

THREE OF THE GREAT COMMANDERS.

GEORGE STONEMAN.

The ability to command a division of cavalry in the enemy's country was exemplified in General George Stoneman, of New York. At the outbreak of the war this noted leader was thirty-nine years of age. He was a born cavalryman. He was of the West Point class of 1846, and was made chief of artillery in the Army of the Potomac in the campaigns of 1861-62. Afterwards he commanded a division and then a corps in the same army. To him was assigned the responsibility of leading the great raid against Richmond, in 1863. Then he was transferred to the West, and participated in the following year, in the campaign of Atlanta. While prosecuting the raid in Georgia, in connection with Sherman's advance, he was captured, but was soon exchanged. At one time he was nearly becoming the popular hero of the war. After the close of the conflict he entered public life and was elected governor of California in 1883.

JAMES LONGSTREET.

On the Confederate side only two men, Lee and Johnston, rose higher in military achievement than did General James Longstreet. He was a native of South Carolina and was forty years of age at the outbreak of the war. He belonged to the West Point class of 1842. He saw service in the Mexican war, and on the organization of the Confederate States was appointed a brigadier. He was soon made major-general. He was a great fighter and strategist. He commanded a corps in the second Bull Run battle, and led Lee's right wing over against Burnside in the battle of Antietam. At Gettysburg he was a lieutenant-general on the field under Lee, and differed with that commander as to the policy of sending Pickett's Virginians against the Union centre. It was Longstreet who, at Chickamauga,



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perceived the break in the Federal lines and shot into it with an audacity that came near to destroying Rosecrans' army. Longstreet's one great unsuccess was in the battle of Knoxville, which was ordered by General Bragg through his chief of engineers, General Ledbetter, who was sent in person to examine the fortifications, and if he judged the attack feasible to order it. General Ledbetter admitted that General Longstreet's plan of taking the place by slow siege was the true policy, but claimed that the con-

dition of affairs with General Bragg's army at Chattanooga was such as to call for the desperate assault at Knoxville, but the greatest unsuccess was at Gettysburg, where, under the orders of Lee, he attacked Meade's centre by the troops under Trimble, Pickett and Pettigrew. In the Wilderness he displayed his great talents to advantage, and was with Lee to Appomattox and the end. Longstreet accepted the results of the war with more cheerfulness than did any other great leader of the Confederacy. In 1880 he was appointed Minister of the United States to Turkey. He still lives at the date of this publication (1895), and is in some sense the spared monument of Confederate greatness.

AMBROSE P. HILL.

Ambrose P. Hill, whose portrait appears on this page, was another great pillar in the military structure of the Confederacy. He was a native Virginian, and was thirty-six years of age at the beginning of the war. He was graduated at West Point in 1847, and served in the war with Mexico. When the Confederate army was organized he was given a colonel's commission, under General Joseph E. Johnston. He was a brigadier at Williamsburg, and in 1862 was appointed major-general. He had a conspicuous part in the Seven Days' battles and in the second battle of Bull Run. He supported Lee at Antietam, and commanded Johnston's right wing at Fredericksburg, and the Confederate centre at Chancellorsville. He, like Longstreet, was made a lieutenant-general and commanded a corps at Gettysburg. He joined with Longstreet in defence of the Weldon Railway and was killed near Petersburg on the 2d of April, 1865, by a volley from a company of Union stragglers.



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