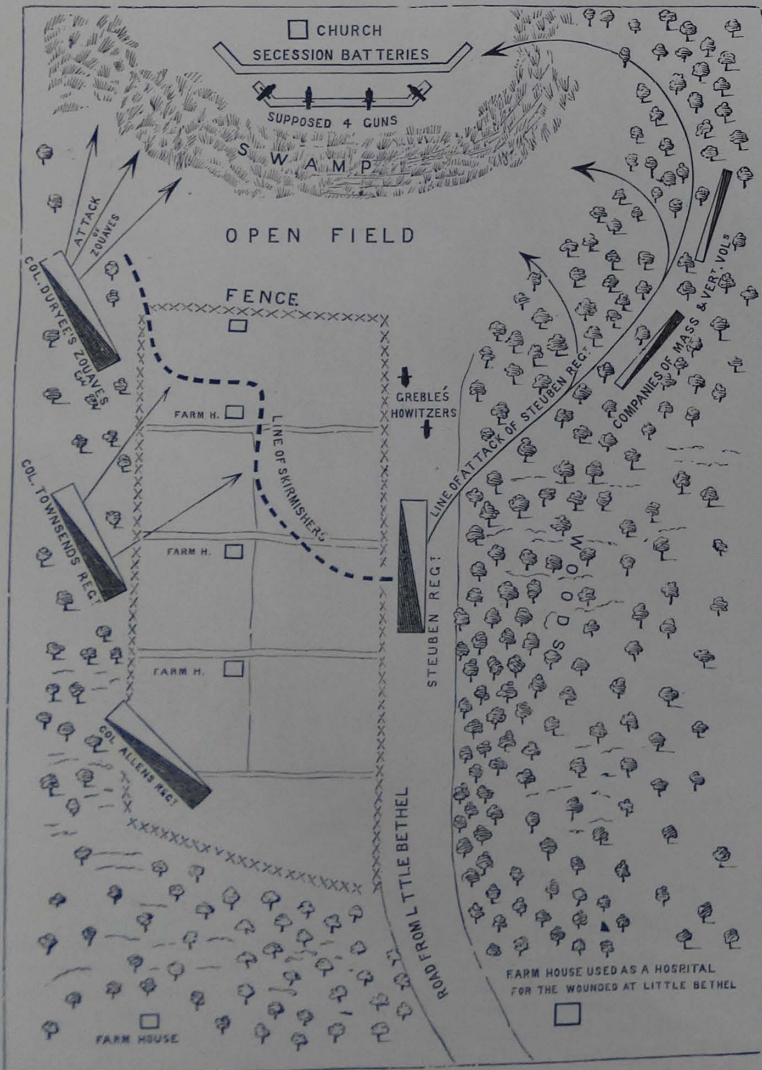
BATTLE OF PITTSBURG LANDING—PLAN SHOWING THE POSITIONS OF THE FORCES DURING THE GREAT ARTILLERY FIGHT.



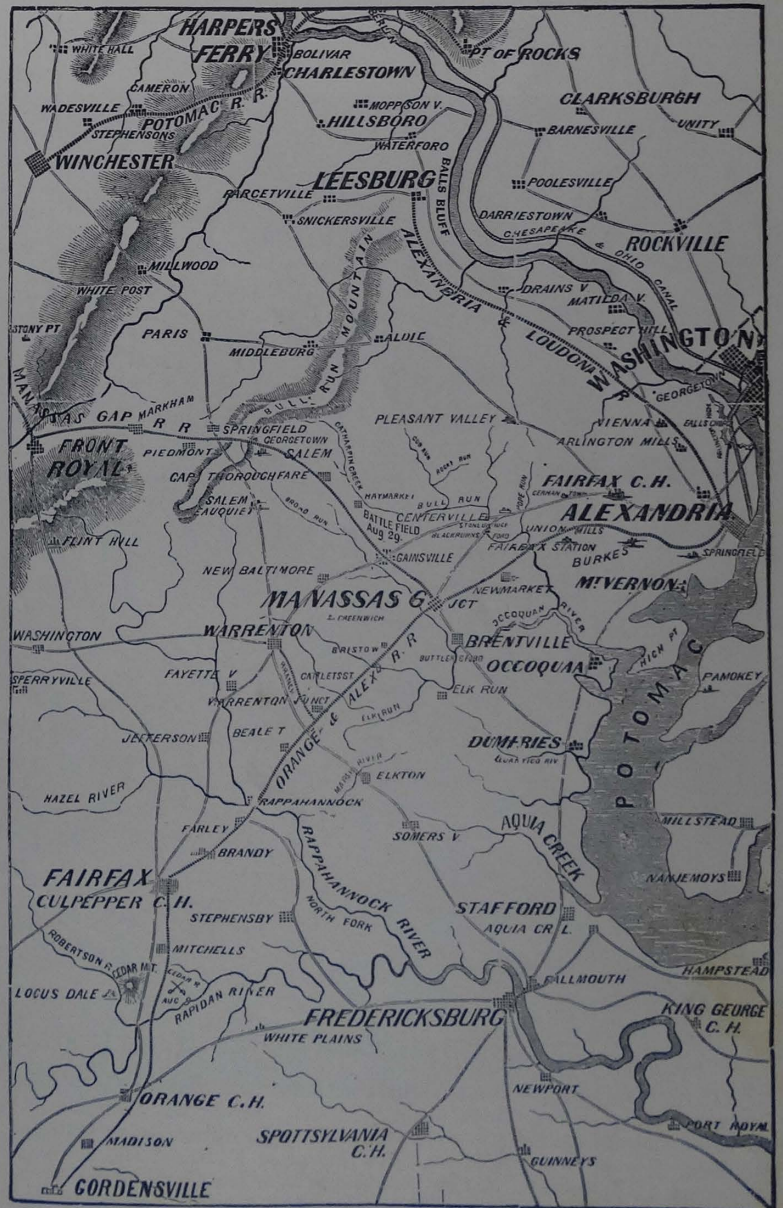
BATTLE OF PITTSBURG LANDING—PLAN OF THE DEFENSE AT THE PEACH ORCHARD, LEFT WING.



MAP OF FORT PULASKI, GA., WITH THE POSITIONS OF THE FEDERAL BATTERIES ON TYBEE ISLAND.



PLAN OF THE BATTLE OF GREAT BETHEL, SHOWING THE POSITION OF THE MASKED BATTERY OF THE CONFEDERATES AND THE POSITION OF THE FEDERAL TROOPS.



SEAT OF WAR IN VIRGINIA, SHOWING THE OPERATIONS OF THE FEDERAL AND CONFEDERATE ARMIES.



SHERIDAN'S CAMPAIGN—AN INCIDENT AT THE BATTLE OF WINCHESTER—A FAITHFUL DOG WATCHING AND DEFENDING THE DEAD BODY OF HIS CONFEDERATE MASTER.



VOLUNTARY DISPERSION OF KIRBY SMITH'S CONFEDERATE ARMY AT SHREVEPORT, LA., MAY 23d, 1865.

There was a great difference between the surrenders of General Lee and Kirby Smith. The former surrendered his army to General Grant; while the army under Kirby Smith dispersed itself, leaving the Confederate leader no army. Our sketch represents the manner in which those roughest of the Confederates broke up their military organization, and scattered to their homes and haunts. The following is Kirby Smith's orders, dated Houston, May 30th. "Soldiers: The day after I refused the demand of the Federal Government to surrender this department I left Shreveport for Houston; I ordered the Missouri, Arkansas and Louisiana troops to follow. My purpose was to concentrate the entire strength of the department, await negotiations, and, if possible, secure terms alike honorable to soldier and citizen. I reached here to find the Texas troops disbanded and hastening to their homes. They had forsaken their colors and commanders; had abandoned the cause for which we were struggling, and appropriated the public property to their personal use. Soldiers, I am left a commander without an army; a general without troops. You have made your choice. The enemy will now possess your country, and dictate his own laws. You have voluntarily destroyed your organization and thrown away all means of resistance."



SHERMAN'S CAMPAIGN IN GEORGIA—FEDERAL FORCES AT JONESBOROUGH DESTROYING THE MACON RAILROAD.



THE WAR IN GEORGIA.—WAGON TRAIN PASSING RESACA AT NIGHT.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, C. E. F. HILLEN.

Our correspondent wrote: "No general probably ever attempted a task like Sherman's, so far removed from the base of his operations. The line of railroad is so precarious a dependence that we can well understand the present attempt of the Confederate Wheeler to save Atlanta, and perhaps destroy Sherman by demolishing the road to Chattanooga, burning bridges, blocking up tunnels, etc. The supplies are forwarded to Sherman under great danger, and the advantage is taken of the darkest nights. Our sketch would be interesting from its picturesque beauty, did not the importance invest it with an interest of a far deeper character. A wagon train is passing through the now battle-famous Resaca, guided in the darkness by the light of torches."



SIGNALING WITH A PIECE OF LOOKING GLASS.



CUTTING COARSE FORAGE INTO CHAFF.



WATER SKIN AND MODE OF CARRYING.

HINTS TO SOLDIERS IN THE CAMP AND ON CAMPAIGN.



AN INCIDENT OF THE BATTLE OF THE WILDERNESS.—LIEUTENANT GENERAL GRANT AND MAJOR GENERAL MEADE IN CONSULTATION, AS SEEN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

Our correspondent sent us the following interesting account of Grant during the battle of the Wilderness: "A stranger to the insignia of military rank would have little dreamed that this plain, quiet man, apparently heedless and unmoved, was the one upon whom the fortunes of the day, if not of the age and country, were hinging. It was only when some aid or orderly rode up in hot haste with a communication from some portion of the battlefield that his eyes upturned to seek in those of the messenger the purport of the message. The consultation with General Meade, or the direct suggestion or command—all took place with that same imperturbability of countenance for which he has always been remarkable. No movement of the enemy seemed to puzzle or disconcert him. Fertile in resources, the petition for reinforcements was speedily answered, and while all this transpired he stood calmly in the group, at times smoking his favorite cigar."

FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED HISTORY OF THE CIVIL WAR.

CHAPTER I.

EVENTS LEADING TO THE WAR—GROWING ANTAGONISM OF THE NORTH AND SOUTH—ELECTION OF BUCHANAN—THE "DRED SCOTT CASE" DECISION—SLAVERY CONSIDERED A NATIONAL INSTITUTION—PLOTING FOR DISUNION—JOHN BROWN'S RAID—ELECTION OF LINCOLN—FORMATION OF THE CONFEDERACY.

ALTHOUGH the bombardment of Fort Sumter by the Confederates at Charleston marked the real opening of the Civil War and gave the signal for the beginning of active hostilities, the conflict between the two sections of the country had begun long before. For years previous to the firing of the first gun the North and South were arrayed against each other in a heated controversy on the question of slavery. Year after year the feeling between the two sections became more and more hostile, until at last a separation, or an attempted separation, seemed inevitable.

Then, in 1856, the question of whether slavery was to be allowed to grow and extend itself beyond the limits set for it by the Missouri Compromise Law was in a measure given to the people to decide through the Presidential election. A new party had arisen as a result of the anti-slavery sentiment in the North, and its platform declared against the extension of slavery. But the two branches of the Democratic party, one of them in favor of an anti-slavery policy and the other composed of friends and supporters of the slave system, were united against the new Republican party, and elected their candidate, James Buchanan.

In addition to this victory the slaveholders were aided by an important decision on the rights of the slave, rendered by the Supreme Court just after the inauguration of President Buchanan. In this decision, which was in answer to an appeal to the court in the famous "Dred Scott case," it was declared that a person who had been a slave, or was the descendant of a slave, had no right to citizenship. Then Chief Justice Taney went further, and in an extrajudicial opinion said that the framers of the Declaration of Independence did not include the negro race when it proclaimed "all men are created equal"; that the negroes had always been regarded as inferior beings, so much so that they had no rights which the white man was bound to respect, and that it was not unlawful to reduce the negro to slavery for the benefit of the white man. Then the Chief Justice took up the Missouri Compromise Act, and declared that law and all other laws for the restriction of slavery unconstitutional, and that neither Congress nor local legislatures had any authority for restricting the spread of the institu-

tion all over the Union. This decision, following on the election of a President who was not opposed to the slave system, was taken by many people as a settlement of the controversy—slavery was a national institution, and could exist in any part of the Union. But in the breasts of the lovers of freedom it stirred up indignation, and large numbers of the dominant party immediately enrolled themselves with the Republicans. The Legislature of the State of New York denounced the decision that descendants of slaves had no right to citizen-



GENERAL JOHN E. WOOL.

ship, and determined to sustain the statute in that State's code of laws which declared the immediate freedom of slaves brought involuntarily within its borders. Ohio, Maine, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Wisconsin and Michigan also declared strongly in favor of the freedom of slaves within its borders.

This movement on the part of the people of the free-labor States is just what the politicians of the South expected and hoped for. They had long looked for a good pretext to cause the feeling between the two sections of the country to become bitter and strong enough to bring about a disunion, and they noted with pleasure the indignation of the slaveholders over the action of the Northern States. Everything in their power was done by these politi-

cians to feed this indignation. For a time after this nothing particular occurred to disturb the condition of the country. Then suddenly, in the year 1859, the first blow at slavery was struck. John Brown, a native of Connecticut, with a handful of white followers and twelve slaves from Missouri, had secretly devised a plan for the freedom of the slaves. On the 16th of October Brown, with his little army, entered the village of Harper's Ferry, at the junction of the Shenandoah and Potomac Rivers, and seized the government armory and the railroad bridge. On their way the invaders entered the house of Colonel Washington, seized his arms and horses and liberated his slaves. The next morning Brown had full possession of the village and government buildings. His only purpose was a desire to free the slaves. He felt confident that if he made a stand for them they would all rise up in arms and flock to his standard, and he would at once be hailed as a great liberator. But his hopes were soon dashed to pieces. The Virginia militia, aided by a detachment of United States marines under Colonel Robert E. Lee, soon dislodged him and made him prisoner, but not before he had made a brave defense and lost two of his sons. Brown was immediately tried, found guilty of murder and treason, and sentenced to death. He was hanged at Charlestown, Va., December 3d, 1859.

The suspicion that Brown was an emissary of the Abolitionists, and that the leaders of the Republican party were in league with him in his scheme to liberate the slaves, turned out to be unfounded after an investigation by a committee of the United States Senate.

While John Brown's well-meaning effort at emancipation resulted in utter failure, as might have been expected, and had no immediate effect, it served to stir up the combatants on both sides of the question of slavery to such an extent that there was no rest until the matter was finally settled forever. It gained for the Republican party, whose platform was universal freedom, thousands of new followers, and thus helped to make possible the election of that party's candidate for President in 1860.

When the politicians of the South saw in the rapidly growing anti-slavery sentiment the probable overthrow of the domination of the friends of the slave system in the National Government they immediately laid plans to break up the Union and establish a new and separate government, whose corner stone would be slavery. To do this they saw that they must find some

stronger cause for a contest between the two sections than any that had heretofore arisen. They decided that the success of the Republican candidate at the coming election would be of great help to them, as they could then at once raise the cry: "No sectional President! No Northern domination! Down with the Abolitionists!" This, they knew, would bring out a strong resentment among the people of the South, especially the slaveholding class, and produce a solid South in favor of breaking up the old republic. So they resolved to insure the election of a Republican by so hopelessly splitting the Democratic party that it would have no chance in the contest. In this determination they were eminently successful. The result was the election of Abraham Lincoln as President of the United States.

Immediately after this election South Carolina seceded from the Union by the holding of a State convention, at which it was resolved that "the union now subsisting between South Carolina and other States, under the name of the United States of America, is hereby dissolved." The other slaveholding States followed in quick succession, and on February 4th, 1861, a convention of delegates from six of the seceded States was held at Montgomery, Ala., to frame a constitution for the Confederacy and to form a provisional government. Jefferson Davis was elected President and A. H. Stephens, of Georgia, Vice President.

These, briefly outlined, were some of the most important events that took place just before the inauguration of President Lincoln, and which made way for the terrible struggle that shook this country from one end to the other.

CHAPTER II

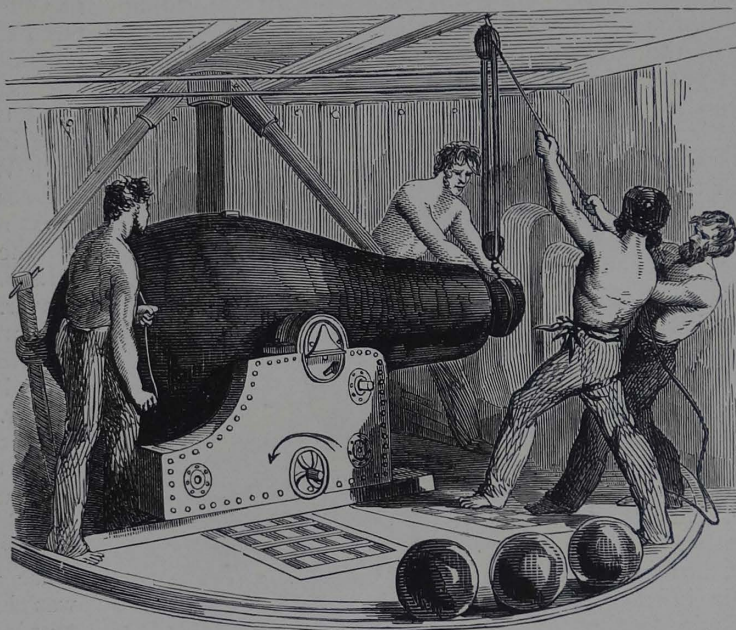
LINCOLN'S INAUGURATION—CONDITION OF THE GOVERNMENT RESOURCES—BOMBARDMENT OF FORT SUMTER—THE EVACUATION—GOVERNOR PICKENS'S SPEECH—THE PRESIDENT'S CALL FOR TROOPS—BURNING OF GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS AT HARPER'S FERRY—THE LOSS OF THE GOSPORT NAVY YARD.

WHILE preparations were being made in the South for the destruction of the Union the people of the North were preparing to preserve it. President Lincoln was inaugurated Chief Magistrate of the Republic at about the same time that Jefferson Davis took his office as President of the Confederacy. In his inaugural address Mr. Lincoln said: "We are not enemies, but friends. We must not be enemies. Though passion may have strained, it must not break our bonds of affection. The mystic chords of memory, stretching from every battlefield and patriot grave to every living heart and hearthstone all over this broad land, will yet swell the chorus of the Union, when again touched, as surely they will be, by the better angels of our nature." To the people of the slave-labor States he said: "I have no purpose, directly or indirectly, to interfere with the institution of slavery in the States where it exists. I believe I have no lawful right to do so, and I have no inclination to do so." Thus he tried to stem the tide that was rising against the Union.

President Lincoln found the resources of the government in a deplorable condition. The treasury was nearly empty, and both

the army and the navy had been placed far beyond reach for immediate use. Most of the vessels in commission were in distant seas, and many of the naval and army officers, being natives of Southern States, had deserted the flag and joined the Confederates. This condition of affairs had been planned and arranged by the Secretaries of Navy and War under Buchanan, in the hopes of rendering powerless any design the new administration might have for preventing the secession.

At this time general attention was attracted to Fort Sumter, where Major Anderson had recently transferred his small body of men from Fort Moultrie because of the threatening aspect of Charleston. The question now came up as to the re-enforcement and maintenance of this fort. The President, not wishing to precipitate a war, considered the matter carefully for some time. Once before, during the administration of Buchanan, an attempt had been made to send supplies to Major Anderson, but the Confederates, learning of the attempt from Secretary Thompson, prevented the entry into the harbor of the *Star of the West*, containing the provisions



LOADING A 15-INCH GUN IN THE TURRET OF AN ERICSSON IRONCLAD DURING THE ATTACK ON FORT SUMTER.

and arms, by firing upon her from redoubts on Morris Island.

After due deliberation, and notwithstanding the result of this attempt, President Lincoln and his Cabinet decided that Fort Sumter must be maintained and re-enforced. For this purpose a squadron of eight vessels was sent from New York on the 9th of April. Only three of these ships reached Charleston harbor, and they could not enter at once because of a great storm that was then raging on the ocean in that region. It was while these vessels were rolling about in the tempest that the Confederate batteries in Charleston attacked Fort Sumter. Major Anderson had been compelled by his government to remain passive in his fort while preparations were being made all around him for an attack upon his position. He had orders to do nothing until he was fired upon. So while he saw the forts and batteries being rapidly erected on all sides of Fort Sumter, he was powerless to stop the work with his guns. As soon as the strength of the Confederate position in Charleston harbor was assured the leaders in the work of disunion became eager for the fray, and sought a pretext for the firing of the first gun. The

pretext was found when President Lincoln, on April 8th, telegraphed to Governor Pickens that he was sending relief to Fort Sumter. This message was communicated to L. Pope Walker, the Confederate Secretary of War, who immediately sent word to General Beauregard, who was in command of the army in Charleston, to demand the evacuation of the fort, and if this was refused to proceed in such manner as he might determine to reduce it. Early next morning the demand for the immediate surrender of Fort Sumter was made. Anderson saw that the supplies for his garrison were nearly exhausted, and accordingly replied: "I will evacuate the fort in five days if I do not receive controlling instructions from my government." But this would not satisfy the leaders in the movement against the Union, as they well knew that fresh supplies were then on their way to the fort. So, in reply, Beauregard sent word early in the morning of April 12th that within one hour the batteries, which formed a semicircle around Sumter, would open upon the fort.

Anderson calmly accepted this communication and awaited the beginning of hostilities. Promptly at the appointed time the first shot ushering in the great four years' war for the Union was fired. It was a large bomb-shell from a mortar on James Island, and exploded over the fort. It is said that the next shot, which struck the granite wall of the fort, was fired by an old Virginian by the name of Ruffin, who boasted of his deed all his life, and who shot himself in 1865 because, as he said, "I cannot survive the liberties of my country." Hundreds of shells and balls followed these shots, and a fearful contest began. Anderson replied with all the power he could muster, but he soon saw that his guns could not seriously injure the batteries opposed to him, while the walls and parapets of Fort Sumter were soon shattered, its barbette guns dismounted, and its barracks set on fire.

All day long and through the night the assault continued, and the next morning it was pushed with renewed energy. When the sun rose the little garrison was in a terrible condition. The provisions would not last much longer, almost all of the wooden structures in the fort were on fire, and the heat and smoke were so unbearable that the men were compelled to put wet cloths over their faces to breathe. The fierce bombardment continued until General Wigfall, who said he represented Beauregard, arrived at the fort in a small boat and said that Anderson's terms of evacuation would be acceded to. Then the gallant major raised the white flag, which immediately brought a deputation from Beauregard, who declared that Wigfall did not represent their chief in any way. This deception angered Anderson, and he ordered the white flag torn down at once. But upon the persuasion of the deputation the flag was left standing until a conference could be held with Beauregard. This conference resulted in a satisfactory arrangement for the evacuation of Fort Sumter, and on Sunday, April 14th, 1861, the brave defenders of the fort were conveyed to the steamship *Baltic*, that lay outside the bat-