



ROBERT ANDERSON.

Robert Anderson was born at "Soldier's Retreat," near Louisville, Ky., June 14, 1805. He was graduated at West Point in 1825, and entered the Third Artillery. As colonel of Illinois volunteers, he served in the Black Hawk war of 1832, returning to West Point as instructor of artillery in 1835-37. In 1837-38 he served in the Florida war, and in 1841, after serving as assistant adjutant-general on General Scott's staff, he was promoted to captain. He went to Mexico with General Scott in 1847, and was severely wounded at Molino del Rey. In 1857 he was appointed major of the First Artillery, and on November 20, 1860, he was placed in command of the troops in Charleston Harbor, with his headquarters at Fort Moultrie. On the night of December 26, expecting an attack, he withdrew to the stronger Fort Sumter, where he was closely invested by the Confederate forces. On the morning of April 13, after a cannonade of nearly 36 hours, during which none of his men were hurt, he evacuated the fort, marched out with his 70 men with the honors of war on Sunday the 14th, and the following day sailed for New York. In May, 1861, in recognition of his services, he was appointed brigadier-general in the United States army by President Lincoln, assigned to the command of the Department of Kentucky, and afterward to that of the Cumberland. But soon after this his health failed and he resigned. In 1863 he retired from active service and was brevetted major-general. He sailed for Europe for his health in 1869, and died in Nice, France, October 27, 1871.

PIERRE GUSTAVE TOUTANT BEAUREGARD

Was born near New Orleans, La., May 28, 1818. He was graduated at West Point in 1838, assigned to the engineers, and was assistant in the construction of Fort Adams, Newport, in 1838-39. In 1840-41 he was on engineering duty in Louisiana, Mississippi and Maryland. Early in the

Mexican war he was engaged in the construction of defences at Tampico and siege operations at Vera Cruz, and in the battles of Cerro Gordo, Contreras, Chapultepec and City of Mexico, where he was twice wounded. Soon afterward he was brevetted major, and he attained the full rank of captain of engineers in March, 1853. On his return to the United States, his supervisory duties as constructive engineer extended over the Gulf coast from Florida to the Rio Grande. His record as a military officer of the United States ended with an appointment as superintendent of the academy at West Point. This place he soon resigned, and, at once offering his services to the Southern Confederacy, was placed in command of the defences of Charleston, S. C. Upon the refusal of Major Robert Anderson to abandon Fort Sumter, he opened fire on the morning of April 12, 1861. After an artillery duel of several hours, during which no lives were lost, the garrison surrendered and marched out April 14. General Beauregard was next ordered to Virginia, and commanded the battle of Bull Run, July 21, where he was victorious. In the battle of Shiloh, April 6, 1862, General A. S. Johnston having been killed on the first day, Beauregard commanded on the second day, when he was compelled to retreat to Corinth. At this time, General Beauregard's health failing, he was relieved from active service, but he returned to take command of Charleston, 1862-63, successfully defending it against siege operations under General Gillmore and attacks by the fleet under Admirals Dupont and Dahlgren. When Grant was approaching Richmond, in May, 1864, Beauregard held Petersburg against the Federal advance; but in the autumn, after an unsuccessful attempt to check Sherman's march to the sea, he joined General J. E. Johnston in North Carolina, and surrendered with that officer to General Sherman in April, 1865. At the close of the war he became president of the New Orleans, Jackson and Mississippi Railroad, adjutant-general of Louisiana, and manager of the State lottery.



P. G. T. BEAUREGARD.