



*Wm Ames*

COL WILLIAM AMES.  
3<sup>d</sup> Reg<sup>t</sup> R.I.H. Art<sup>y</sup>





Col W H Allen.

a



The Honable Governor of Massachusetts

JOHN A. ANDREW

b



Genl Asboth.

c



PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1861.



THE LATE COLONEL E. D. BAKER.





Eng. & by J.A. O'Neil

*S. P. Ballou*

MAJ. 2<sup>d</sup> R.I.V.





Gen Banks





Earles' Galleries, *Baxter.* Philadelphia. 6  
of *Fire Zouaves.*

a



*Genl. Poindix* 6

b



*Chas. Riddle.*

c



*Gen. Benham.* 7

d









COLONEL BLAIR.—[PHOTOGRAPHED BY BRADY.]





**"NICK BIDDLE."**

Of Pottsville, Pa. the first man wounded in the Great American Rebellion, "Baltimore, April 18, 1861."  
Published by W. R. Mortimer, Pottsville, Schuylkill Co., Pa.

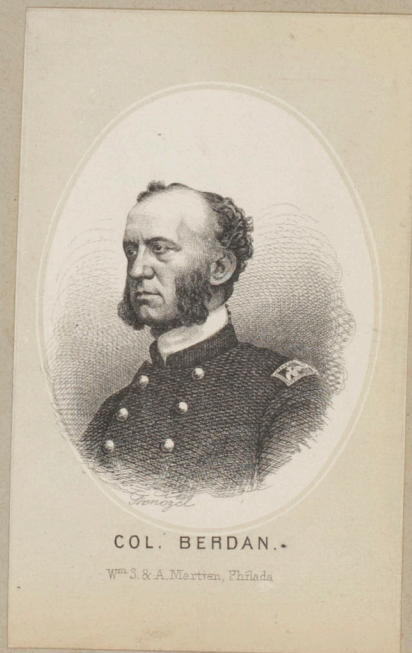


*Capt. Chas Rozga U.S.M.*



**COL. F. P. BLAIR.**

*I. Young & O'Brien*



**COL. BERDAN.**

*Wm. S. & A. Martien, Philada*





Gen. Blenker



25 ct

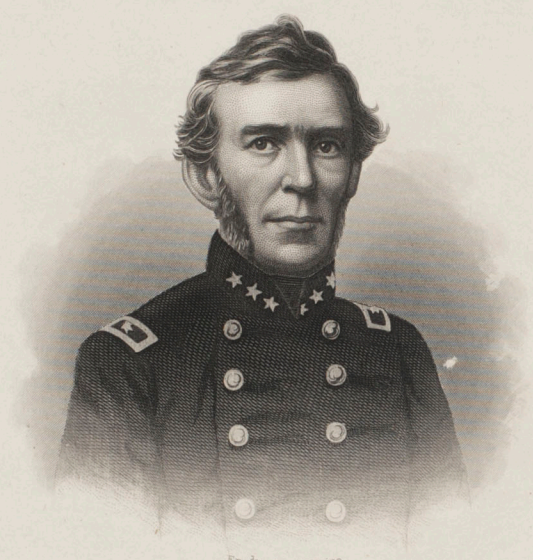


Eng. by A. H. Ritchie.

COM. CHARLES BOGGS, U. S. N.



25 - each

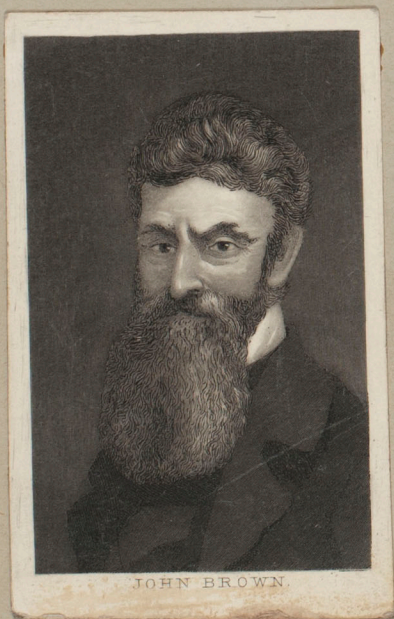


Eng'd by Geo. E. Peine.

BRAXTON BRAGG.

NEW YORK G. P. PUTNAM









D. C. Buell



# MAJOR-GENERAL BUTTERFIELD.

Major-General DANIEL BUTTERFIELD was born in Oneida County, N. Y., during the month of October, 1831. During his early youth he received a fair education, after which he was sent to the Union College, at Schenectady, N. Y., where he graduated during the year 1849.

Even as a boy, he took great interest in the military history of his country, and, as he grew older, he perfected his mind in military studies generally.

He next came to New York, where he was engaged in the American Express Company, and connected himself with the Twelfth Regiment, N. Y. S. M., of which he was made Colonel Nov. 28, 1859. At the commencement of the rebellion he at once, with his regiment, tendered his services to the Government, under the President's call for 75,000 three months' volunteers. He accompanied his command to Washington, and was stationed in and about that city until July, 1861. He next joined the army under General Patterson, then commanding on the Upper Potomac, and was placed in charge of a brigade of General Sandford's Division of the New York forces.

When the Regular Army was enlarged, during the extra Session of Congress, July and August, 1861, Colonel Butterfield was appointed to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel of the Twelfth Regular Infantry—a new United States regiment—with a commission dating from May 14, 1861. On the 7th of September following, President Lincoln appointed him to the rank of Brigadier-General of Volunteers, and he was ordered to report to General McClellan, with the Army of the Potomac.

When General Fitz John Porter's Division was organized, General Butterfield was appointed to the command of one of the brigades under that officer, and therefore remained in front of Washington until the beginning of 1862. General McClellan's army removing to the Peninsula, the brigade of General Butterfield accompanied it, and was made part of General Fitz John Porter's Corps.

During the battle near Hanover Court House, May 27, 1862, Gen. Butterfield bore a conspicuous part, as also in the battles of Mechanicsville, Gaines' Mills, and during the whole of the famous seven days' contests. He participated in some of the eventful struggles near Manassas Junction, during the latter days of the Pope campaign; and, also, served under General McClellan during the famous Maryland campaign, ending in the battle of Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862.

About the end of October, General Butterfield was appointed to the command of a Division of the Fifth Army Corps. He held the command of the whole corps during the battle of Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862, and after the appointment of General Hooker to the command of the Army of the Potomac, was made chief of the Staff of that officer, with the rank of Major-General. He was not personally engaged in the battles of Chancellorsville, May 1 to 4, 1863, his headquarters having been located on the north side of the Rappahannock, so as to be handy to all the various corps of the army acting either on the right or left, or at Fredericksburg.

During the battle of Gettysburg, July, 1863, General Butterfield received a contused wound in the chest, from a piece of a spent shell, although only on the field by mere accident.

When General Hooker was appointed, during September, 1863, to his new command, in the West, Gen. Butterfield again received an appointment upon the Staff of that General.

Gen. Butterfield is the author of a pocket edition of "Camp and Outpost Duty," which was published in New York during the year 1862.



MAJOR-GENERAL DANIEL BUTTERFIELD.

WEEKLY.

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MAJOR-GENERAL DANIEL BUTTERFIELD, CHIEF OF STAFF TO GENERAL HOOKER.

[PHOTOGRAPHED BY BRADY.]

## GENERAL BUTTERFIELD.

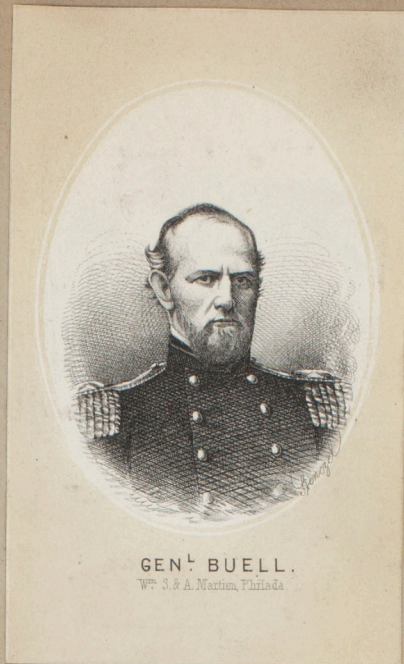
In the dark days of April, 1861, when the capital was in danger and the existence of the Government doubtful, one of the earliest, if not the first, to hasten to Washington with a tender of his services was Daniel Butterfield, commanding the Twelfth Regiment New York Militia. He found an attack momentarily expected, and an organization of visitors and citizens hastily formed, known as the Clay Guard, for the protection of the city from the hard-riding and hard-drinking cavaliers promised for its "subjugation" by "Wise the Witless." Colonel Butterfield enrolled himself at once, and many senators, judges, lawyers, and distinguished citizens who served as privates in the ranks of the Clay Guard on the memorable nights of the 17th and 18th of April will remember him in the

young orderly-sergeant who drilled them, and watch his career with additional interest as a commander on a larger field. While engaged in this sacred duty Colonel Butterfield had obtained the permission of the Secretary of War to reorganize, fill up, and report his regiment at Washington on the 26th, prepared for duty. With this order Colonel Butterfield made his way through Baltimore, wet with the gore of Northern citizens shed by "plug uglidom" turned "seecish" in its mad frenzy, and over broken bridges and torn up tracks arrived in New York on Thursday night of the 20th, filled up his regiment (like most of our militia organizations then merely a skeleton) from some 350 to 1000 men, and left with them on Sunday afternoon in the *Baltic*, bound for Washington, by the way of Fortress Monroe, looking to a passage up the Potomac; and then, by information there obtained, to Annapolis.





Chas. Priddey



GENL BUELL.  
W. J. & A. Martin, Philada.

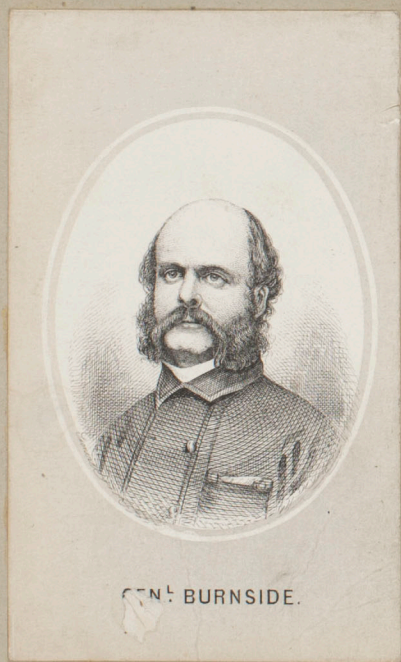
14d

Broughton's Monthly Planet

Reader

vol. 4, no. 1. removed

gmm 6/9/72



GENL BURNSIDE.





*Daniel Butterfield*

BRIG. GEN. DANIEL BUTTERFIELD.

321  
DANIEL BUTTERFIELD. A. L. S. 1 p., 4to, 1863. Maj. Gen.  
U. S. V.; Chief of Staff Army of Potomac under Gen. Hooker.  
2 portraits and cuttings.

PUBLISHED BY J. C. BUTTHE 42 FRANKLIN ST. NEW YORK.





Sergt John Glem  
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Entered the Service at the age  
of 10 years, has served 2 years,  
was made a Sergt at the  
Battle of Chickamauga  
for killing a Rebl. Colonel

13







HOWELL COBB, OF GEORGIA, SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY. PHOTOGRAPH BY WHITEHURST.





HON.<sup>ble</sup> JOHN COCHRANE.  
Col. 1<sup>st</sup> U.S. Chasseurs.  
J. Prang & Co Boston.

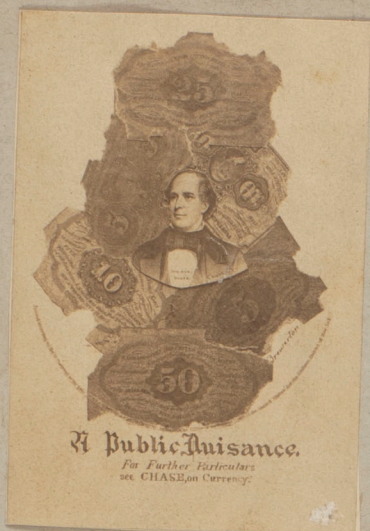


MAJOR GENERAL B.F. BUTLER, U.S.A.



MAJ. GEN. BUTLER.









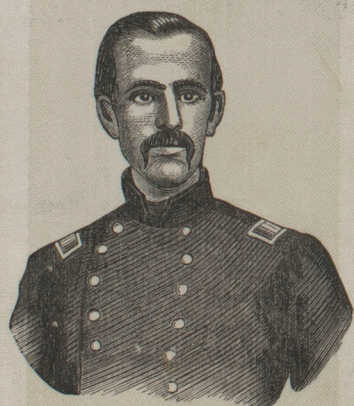
*W. S. Crawford.*



*Gen. St. George Cooke*



Published by Caldwell & Co., 37 Park row.



BRIGADIER-GENERAL  
**MICHL. CORCORAN**



COL. CORCORAN - 69<sup>th</sup> Regt. N.Y.S.M.





*J. B. Curtis*

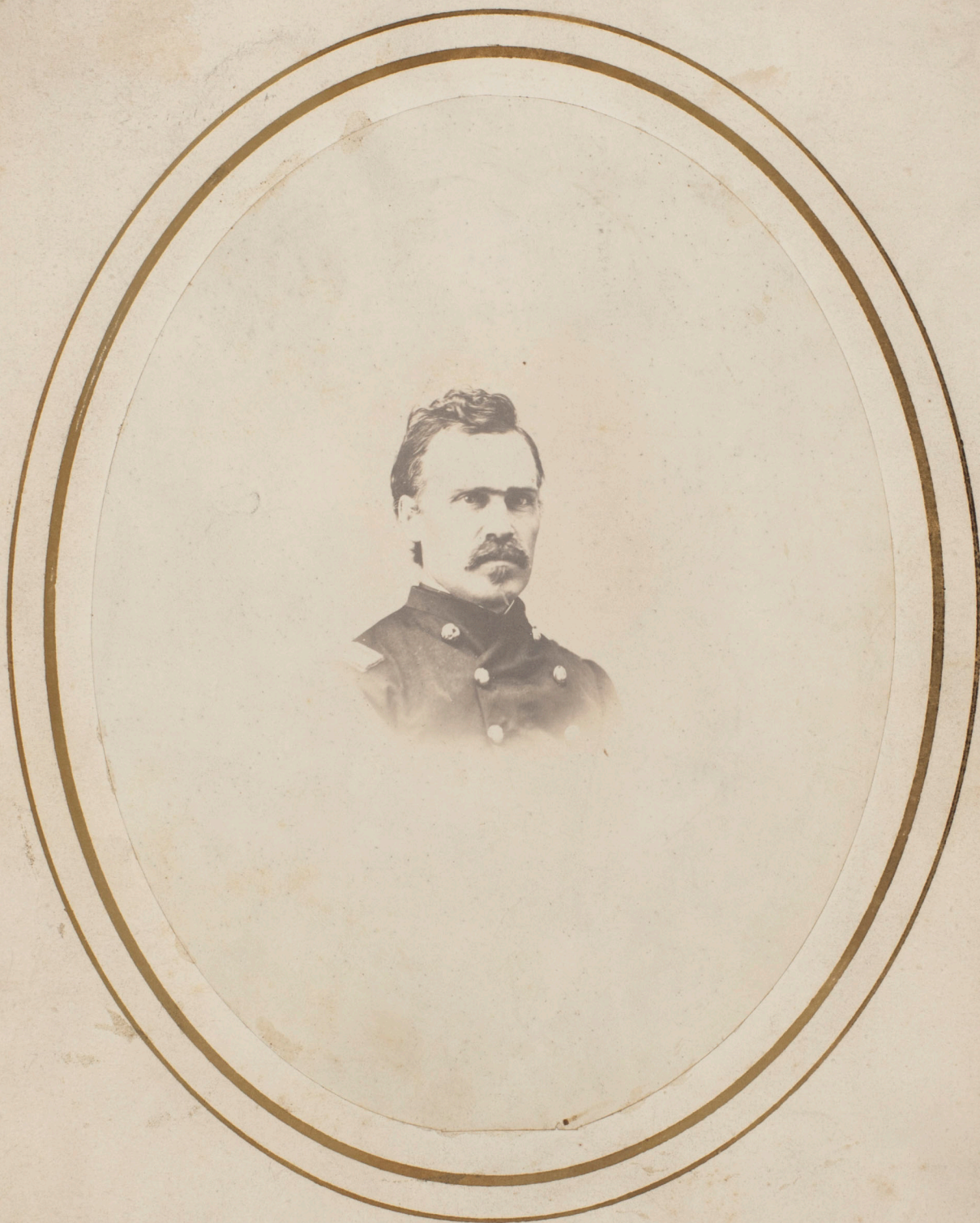
LIEUT. COL. JOSEPH B. CURTIS.  
4<sup>TH</sup> RI VOL<sup>S</sup>





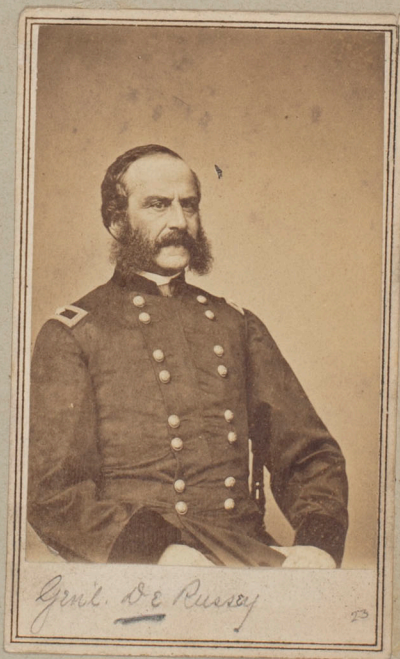
BRIGADIER-GENERAL JEFFERSON C. DAVIS.





Gen. W. H. Davis







**COL. ELLSWORTH'S**



**FUNERAL MARCH.**

Philadelphia LEE & WALKER 722 Chestnut Str

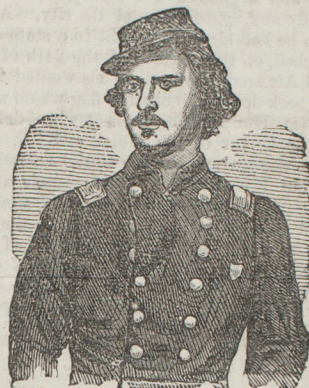




COL. DURYEA.

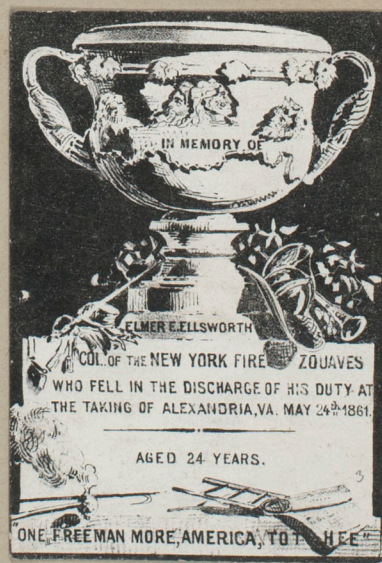
L. Prang & Co. Boston.

## ELLSWORTH AND HIS ZOUAVES.



Who has not heard of the noble Col. Ellsworth and his Zouaves! Who has not mourned the early death of that gallant young officer while taking down a flag which was insulting to his country! The day be far distant when he shall be forgotten, and when the military discipline of his comrades shall cease to have influence.

Col. Elmer E. Ellsworth was born at Mechanicsville, N. Y. April, 23rd. 1837. Leaving home, where he had been an obedient and studious lad, at the age of thirteen, he entered a store in Troy; from thence he went into a store in New York; and, in 1855, to Chicago, where, possessing a high military spirit, he formed a company on the discipline of the French Zouaves in Africa. Attracting much admiration by their wonderful feats, they were induced to come to New York in July 1860, where, in several exhibitions, they astonished beholders by the perfection of their discipline and their muscular activity. Of a fine person, an open countenance, a warm heart and a daring spirit, Col. Ellsworth had great in-



ONE FREEMAN MORE, AMERICA, TO THEEE



ELLSWORTH'S



LAST LETTER.

HEAD-QUARTERS FIRST ZOUAVES,  
Camp Lincoln, Washington, May 23, 1861.

MY DEAR FATHER AND MOTHER,

The Regiment is ordered to move across the river to-night. We have no means of knowing what reception we are to meet with. I am inclined to the opinion that our entrance to the city of Alexandria will be hotly contested, as I am just informed a large force has arrived there to-day. Should this happen, my dear parents, it may be my lot to be injured in some manner. Whatever may happen, cherish the consolation that I was engaged in the performance of a sacred duty; and to-night, thinking over the probabilities of the morrow and the occurrences of the past, I am perfectly content to accept whatever my fortune may be,—confident that He who noteth the fall of a sparrow will have some purpose even in the fate of one like me. My darling and ever loved parents, good-by. God bless, protect, and care for you.

ELMER.





THOMAS H. DUDLEY.

For the above cut of our fellow townsman, the Hon. Thos. H. Dudley, together with the greater portion of the account given below of his arduous, and adventurous public career, we are indebted to Messrs. W. S. & E. W. Sharp, the enterprising publishers of the *Trenton Public Opinion*.

Thomas H. Dudley was born in the township of Evesham, Burlington county, New Jersey, October 9th, 1819. His father was a farmer, and the son was trained to the same calling. While he was yet an infant, his father died, and he was left with his mother, to whose affectionate care and culture, he attributes his success in life. The best common school education that was obtainable was given the lad, and he remained on the farm at home, until he had nearly reached his majority, and during this time his leisure hours were assiduously devoted to study. He developed a taste for law, and when of age, entered the law office of Mr. Jeffers, in the city of Camden. He was admitted to the bar in 1845, and immediately began to practice in the Supreme Court of the State. Naturally quick of perception, a thorough student of books and human nature, he speedily became prominent in the profession. His success was steady and rapid, and in a few years he enjoyed an extensive and lucrative practice. Wherever known, he secured the respect and confidence of all by his unflinching integrity and honesty.

Mr. Dudley was formerly a Whig, but upon the dissolution of that party and the formation of the Republican organization, he threw his whole soul into the movement and has been prominently identified with it ever since.

As early as 1851 he saw the inevitable conflict that was to come between the North and South—or rather between Freedom and Slavery. He was opposed to the compromises that were made from time to time, with a view of bridging over the chasm opened between the two sections, and it was his wish that the conflict might come then and there. His fear was that by these repeated postponements the very being of the country would become poisoned by the virus of slavery to such an extent that the struggle for life would be a fatal one.

The stand of Mr. Dudley upon any question is always so uncompromising that no one can mistake it, and he was rebuked by more than one of his friends, but he saw with the eye of a statesman and spoke with the voice of a patriot. The counsels of himself and others were unheeded, and we know how high these fears came to realization in the rebellion of 1861.

The temperament of Mr. Dudley is such that his convictions are intense, and into whatsoever work he enters, he does so with all the energy of his nature. Certain that the success of the new party was linked with the salvation of the country, he threw his whole soul into the movement, devoting himself to organizing, developing and disciplining the Republican party.

In 1860, he was chosen as one of the Senatorial delegates from the State at large, in the memorable convention at Chicago, which nominated Abraham Lincoln for President of the United States. He was a member of the committee which framed the platform adopted by the convention, and it was he who introduced the plank favoring the incidental protection to American manufactures, and was mainly instrumental in carrying it through the convention. The important part taken in the nomination of Mr. Lincoln by Mr. Dudley has already been graphically related in the *Press*, by Charles P. Smith Esq., of Trenton, and it will be well understood by our readers when we say that, had it not been for his energy and tact in the "Committee of Doubtful States," the nation in the emergency which soon followed would not have had the services at the helm of that man who so nobly, and skillfully guided us safely through the perilous reefs of rebellion. After having performed this duty which proved to be such an important one to the country. Mr. Dudley returned from Chicago to his home in Camden, with the purpose of resuming his legal practice, but he was totally prostrated and used up from the work and energy he had thrown into the exciting political campaign just closed. His family physician notified him that he must choose between ceasing work and going abroad or death. He chose the former, and shortly afterwards took his departure for the continent. One morning while Mr. and Mrs. Dudley were sitting in their hotel at Paris, taking breakfast, a messenger hurriedly arrived, with a note from Minister saying that he was in receipt of a telegram from his government stating that the Consul in Paris was a declared secessionist, and was working great injury to his country. This was supplemented by a request to Mr. Dayton that he would select and place a trustworthy man in charge of the office at once. In response to the urgent wish of our Minister, Mr. Dudley assumed charge, and held the position until the arrival of the appointee Mr. Bieglow. During his brief occupancy of this responsible position, he displayed the energy, clear-sighted patriotism and statesmanship that have characterized him from his first entrance upon public life.

Sensible of a material improvement in his health, Mr. Dudley returned to his country after an absence of a little less than a year; but his physician assured him that no permanent good could accrue without an extended residence abroad, and it was not long before he felt the force of this medical advice.

Calling upon President Lincoln, Mr. Dudley stated that he found it absolutely necessary to leave the country, and if there was any office which he desired to offer him, he was prepared to consider it. Mr. Lincoln replied that there remained at his disposal only two that were worthy of his acceptance. They were the ministry to Japan, and the Consulate of Liverpool. The President wished to give the latter to his friend Governor Kroener of Illinois, and urged Mr. Dudley to accept the former. The condition of Mr. Dudley's health was such that he desired to go where he could receive the best medical advice, whereupon Mr. Lincoln handed him a note to Secretary Seward, telling him to see that the proper commission was made out at once.

A rather curious circumstance connected with this appointment came out a few years later. Governor Seward had sent for his friend, Mr. Pruyn, and was making ready to give him the consulate at Liverpool, when the note of the President arrived, "Look at that," he said with a smile, as he handed it to Pruyn, who was sitting in his office; "that sends you to Japan instead."

And so the exchange, as it may be said, was made and while Mr. Pruyn sailed for Asia, Mr. Dudley went to Liverpool and entered upon the responsible duties of that post.

Few can understand or even appreciate the difficulties under which Mr. Dudley labored, while in England. At the time he reached Europe secession was fashionable there, and

although the British nation did not formally assume a position hostile to the United States government, yet it was evident that the sympathies of the people were with the cause of the south, and the exultation they felt at what they hoped would prove the early dissolution of the Union, they neither could nor cared to conceal. While the representatives of the so called "Southern Confederacy" were feted and received the highest tokens of regard, Mr. Dudley and his family were socially ostracised, and the contumely and ridicule heaped upon him often amounted to open insult. Special pains were taken by many to offer public indignities to the flag our Consul represented, spies were detailed to watch his residence and to report his every movement, when he himself, or his wife, son or daughters appeared in the streets their steps were dogged by impudent emissaries of the friends of the rebellion, while more than once he received letters threatening him with assassination. The conduct of the Mayor of Liverpool was so offensive, and his expressions of hatred against our country so bitter, that Mr. Dudley felt unable to sacrifice his self-respect by holding any intercourse with him, and as if he had not enough to bear in the treatment he received from Englishmen, he was strongly censured for his manly vindication of the honor of the United States, by a letter addressed to him from Charles Francis Adams. But at this same period Mr. Dudley received an official endorsement of his action from Secretary Seward, and in the gloomiest hours of his consulate, he was cheered by this assurance that the hearts of his countrymen sympathized with him, and that they had noted and approved of his fearless independence and assertion of manhood.

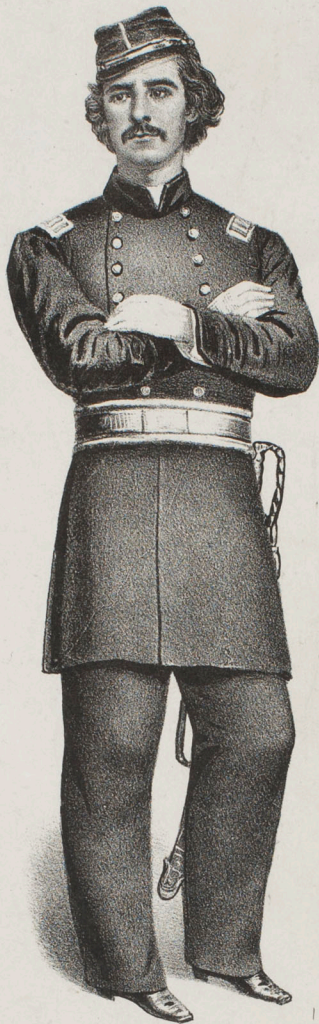
The following anecdote will illustrate well the bitter persecution to which Mr. Dudley's family were subjected. His son was placed in one of the leading English schools, where not only his classmates, but the tutors themselves, took special pains to tantalize and insult him. In the middle of a recitation his teacher would ask him to locate Mason and Dixon's line, or give the boundaries of the Confederacy, and numerous other questions calculated to bring him into ridicule.

The boys made the existence of their "American Cousin" almost intolerable. He was subjected to every species of taunts, and in reply to our common boast that we had twice whipped England, young Dudley was told that the American people had deteriorated, and were no more worthy of respect.

"We will see about their 'deterioration,'" he said, one day, and taking off his coat, put the matter to a practical test by giving the action of English nobility such a handsome dressing that never afterwards was the insulting word so much as referred to.

No estimate can be made of the services rendered his country by Mr. Dudley when Consul at Liverpool. The friends of the Confederacy were sleepless and untiring in their insidious and open efforts to injure their country, and some idea of the net work of difficulties by which he was surrounded can be gained from what we have stated about the unanimity of the sentiment against him.





*Magee, 316 Chestnut St Phil<sup>a</sup>*  
**COL. ELMER E. ELLSWORTH.**

*Detained according to Act of Congress, in the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, by T. Magee, in the year 1861.*



**Col. Elmer E. Ellsworth.**  
**FIRE ZOUAVES,**  
 Assassinated May 24th.



**COL. ELMER E. ELLSWORTH.**  
**FIRE ZOUAVES,**  
 Assassinated May 24th, 1861.  
 A. W. AUNER'S  
**PRINTING OFFICE,**  
 NO. 110 NORTH TENTH ST.



But our Consul went into the business like one who knew the meaning and the importance of what he was doing, and the nation owes a lasting debt of gratitude to his energy and tenacity of purpose. He had over one hundred spies employed, and to guard against deception, many of these were spies upon each other. Not a single one knew the name or identity of a brother spy. Mr. Dudley himself traveled incog. through the country, and for three years there was not a keel laid in Great Britain, without his learning the whole particulars within twenty-four hours. Did those through whose agency he obtained information by any mischance become known, they were at once shunned by all their former friends, and looked upon with contempt and suspicion. Indeed, so far was the spirit of persecution carried that the unfortunate individuals were deprived of the means of obtaining a subsistence, and there are in this country now those whom Mr. Dudley was obliged to send here that they might gain a livelihood of which privilege they were thus deprived, in their native land.

The world has no conception of the immense fleet sent out by England in aid of the confederacy. The number of blockade steamers alone reported by Mr. Dudley reached 347, of which 132 were either captured, sunk or battered to pieces. The Alabama (No. 290), the most famous of all the Rebel cruisers, was launched on the 15th of May, 1862, from the yards of Messrs. Laird & Co., Birkenhead, Liverpool. On the next day Mr. Dudley notified Secretary Seward that there was no doubt that she was intended for the rebel service, it having been admitted by one of the leading workmen in the yard. On the 13th of June he again notified Mr. Seward, saying that she had made a trial trip, and would soon be completed. He kept an unremitting watch upon her, but it is well known how the English government embarrassed him at every step, how she finally sailed, and after a career of plunder and piracy was at last sunk off Cherbourg by the Kearsarge in June, 1864. There is some consolation in the reflection that England has been compelled to "pay the piper" on account of her secession sympathies.

Besides the steam vessels, there were more than a hundred sailing craft fitted at English ports for the aid of the south, the names and designs of which were made known to our government through Mr. Dudley's instrumentality and thus an incalculable amount of injury they might have done to the Union averted. While the ship yards of the Clyde were in this open manner, expending their combined capital and skill to effect the establishment of a southern confederacy, no amount of money could induce the English builders to construct a craft for friends of the United States and, Mr. Dudley is further of the opinion that notwithstanding the professed neutrality of Great Britain, almost every pound of powder burned by the rebels, and nearly every cannon which belched forth its iron shot and shell against the old flag with such malignant hatred, was the product of English factories and foundries. When it is considered that "compensation" for all this was accepted in the shape of paper promises to pay, no one can wonder that after the war England was anxious to have the debts contracted by the seceders, assumed and liquidated by the United States government.

Impressed with his worth the President bestowed upon Mr. Dudley extraordinary powers. Every consulate in Great Britain, with the exception of a single one in London, was placed under his supervision, and, although his duties were thus greatly multiplied, his field of usefulness was extended.

In November, 1868, Mr. Dudley returned to the United States upon a brief visit, which was made the occasion of a grand banquet given in his honor by the prominent citizens of the United States.

In 1871, after a service of ten years, he again returned to this country, and tendered his resignation as Consul. The Government was unwilling to accept it at such a time,

when his assistance was indispensable in the preparation and completion of evidence to be used in the trial of the Alabama Claims, and he was induced to reconsider his resignation, and to return and see the end of the work which he had inaugurated. Mr. Edward Dudley, son of Mr. Dudley, was appointed Vice-Consul to conduct the immediate business of the Consulate, while the Consul himself was engaged in the new field of labor assigned him. Mr. Dudley finally returned to this country in November, 1873, and presented his resignation to the Government, to take effect as soon as his successor could be appointed, which occurred during the following month.

His arrival home was marked by many demonstrations of cordial welcome and appreciation. At a public reception given to Secretary Robeson the following resolutions, read by Samuel H. Grey, Esq., were unanimously adopted, amid loud cheers and unbounded enthusiasm:

*Resolved*, That the Republicans of Camden, whilst reaffirming their confidence in and pledging their support to President U. S. Grant, heartily commend the able administration of home and foreign affairs for which his appointees are more directly responsible.

*Resolved*, That among these agents and chief advisers, New Jersey points with pride to Hon. Geo. M. Robeson, Hon. Thos. H. Dudley, Hon. A. G. Cattell, Hon. E. T. Frelinghuysen, Justice Bradley, and other eminent statesmen, diplomats and jurists, who acquired an enviable national reputation.

*Resolved*, That, while we feel just cause for State pride in the distinction achieved by those honored sons of New Jersey, we tender a cordial welcome to Hon. Thos. H. Dudley, who returns to our midst after an absence of many years, voluntarily closing his honorable and eventful public mission with the successful termination of the Geneva arbitration, to which result he so materially contributed by a firm and patriotic discharge of duty in a hostile land, when so many failed or faltered at home.



FRANCIS E. BROWNELL THE AVENGER OF COL. ELLSWORTH. — WAS MAY 24th "FATHER COL. ELLSWORTH WAS SHOT DEAD THIS MORNING, I KILLED THE MURDERER" FRA



COL. ELMER E. ELLSWORTH.

FIRE ZOUAVES,

Assassinated May 24th, 1861.



"He who noteth even the fall of a sparrow will have some purpose even in the fate of one like me."—ELLSWORTH.

Entered according to act of Congress, by Bloom & Smith in 1861 in the Clerk's office of the District Court, for the Southern District of New York





Genl W.L. Elliott. June 1867  
*Appointed Brig. from Penna*



COL. MAX EINHSTEIN. 26  
 Entered according to an Act of Congress in the year 1861, in  
 the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the United States for the  
 Eastern District of Pennsylvania by  
 FREDERICK GUTHEKUNST, 706 Arch Street,  
 PHILADELPHIA.



LIEUT. FAIRFAX.  
 Wm. S. & A. Martien, Philada.





FLAG-OFFICER DAVID G. FARRAGUT, COMMANDING THE U. S. NAVAL  
FORCES AT NEW ORLEANS. . FROM A PHOTOGRAPH.





W B Franklin

Dinner of the Gen. Wm. B. Meade Post





Lafayette





GEN. FRANKLIN.

L. Frang & Co Boston.



COM. FOOT.

Wm S. & A. Martin, Florida.



MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN BUCHANAN FLOYD, LATE SECRETARY OF WAR OF THE UNITED STATES, NOW COMMANDING THE REBEL FORCES IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY BRADY.—SEE PAGE 6.



GEN. J. B. FLOYD.

L. Frang & Co Boston.





**FREMONT'S BODY GUARD**—FREMONT'S Body Guard consists of one hundred and fifty young men, as much as possible of the same size and age, the flower of St. Louis. The horses are all of the same color, dark chestnut, and of equal height and appearance. The uniform of the Body Guard, which has been chiefly furnished by the General himself, consists of black jackets and pants, with yellow stripes, of the finest woolen cloth. Capt. ZAGONYI, who is commander of the Body Guard, is a Hungarian, and was in former years commander of Gen. Bax's Body Guard, with which he went out into the wars, 250 strong, and bold fellows of whom only 17 returned with him. Capt. ZAGONYI is a fine looking soldier, and regarded with the deepest affection by all the men under his command.

HEADQUARTERS WESTERN DEPARTMENT,  
SPRINGFIELD, MO., Nov. 2, 1861.

"SOLDIERS OF THE MISSISSIPPI ARMY: Agreeable to orders received this day, I take leave of you. Although our army has been of sudden growth we have grown up together, and I have become familiar with the brave and generous spirits which you bring to the defence of your country, and which makes me anticipate for you a brilliant career. Continue as you have begun, and give to my successor the same cordial and enthusiastic support with which you have encouraged me. Emulate the splendid example which you have already before you, and let me remain as I am, proud of the noble army which I have thus far labored to bring together.

"Soldiers, I regret to leave you. Most sincerely I thank you for the regard and confidence you have invariably shown me. I deeply regret that I shall not have the honor to lead you to the victory which you are just about to win, but I shall claim the right to share with you in the joy of every triumph, and trust always to be personally remembered by my companions in arms.

JOHN C. FREMONT."





28

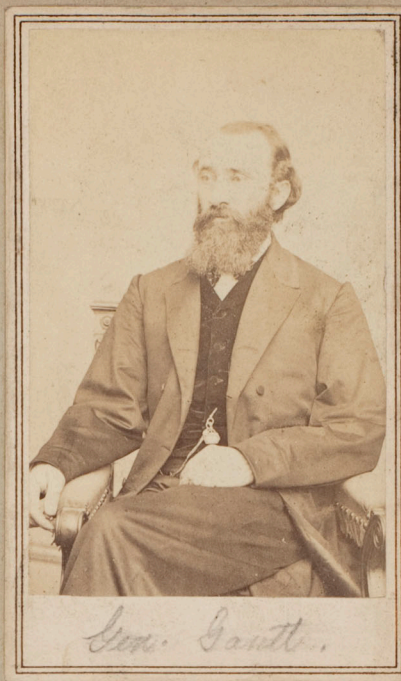






Edw. L. Gray.

a



Gen. Gault.

b



c

Barbara  
Fritschie





L. J. Gilmore





LIEUT. GILMAN, U.S.A., OF THE GARRISON AT FORT PICKENS—FROM AN AMBROTYPE.—[SEE PAGE 123.]



MAJOR-GEN. ULYSSES F. GRANT, COMMANDING THE U. S. TROOPS AT THE CAPTURE OF FORTS HENRY AND DONELSON.



General Grant and the Chinese Viceroy, Li Hung Chang. [From the original Photograph made in Pekin (1879) and loaned to the Exhibition by Mr. Geo. W. Childs.]



Leading Candidate before the Philadelphia Con-  
vention for President.



These Portraits to be had FREE at

A. & J. B. Bartholomew's  
**KID GLOVE**

AND

Hosiery Stores,

23 North Eighth Street.

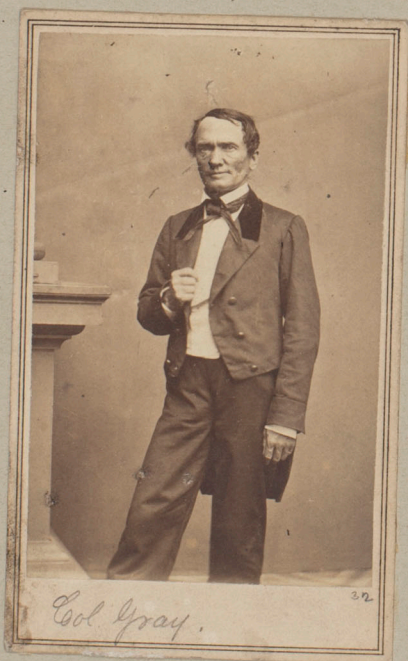
808 Chestnut Street.

908 Chestnut Street.

Great Reduction for 2 weeks, prior to re-building  
our Eighth Street Store.

Baker, Garrigue & Kennedy, Prs., 326 Chestnut St.











35<sup>th</sup>



Gen. W. M. Gregg  
1864

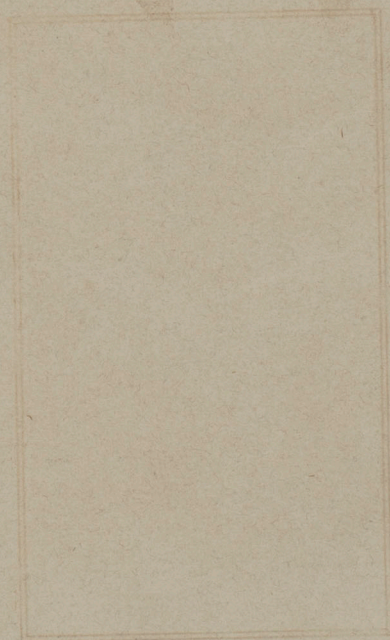








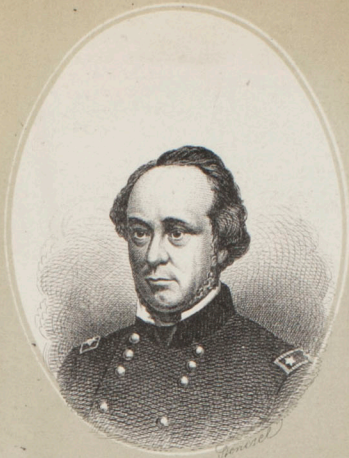
*Lt. Green*











GEN<sup>L</sup> HALLECK.

W<sup>th</sup> S. & A. Martin, Philada.





MAJOR-GENERAL HALLECK, U.S.A., COMMANDING OUR ARMY IN MISSOURI.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH.—[SEE NEXT PAGE.]





Surgeon General Hammond U.S.A.



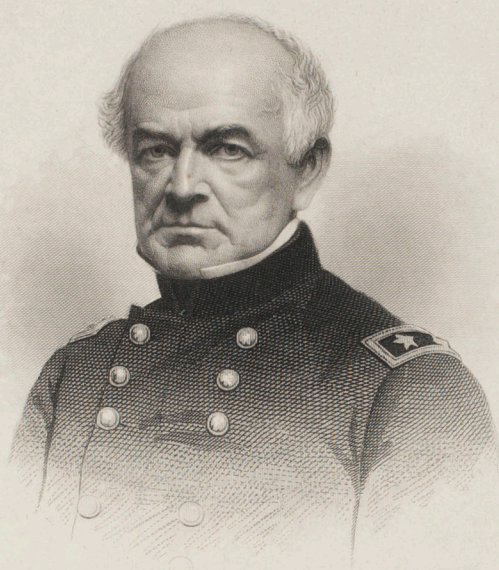
Lieut Harris.



GENL HARDEE.

L. Fanning & Co. Boston.





Eng. & by A.H. Ritchie.

MAJ. GEN. E.A. HITCHCOCK.





*J. Hooker*





Magee, 316 Chestnut St. Phil<sup>a</sup>

GENL. HOOKER.

Engraved according to Act of Congress, in the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, by T. Magee, in the year 1861.





### MAJOR-GENERAL JOSEPH HOOKER.

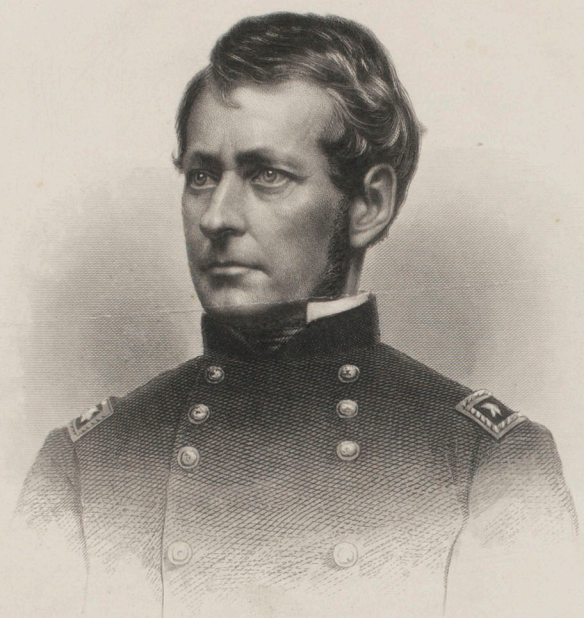
**M**AJOR-GENERAL JOSEPH HOOKER, of the Volunteer forces, and Brigadier-General of the Regular Army of the United States, was born at Hadley, Massachusetts, during the year 1815. He is a descendant of Thomas Hooker, the founder of the city of Hartford, and son of Joseph Hooker, of Enfield, Mass. During his early days, young Joseph acquired his primary education at a district school, after which he entered Hopkins' Academy; and having there attracted the attention of Hon. G. C. Kellogg, that gentleman gained for him an appointment as cadet at West Point, which institution he entered during 1833, much against the wishes of his parents. After spending four years at the Military Academy, he graduated, on June 30, 1837, and the next day entered the United States Army as a Second Lieutenant of the First Regiment of Artillery. After sixteen months' service, he was, on November 1, 1838, promoted to First Lieutenant, and served with his section until July, 1841, when he was selected to act as Adjutant of the United States Military Academy, holding that position until the following October. On the 3d of that month he was appointed the Adjutant of his regiment, and remained as such until the Mexican war broke out in 1846, when he was ordered to join the forces on the Rio Grande, where he was selected to act as Aid to General Harner.

During the battles at Monterey, September 21, 22 and 23, 1846, Lieutenant Hooker behaved so gallantly as to gain the brevet of Captain from the last date; and, when the forces were transferred to the command of General Scott, he was appointed an Assistant Adjutant-General, with the staff rank of Captain, dating from March 3, 1847. He participated in the whole campaign, from Vera Cruz to the Mexican Capital. During the affair at the National Bridge, on June 11, 1847, he so distinguished himself as to gain the brevet of Major from that date for gallant and meritorious conduct, and by his gallantry at Chapultepec obtained another brevet, Lieutenant-Colonel, dating from September 13th, 1847.

Upon his return to the United States, he was promoted to the rank of Captain of Artillery, to date from October 29, 1848; but on the same day he vacated his regimental commission, retaining the position of Assistant Adjutant-General, with



25. clo



Eng<sup>d</sup> by A.H. Ritchie

MAJ. GEN. JOSEPH HOOKER.









COM. HOLLINS.  
W. P. S. & A. Martin, Engrs.





V. V. Howard





REV. J. PINKNEY HAMMOND,  
Chaplain 19th Regiment P. V.

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1861, in the  
Clerk's Office of the District Court of the United States for the Eastern  
District of Pennsylvania, by  
McALLISTER & BROTHER, 728 Chestnut Street.  
PHILADELPHIA.  
Gutekunst, Photographer.



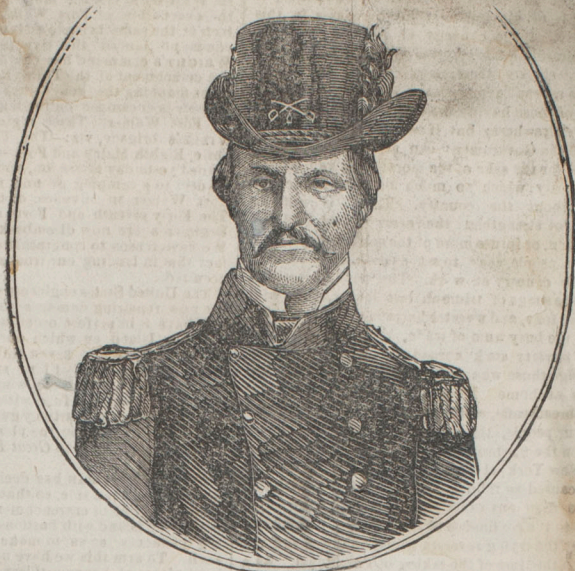
*Hammond*



32  
PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16. 1861.



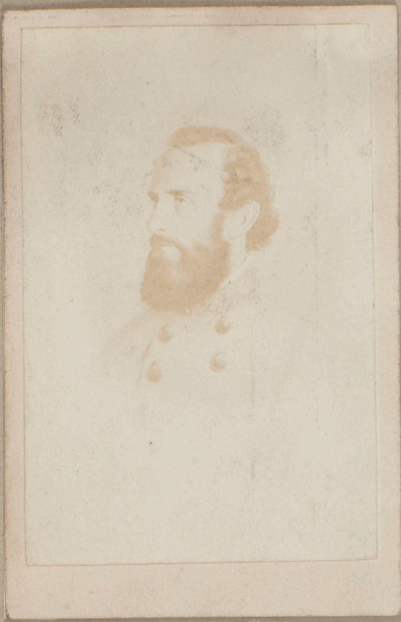
COL. HOFFMAN.  
Wm. Ballantyne Washington D.C.



GENERAL DAVID HUNTER.



50 9/2



"Stonewall" Jackson

+









GENL C. D. JAMESON.

L. Frank & Co. Boston.

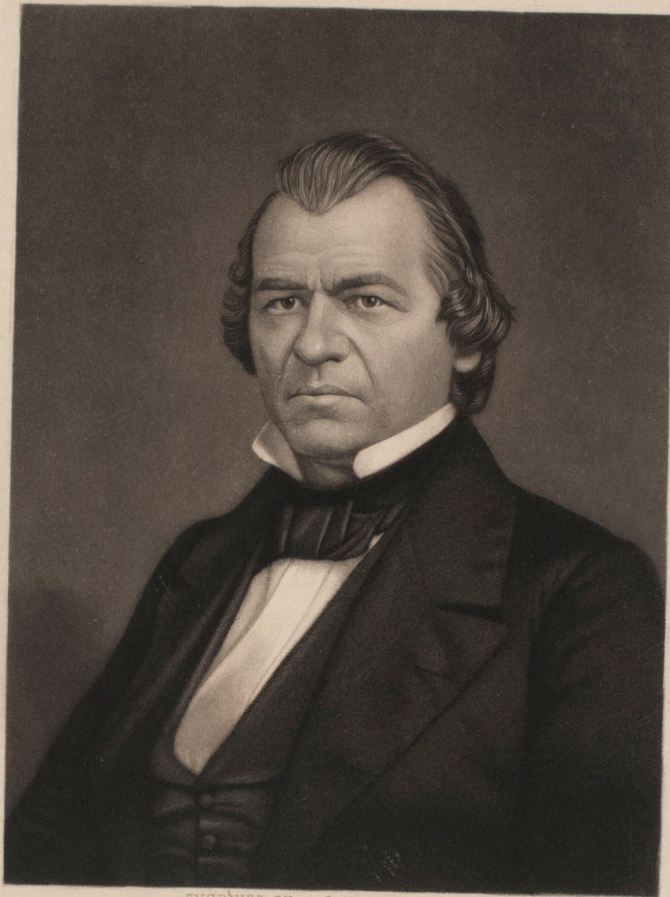




Levin Jeffers



PATRIOTS OF '61.



ENGRAVED BY A. B. WALTER, PHILADA.

*Andrew Johnson.*

U. S. SENATOR FROM TENNESSEE

"The flag which was borne by WASHINGTON, the PATRIOTS of 1812, and SCOTT  
in the war with Mexico, must be defended in every extremity and at all hazards"  
*Speech at Cincinnati*

PUBLISHED BY J. DAINTY, PHILADA.





ANDREW JOHNSON.

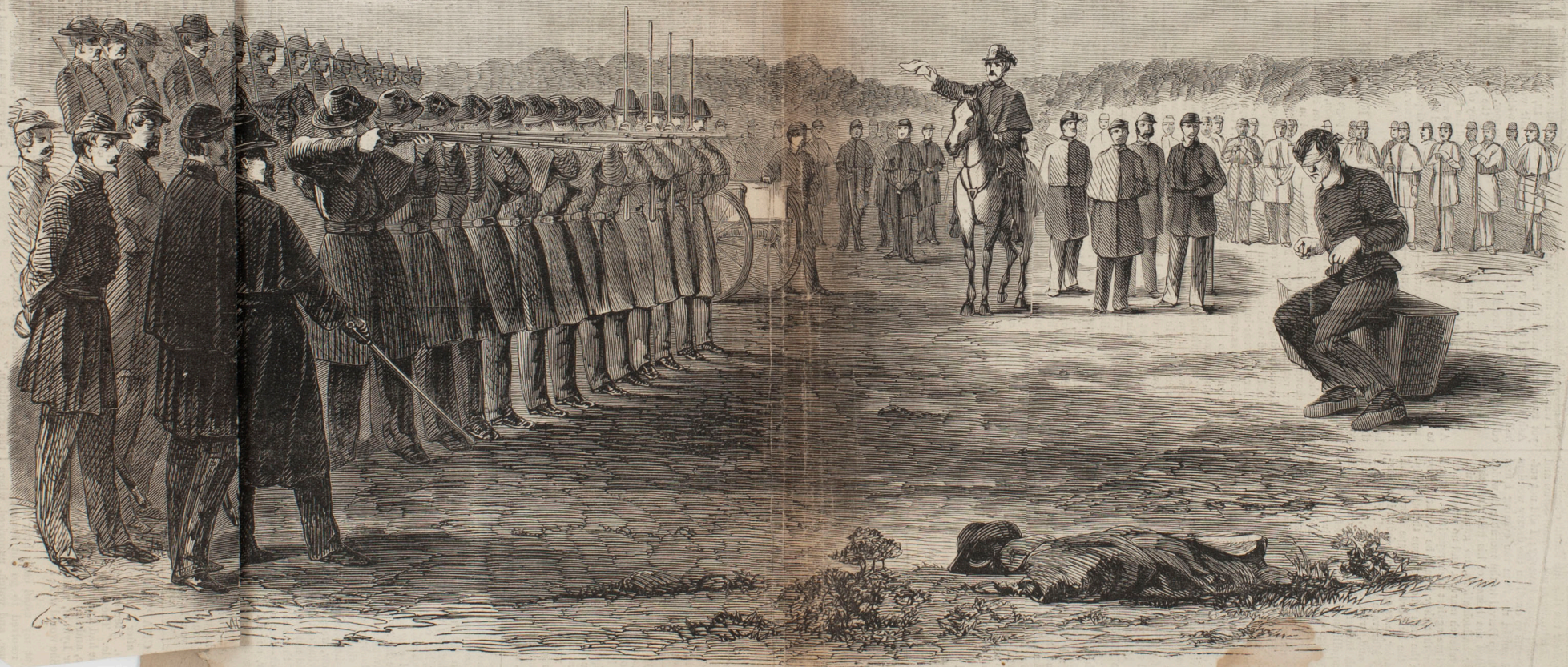
59



Gen. Robert S. Gandy Johnston  
spying - O. S. A.  
etc. Killed at Shiloh

60





THE EXECUTION OF THE DESERTER WILLIAM JOHNSON IN GENERAL FRANKLIN'S DIVISION, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.—[SEE PAGE 827.]

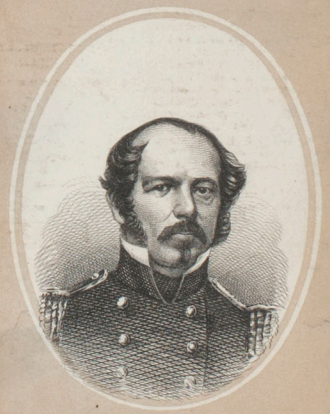




THE DESERTER  
JOHNSON.



GENL. A.S. JOHNSTON.  
L. Frost & Co. Boston.



GENL. JOHNSON.  
L. Frost & Co. Boston.





Brig. Gen. THOMAS L. KANE.

PUBLISHED BY  
McALLISTER & BRO. 728 Chestnut Street, Philada.



*Brig. Gen. T. L. Kane.*



MARSHAL KANE, OF BALTIMORE.  
[SEE PAGE 436.]



Brig. Gen. THOMAS L. KANE.

PUBLISHED BY  
McALLISTER & BRO. 728 Chestnut Street, Phila.



LIEUT. COL. KANE.

W. S. & A. M. G. Philada.





### COLONEL THOMAS L. KANE.

Colonel THOMAS L. KANE, the commander of the Kane Rifles, and who figured in the recent battle near Drainesville, is a Philadelphian by birth. His father was the late distinguished Judge of the United States Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. The eldest of Judge KANE's sons was Dr. ELISHA K. KANE, the well-known Arctic Explorer. Colonel KANE was born in 1822, and, after pursuing a course of study in one of our Pennsylvania colleges, completed his education in Europe. On his return he was admitted to the bar, a profession which he afterwards relinquished, devoting himself, of late years, more especially to the calling of an engineer. In 1846 he distinguished himself by his adventurous travels in the far West, and towards the close of the Mexican War was employed by President POLK, in conjunction with the late Captain ALLEN, of the United States Army, in raising a battalion of border settlers for the service of the Government.

He subsequently revisited the West, passing a large portion of his time among the various Indian tribes, and was, by the knowledge thus acquired, enabled to render important service to our Government in the pacification of our Indian troubles. In 1858 he was requested by President BUCHANAN to proceed to the Territory of Utah, as a Commissioner, to secure, if possible, a settlement of our difficulty with the Mormons, without a resort to hostilities, which were at that time imminent. His knowledge of this strange people, acquired by his temporary residence among them some years before, had given him great influence with their rulers, and he was enabled successfully to accomplish the object of his mission. His journey from San Francisco across the mountains to Desert was effected in less time than it had been accomplished by any previous traveler, and this, too, at a season of

the year when the mountain passes were blocked with snow, and the Indians were more than usually troublesome: his only companions were his mule and his rifle. For his services upon this expedition Colonel KANE refused to receive from the Administration any compensation.

In the very outset of our present troubles, he volunteered his services to the Government. He proceeded at once to the counties of Elk and McKean, and raised some three hundred riflemen, who formed the basis of the regiment which he afterwards organized, and which, by the special authority of the State of Pennsylvania, bears the name of the Kane Rifles, as a slight tribute to the energy and patriotism of their commander. In the late action, his gallantry, as our readers know, was conspicuous. But for his judgment, as well in the selection of the ground as in the judicious posting of his men, the loss of life in his regiment would have been far greater.

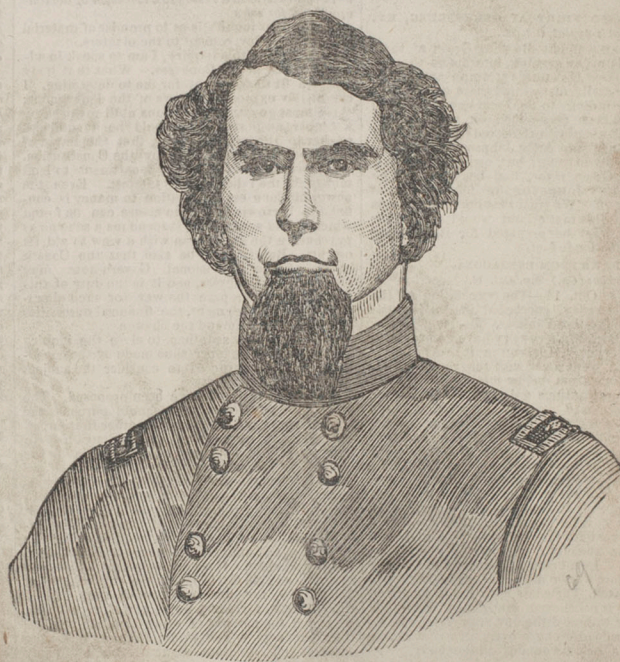
He was wounded by a shot on the face and his clothing was pierced in more than a dozen places. He insisted, however, on remaining with his men and refused to be put in an ambulance, although General ORD, who is as kind a soldier as he is a brave one, strongly urged him to leave the field; but having at length fainted from loss of blood, he had to be carried back to camp. Throughout the entire affair, Colonel KANE fully justified the confidence reposed in him by General McCALL, whose admirable arrangement of his forces secured the success of the conflict.

In politics, Colonel KANE belonged to the free-soil wing of the Democratic party, as an adherent of which he was distinguished at the time of its formation. He was, however, one of the first in our present troubles to proclaim his allegiance to the Administration, of all whose measures, since the present rebellion broke out, he has been an earnest supporter.





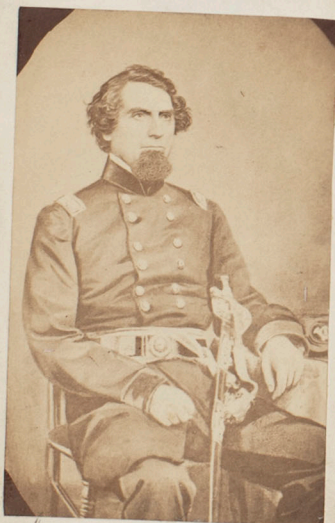
PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY OCTOBER 29 1861.



### BRIGADIER-GENERAL B. F. KELLEY, THE HERO OF PHILLIPPI AND ROMNEY.

We present our readers this morning with the likeness of General B. F. KELLEY, copied from a photograph in the possession of Col. H. D. MEARS, of this city. We embrace the opportunity of thus doing honor to one who was so long our fellow citizen with more than ordinary pleasure. We look upon General KELLEY as a representative man of a large element of the people of the North yet to be heard from in the suppression of the stupendous rebellion which for a time threatened the overthrow of our great and good Government. Forsaking the peaceful walks of life, in which he had long so honorably acquitted himself—pos-

sessing a thorough business education—fully impressed with the imperative necessity of *obedience to orders*, consequent upon his important and intimate connection with the great railway interests of the country, General KELLEY has manifested to the world what the Northern civilians may do—aye, what they will do, if not as officers, as private—their whole duty to their country, to themselves and to posterity. We gave a brief sketch in our yesterday's issue of the General. His history is now his country's, and the future historian will reserve a bright page for the devoted actions of our courageous, honorable and much-loved fellow citizen.

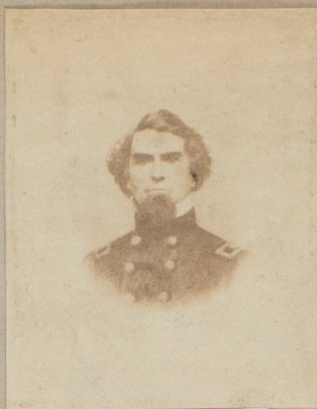


Genl Kelly.





Gen. B. F. Kelly



Gen. B. F. Kelly

b

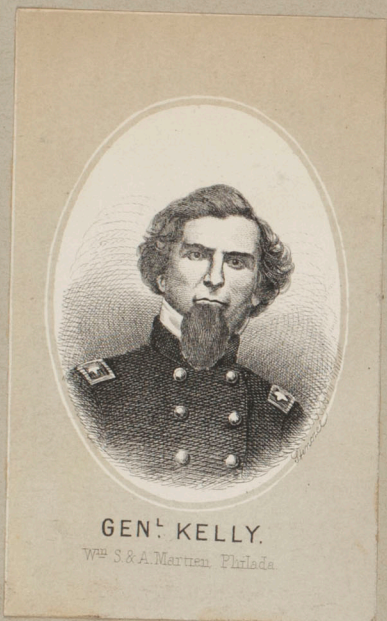




*Lieut. Kenney.*



b



GENL KELLY.

Wm S & A. Martin Philada



d

*Kelly?*



BRIGADIER-GENERAL KELLEY, OF VIRGINIA.

[FROM A PHOTOGRAPH FURNISHED BY MR. G. ANTHONY, OF NEW YORK.]



GENL KEYES.

Wm S & A. Martin Philada





*Jackson Kilpatrick*





MAJOR E. A. KIMBALL, LEADER OF THE SUCCESSFUL BAYONET CHARGE OF THE HAWKINS'S ZOUAVES ON FORT DEFIANCE, ROANOKE ISLAND. FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY BOGARDUS.













For portrait of Gen. Lander  
see 5750F2



COL. W. R. LEE.  
20<sup>th</sup> Mass Regt.  
L. F. & C. Boston.





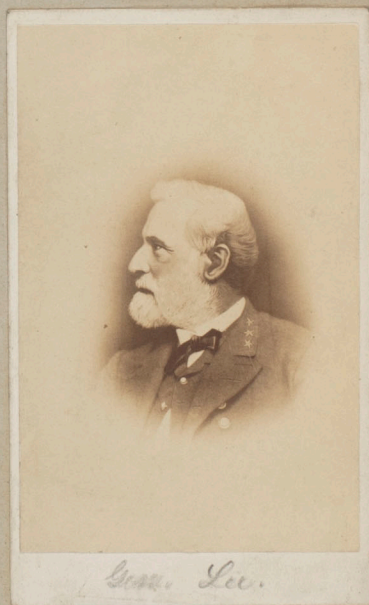
Genl. Jim Lane 73  
 Entered service June 1, 1861, as a private in the 1st Mass. Cavalry, 1st Mass. Cavalry, 1st Mass. Cavalry, 1st Mass. Cavalry  
 in the 1st Mass. Cavalry, 1st Mass. Cavalry, 1st Mass. Cavalry, 1st Mass. Cavalry



Brig. Gen. Ledyard 74



S. H. Long 1862 75



Gen. Lee





*John A. Logan*





R. S. Lbr





*Peter Lyle.*



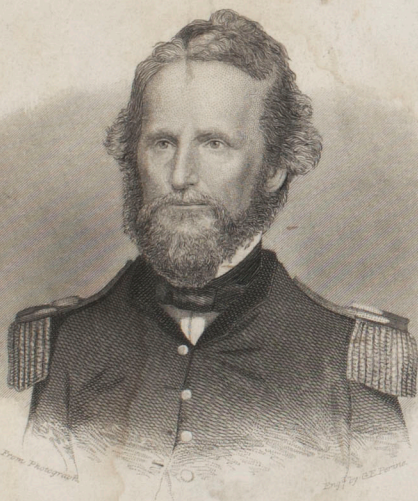
COL. P. LYLE.





BRIGADIER-GENERAL LYON, U.S.A.—PHOTOGRAPHED BY HOLMES.

[SEE NEXT PAGE.]



CAPT NATH LYON, U.S.A.

(NOW BRIG GEN U.S.A.)

# The Philadelphia Inquirer.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1831.

## HISTORY OF GENERAL LYON—

In behalf of the relatives and friends of the late General Lyon, I will take this opportunity to inform the public that the letters, journals and private papers of the General have been placed in the hands of Dr. Ashbel Woodward, of Connecticut; and that a faithful history may be expected from him early in the coming year.

Other histories or sketches of the General which have been announced as forthcoming, will be more or less unsatisfactory: for the documents necessary for a complete history have only been entrusted to Dr. Woodward.

n3 11\*264

MINER KNOWLTON,  
Captain U. S. Army.

GEN. LYON was a man of true moral courage. He never would recognize the code of the duelist. It is said he was once struck in the face, but refused on religious principle from challenging his adversary. This subjected him for a time to the contempt of his fellow officers; but long before his death they learned to understand and respect his position on this subject. No one now can doubt his bravery.



PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1861.



MAJOR-GENERAL McCALL.



Col. H. H. Carter 77



GEN. LEE.  
I. Bragg & Co. Boston.



GEN. M. CALL.  
Wm. S. & A. Martin, Phila.



Col. M. H. Blount 78





### BRIGADIER-GENERAL JOHN A. MCCLERNAND.

Brigadier-General JOHN A. MCCLERNAND was an active leader of the Douglas party in the House of Representatives of 1860, and also in the Charleston and Baltimore Democratic Conventions. He was strongly opposed to BRECKINRIDGE and his party, and as a Douglas man was elected to Congress. He left his seat to take up arms in defence of that Government which he so strongly supported by his speeches in Congress. There is an interesting circumstance in connection with his appointment to the position of Brigadier-General. He had, during the late extra session of Congress, been making, while in his seat, a strongly-worded speech in support of the action of the Government in these troubles, and in the course of some remarks, at the conclusion, he in effect stated that, notwithstanding the thousands of Douglas Democrats who had enlisted

in the cause and service of the United States, not one of them had been honored with any high military appointment; other parties had had their appointees, but his party had not, and he thought it somewhat unfair, &c. A leading Republican took up the question after MCCLERNAND had finished, and, complimenting him highly on the patriotic tone of his remarks, intimated that he did not know of a man more entitled to a position than his honored friend from Illinois. Shortly after this discussion in the House, the name of JOHN A. MCCLERNAND appeared on the list of those who were appointed Brigadier-Generals of Volunteers.

In the Belmont fight he manifested that he possessed good military capacity, and during his administration of military affairs at Cairo he secured the good-will of the men under his command. Gen. MCCLERNAND is about forty-four years of age, and rather tall in stature.





BRIGADIER-GENERAL A. M'DOWELL M'COOK.

[SKETCHED BY MR. H. MOSLER.]





BEN M<sup>c</sup> CULLOCH.  
L. Frank & C<sup>o</sup> Boston.



GEN<sup>L</sup> M<sup>c</sup> DOWELL.  
W<sup>m</sup> S & A Marten Philada.

516

HARPER'S



GENERAL M<sup>c</sup>DOWELL.—[PHOTOGRAPHED BY BRADY.]



GEN<sup>L</sup> M<sup>c</sup> DUFFIE.  
L. Frank & C<sup>o</sup> Lith. Boston.





*Genl. W. H. Sherman*





CAPTAIN WILLIAM McMULLEN,  
—  
INDEPENDENT RANGERS.

a



b





COMMODORE MCKEAN, U. S. N.  
 Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1862, in the  
 Clerk's Office of the District Court of the United States for the Eastern  
 District of Pennsylvania, by  
 McALLISTER & BROTHER, 728 Chestnut St.  
 PHILADELPHIA.  
 Gutekunst, Photographer.



*Gen. McDowell  
 & staff*



CAPTAIN WILLIAM McMULLEN,  
 —  
 INDEPENDENT RANGERS.  
 Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1861, in the  
 Clerk's Office of the District Court of the United States for the Eastern  
 District of Pennsylvania, by  
 McALLISTER & BROTHER, 728 Chestnut Street.  
 PHILADELPHIA.





73/2

WEEKLY.

[AUGUST 17, 1861.]



GENERAL MANSFIELD.—[PHOTOGRAPHED BY BRADY.]



GEN. MANSFIELD.

b





Moarkle.

a

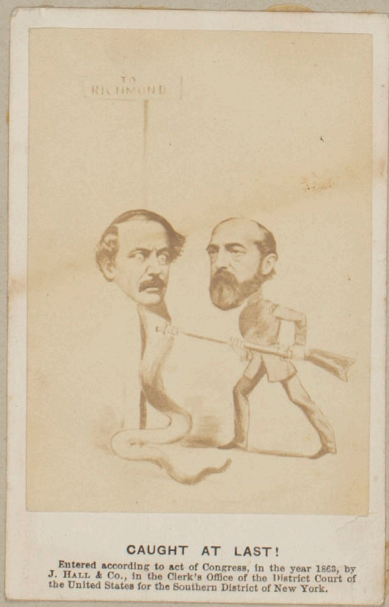
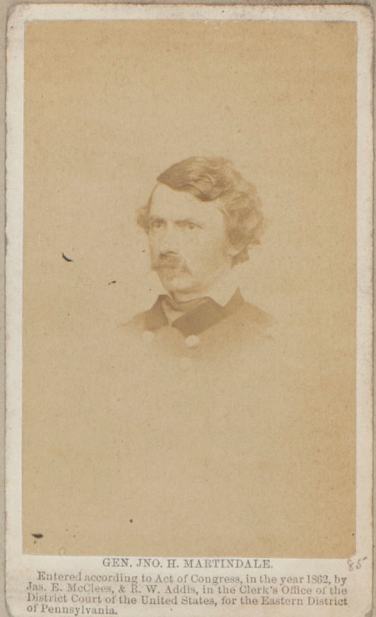


MASON.

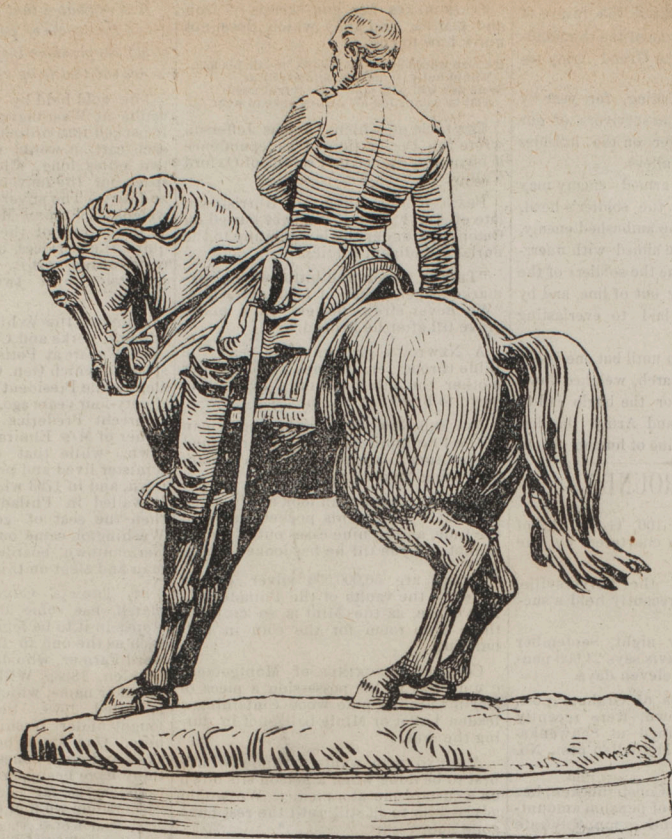
L. Prang & Co. Lith. Boston.

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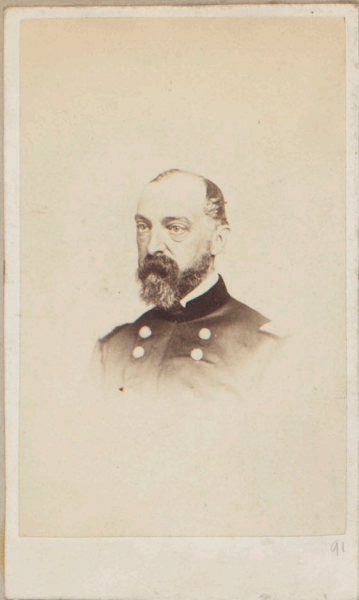
THE MEADE STATUE IN FAIRMOUNT PARK.

Nov-1887.













*Your faithful friend*  
*Thomas Francis Mungham.*

---

Engr. by J. Girdan, for the Democratic Review





*Magoe, 316 Chestnut St Phil<sup>a</sup>*

BRIGADIER GEN<sup>L</sup> T. F. MEAGHER.

*Entered according to Act of Congress, in the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, by T. Magoe, in the year 1861.*





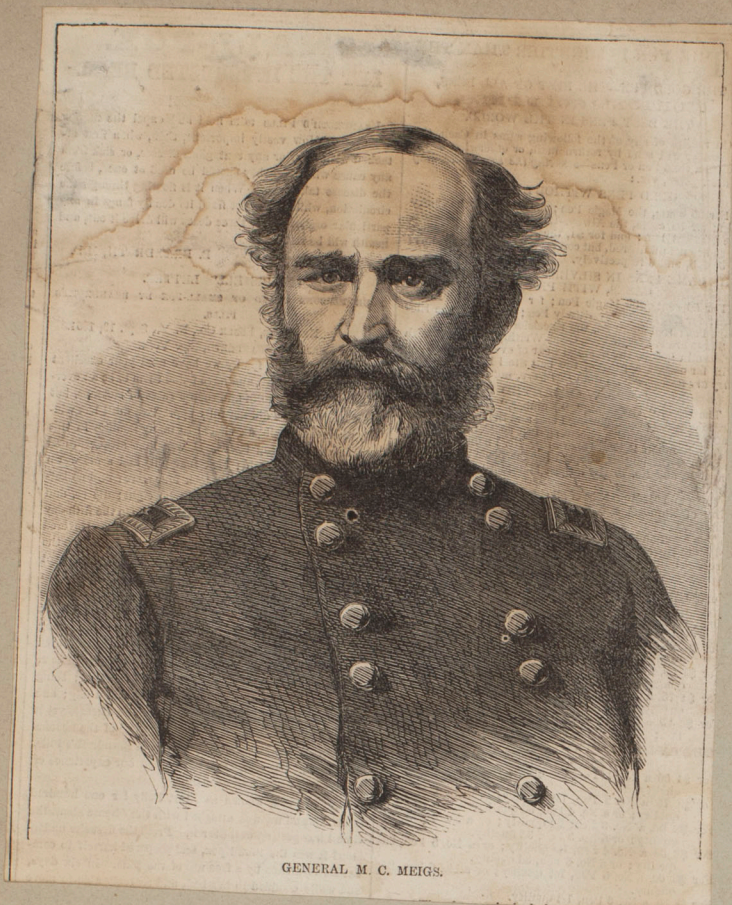
a



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MILROY 95



BRIG. GEN. MONTGOMERY, U.S.A.  
Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1852 in the  
Clerk's Office of the District Court of the United States for the Eastern  
District of Pennsylvania, by  
McALLISTER & BROTH, 728 Chestnut Street,  
PHILADELPHIA.  
Gutkunst, Photographer.



Gen. S.W. Morell



monahan 99



Gen. Montgomery



G.W. MORGAN 97



Gen. S.W. Morell 98





## COLONEL JAMES A. MULLIGAN.

Colonel JAMES A. MULLIGAN was born in the city of Utica, New York, in the year 1829, and is consequently in his thirty-second year. His parents were natives of Ireland. His mother, after the death of his father, which took place when he was a child, removed to Chicago, where she has resided with her son for the past twenty-three years. She married a respectable Irish-American in Chicago named MICHAEL LANTRY, who has steadily watched with a father's solicitude the expanding mind of the brave young soldier. He was educated at the Catholic College of North Chicago, under the superintendence of the Rev. Mr. KINSELLAR, now of New York city, and is a strict member of the Catholic Church. In 1852, 1853, and 1854 he read law in the office of the Hon. ISAAC N. ARNOLD, Congressman from the Chicago District. For a short time he edited the *Western Tablet*, a semi-religious weekly newspaper in Chicago. In 1859 he was admitted an attorney-at-law in Chicago. At this time he held the position of Second Lieutenant in the Chicago Shields Guards, one of the companies attached to the Irish Brigade now in Missouri, and which did so well at Lexington.

Colonel MULLIGAN is worthy of all praise.—A purer, better man does not live in the State of Illinois. Since he was able to tell the difference between ale and water a glass of spirituous or malt liquor has not passed his lips. He is a rigid temperance man, although he is fond and

whole-souled to a fault. He is six feet three inches in height, with a wiry, elastic frame, a large, lustrous, hazel eye, an open, frank, Celtic face, stamped with courage, pluck, and independence, surmounted with a bushy profusion of hair, tinted with grey. Honorable in all relations, respected by all, he has won his way by untiring industry and unquestionable courage.—On the 30th of October, 1859, he was married to Miss MARIAN NUGENT by the Roman Catholic Bishop of Chicago.

In the winter of 1857 Senator FITCH, of Indiana, tendered him a clerkship in the Department of the Interior. He accepted of the position and spent the winter at Washington. During his residence in Washington he corresponded with the *Utica Telegraph*, over the *nomme de plume* of "Satan." After his return to Chicago from Washington, he was elected Captain of the Shields Guards. On the news arriving of the bombardment of Fort Sumter, the Irish-American companies held a meeting, of which he was chairman, and soon afterwards he went to Washington with a letter, written by the late Senator DOUGLAS on his death-bed, to the President, tendering a regiment to be called the "Irish Brigade." It was accepted, and, being elected Colonel, the brave MULLIGAN immediately went to work without will. His regiment was rapidly organized, and from that time until the compulsory surrender of Lexington, after a protracted siege, the course of the organization is well known.

## The Philadelphia Inquirer.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1861.

### Colonel Mulligan at Chicago.

Colonel MULLIGAN, the brave commander of the Irish brigade at Lexington, arrived at Chicago on Friday, and had a flattering reception. He arrived on a special train from Joliet, and was met at the depot by an immense crowd of citizens. In response to an address of welcome from Mr. E. VAN BUREN, the Colonel spoke as follows:—

"Sir—I feel profoundly sensible of the honor that Chicago has done me in this most flattering reception. I feel deeply impressed that she has arisen in her might and glory to honor me, who am but her humblest citizen. I am not vain enough to attribute to myself the honor which is thus conferred, but I thank Heaven for the blessed privilege of taking it to my heart, and laying it at the feet of those brave soldiers who bore me through the storms and perils of battle without flinching—without a murmur or a demonstration other than those of unflinching determination and glorious bravery—the men who, for nine days, in a wilderness of danger, with scarcely a forlorn hope of success, fought bravely and to the last, and are now cherished in the hearts of all true citizens as heroic defenders of their country should be cherished.

For myself, I only ask to stand again at the head of the Irish Brigade, and once more face rebellion and Missouri, and my earnest hope is that I may yet plant that banner which we bore hence, on heights as dangerous as those over which it floated in those true men stood beside me and defended with their utmost strength. For myself and for my Brigade—for all who fought at Lexington—I assure you, that while law is broken, while the honor of

## DISASTERS IN THE WEST.

The great battle of Springfield was decisive in its results, and Missouri still remained the abode of a divided and hostile population, and the destined theatre of future warlike and bloody events. In the early portion of September a powerful rebel force was collected by General Sterling Price, and with these he commenced a march toward Lexington. That city had been occupied and fortified by Col. Mulligan, with a number of Federal troops; although, as seemed to be generally the case with the Federal commanders in the southwest, they were inferior in numbers to the armaments brought against them.

Colonel Mulligan had fortified Lexington by heavy earthworks ten feet in height, with a ditch twelve feet in width. The number of troops under his command was about three thousand; that of General Price was about fifteen thousand. On Thursday, September 12th, General Price reached the scene of conflict, and immediately commenced operations by driving in the Federal pickets. Mulligan ordered out four companies to confront the advanced guard of the enemy. These were about five thousand in numbers. The Federal troops attacked them with spirit, killing a large number, but were compelled to retire within the entrenchments. Price followed with six guns, and commenced to fire upon the college building in which the ammunition and provisions of Mulligan were stored. This attack commenced at three o'clock in the afternoon, and continued till dark. Mulligan responded with his five guns with effect. He silenced one of the cannon of the rebels, knocking it to pieces, and killed about seventy-five men. But when his firing ceased at night all his ammunition had been expended. The engagement on the 12th was adverse to the enemy; they had lost a greater number in killed and wounded than their opponents, and had accomplished nothing. They did not renew the attack on the ensuing day.

It was not until the morning of the 17th that the rebels were prepared to recommence the conflict. During this interval they had received reinforcements, and were now able to surround the city completely, and cut off all access to the river. At eight o'clock a signal gun from General Price's head-quarters announced the opening of the battle. His numerous artillery poured upon the Federal troops and entrenchments a tremendous shower of shot and shell, to which Mulligan replied with his guns, as well as his limited means permitted. The battle lasted from the 17th to the 20th. During the first two days the rebels accomplished nothing, and advanced no nearer the entrenchments than they had been at first. On the 19th they commenced to erect breastworks of hemp bales, from behind which they continued to fire, and which, from time to time, they rolled nearer to the position of the Federals. About three o'clock on that day the enemy made a charge, and flouted their colors upon the summit of the Federal breastworks. Mulligan ordered the Irish brigade, who were posted on the opposite side of the works, to leave their position and retake the entrenchments, of which they may have gained possession. This order was obeyed with the utmost alacrity; and, as seems to be the invariable fact during this war, in every case in which the Irish have been brought into action, they charged with such impetuosity and heroism as to completely overpower the enemy. They regained possession of the entrenchments, killed and wounded about five hundred, and captured their colors. Colonel Mulligan, who led the charge in person, was wounded, and his clothes were perforated by six balls. This decisive repulse put an end to the operations of that day.

On the 20th the enemy recommenced the battle. During this day they made several desperate charges upon the works, and were as frequently repulsed with great slaughter. Still, the losses on the Federal side were heavy; and, although Colonel Mulligan and his men fought with the utmost heroism, there were causes which rendered their ultimate defeat inevitable. During this day they exploded six mines successively, under the advancing rebel forces, destroying them by hundreds. At length, at four o'clock, it became impossible to continue the contest any longer. Colonel Mulligan and his men had been destitute of water for several days; all their ammunition was expended; and one half of their cannon had been silent for some time, for want of balls. During the progress of the entire attack the Federal troops had been casting their own round shot at a

foundry within the city, and even that resource had at last been exhausted. Retreat by the river had been cut off by the hordes of the Rebels who swarmed upon the shores, and took possession of all the boats. The surrender was therefore inevitable, though a decisive moral victory had been achieved by the dauntless heroism displayed by the Federal troops. It is computed that, before the end of the contest, the number of men who had collected under the Rebel banners at Lexington amounted to twenty-five thousand men. They had sixteen cannon, and were provided with ammunition in abundance. Their loss was heavy, not less than a thousand in killed and wounded. The loss of the Federals was about one hundred killed and three hundred wounded. So deeply was the Rebel commander impressed with the bravery of Colonel Mulligan and his troops, that, at the surrender, he refused to accept the Colonel's sword; declaring, with a magnanimity worthy of a much better cause, that he was too brave an officer to be deprived of his arms, and well deserved to keep them. Colonel Mulligan and his troops became prisoners of war.

Colonel James A. Mulligan, whose heroism has thus stamped his name indelibly upon the annals of this contest, was born in Utica, New York, in 1829. His parents were natives of the Emerald Isle. He was educated at the Catholic College of Chicago. In that city he studied law and was admitted to the bar. In 1837 he accepted a clerkship in the Department of the Interior at Washington. After spending a year in the Federal Capital, he returned to Chicago, and was elected Captain of the Shields' Guards. When the war broke out he entered zealously into the contest, and proceeded to Washington with a letter, penned by Senator DOUGLAS on his death-bed, commanding him to the confidence of the Administration. He had been elected Colonel of the Irish Brigade, whose services the Government at once accepted. The rest of his history is summed up in the heroic struggle of which Lexington was the memorable scene.





From a Photograph by J. Steffen, St. Louis

Printed by Boett 7th

**COL. JAMES A. MULLIGAN,**

THE GALLANT DEFENDER OF LEXINGTON, MISSOURI.





COL. JOHN K. MURPHY.  
L. Frang & Co. Boston.





Dup



J. K. MURPHY



COL. WILLIAM G. MURRAY.—SKETCHED AND ENGRAVED FOR THE WAR PRESS—See 5th page.

Apr 1862





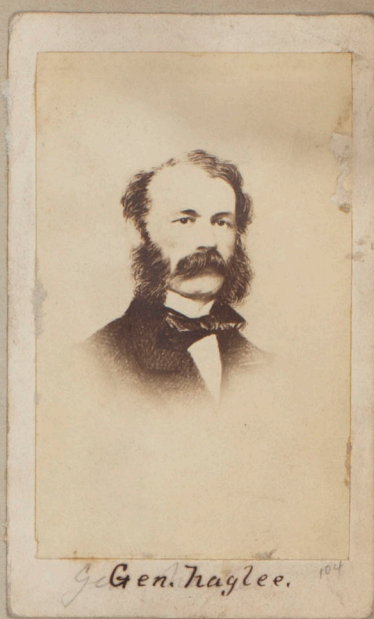
Gen. Nelson





Genl. Naglee

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Gen. Naglee.

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Genl. Nelson  
of Kentucky

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GEN. NEGLEY.  
W. F. S. & A. Martin, Philada.

## THE LATEST NEWS

FROM McCLELLAN'S ARMY.

LETTER FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Arrival of Prisoners from Richmond

GENERAL POPE INAUGURATES THE  
NEW WAR POLICY.

The Rebels Near Gordonsville, Va.,  
Thirty Thousand Strong.

LATE FROM RICHMOND.

THE PRESS ON THE EXCHANGE  
OF PRISONERS.

News from the National Capital.

REBEL RAID ON WASHINGTON  
BY JACKSON.

Post Office Stamps for Currency.

COL. CORCORAN TO BE RELEASED.

RESIGNATION OF BALTIMORE  
COUNCILMEN.

LATE SOUTHERN NEWS.

The English Press on the Battles  
Before Richmond.

THE NEW WAR POLICY.

General Order of General Pope.

HEAD-QUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA, WASHINGTON, July 25, 1862.—General Order No. 13.—Hereafter no guards will be placed over private houses or private property of any description whatever. Commanding officers are responsible for the conduct of the troops under their command, and the articles of war and regulations of the army provide ample means for restraining them to the full extent required for discipline and efficiency.

The soldiers were called into the field to do battle against the enemy, and it is not expected that their force and energy shall be wasted in protecting the private property of those most hostile to the Government. No soldier serving in this army shall be hereafter employed in such service.

By command of Major-General Pope.

(Signed) GEORGE D. RUGGLES,  
Col. A. A. G. and Chief of Staff.



# MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN POPE.







Col. Nugent

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Benton

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Col. Nugent.  
69th Regiment

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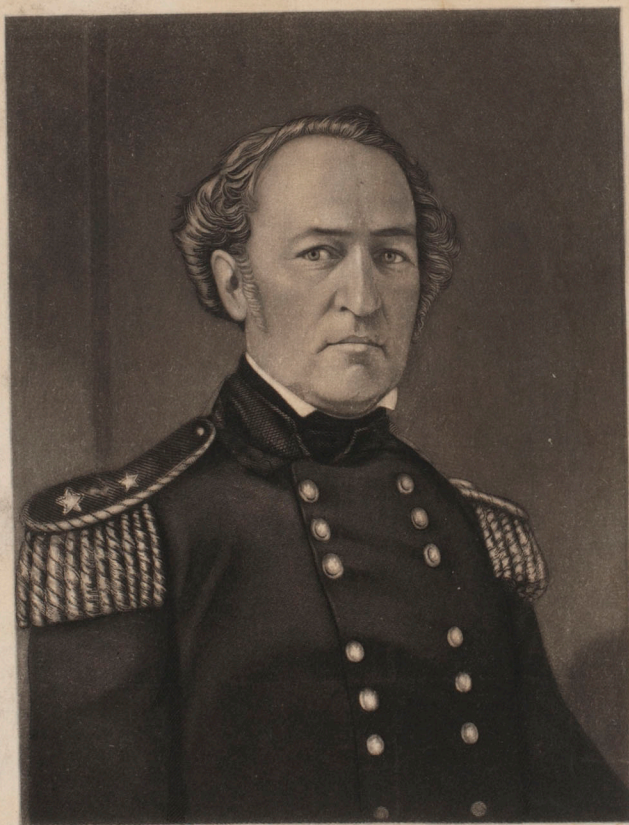
Col. Nugent

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PATRIOTS OF '61.



ENGRAVED BY A.B. WALTER, PHILADA.

MAJOR GENL ROBERT PATTERSON U.S.A.

PUBLISHED BY J. DAINTY, PHILADA.









### COMMODORE DAVID D. PORTER.

Commodore DAVID D. PORTER, the officer in command of the Mortar Fleet, which is soon to operate against the enemy in some at present unknown section, is a Pennsylvanian. He entered the naval service of the United States as a Midshipman, February 2d, 1829, ranking the second of his class. He was commissioned as Lieutenant, February 27th, 1841.

He has seen nineteen years of sea service, eight years and nine months of shore duty, and out of thirty-two years service he has been unemployed only four years and nine months. Such is his record of devotion and industry.

Physically speaking, he is one of the most powerful men in the navy, and is noted for his fearless courage and daring. Being in the prime of life, having acknowledged abilities as an officer, we expect the most perfect success from his expedition.

He is a brother of WILLIAM D. PORTER, commander of the *Essex*, and lately injured in the engagement at Fort Henry.

Commodore PORTER, at the earnest solicitation of prominent gentlemen in New York, took command of the steamer *State of Georgia*, plying between New York and Aspinwall. This soon became the most popular steamer on the line, being noted for good order and discipline.

In the year 1855, he was sent to Smyrna, in

command of the storeship *Supply*, to bring to this country camels purchased by our Government for the purposes of army transportation. He performed this duty to the entire satisfaction of the Government, and safely landed in Texas these wanderers of the desert.

Major WAYNE, his companion on this voyage, a Paymaster in the army, and for some time stationed in this city, resigned his commission at the breaking out of the present rebellion, and joined the Rebel army.

During the visit of the Japanese Embassy Commodore PORTER, in conjunction with Com. DUPONT, the flag-officer of the Atlantic Squadron, and Captain SIDNEY SMITH LEE, brother of the Rebel General LEE, formed their escort and largely contributed to the comfort and enjoyment of the Ambassadors.

The Mortar Fleet will be composed of twenty-five or thirty schooners, each armed with mortars of the largest calibre, lately cast at Pittsburgh. Besides these mortars, each vessel will have an effective armament of rifled cannon or 32-pounders.

The destination of the fleet it is now impossible to ascertain, but suffice it to say that Com. PORTER will not only strike terror into Rebellion, but also add to his already well deserved reputation.







*D. Archie Pell*

BREVET. COL. D. A. PELLUSV.





GENERAL PRENTISS.—PHOTOGRAPHED BY AMES.—[SEE NEXT PAGE.]





THE "COPPERHEAD" CARTE DE VISITE. Mr. J. J. Kromer lately exhibited in his show window, No. 403 Chestnut street, a clever cartoon entitled "a Copperhead among the Reeds" and has had a *carte de visite* made of it. The countenance of the Copperhead, surmounting a serpentine continuation, happens to be very like Mr. W. A. Reed of this city, ex-minister to China. He, however, does not take this as a compliment, for it is said that he visited Mr. Kromer's store, on Monday, and threatened to call next day and buy "a Copperhead" *carte de visite*, in company with a witness, so that he might be able to accuse Mr. Kromer of libel. This is the current *on dit*, which we give for what it is worth. As yet, the lawsuit has not been commenced. Some of Mr. Reed's Copperhead sympathizers are sending anonymous threats of personal violence to Mr. Kromer, and appear tremendously irritated. As the weather is getting hot, we recommend them to keep cool. There are few games that *two* cannot play at.





General Price. 119

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COLONEL B. J. PRITCHARD  
The Capturer of Jeff. Davis.

b

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