

GENERAL JOHN POPE.

General John Pope rendered his first important service to the Union in the armies of the West. He was the commander at Island No. 10, on the Mississippi, in 1862, co-operating with the navy in the reduction of that famous Confederate stronghold. Afterward he served in the armies around Corinth, until summoned to take command in Virginia. His campaign in the East has been the subject of much controversy. It ended with the disaster at Manassas, the Second Bull Run. For his failure in Virginia Pope excused himself by accusing the Eastern generals of hostility to him as an outsider. His charges against Fitz John Porter were sustained by verdict of a court-martial, which caused the dismissal of Porter, but the decision was afterward reversed. A military commission long after the war found new evidence, showing that Porter had handled his corps with commendable zeal and gallantry. Pope's movements of his armies on the Rappahannock and on the plains of Manassas were very much involved, and resulted in his complete isolation from his lines of communication with Washington. Stonewall Jackson's corps marched around the flank of Pope's army, destroyed his supplies and cut him off from the capital. While attempting to crush Jackson, Pope was assailed by Longstreet's corps. The movements of Porter in warding off Longstreet's attack gave rise to the controversy which ruined two military careers, both Pope's and Porter's. Pope resigned the command in Virginia, and took no further part in active operations against the Confederates.

GENERAL DARIUS N. COUCH.

General Couch served with great distinction in the armies of the East in 1862 and 1863. He led



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a division on the Peninsula, and at Fair Oaks, when surprised by the Confederates, extricated his line with great skill. At the battle of Malvern Hill he had command of the forces most active in repulsing the Confederate assaults. He succeeded General Sumner at the head of the Second Corps, and upon his shoulders devolved the command of the Army of the Potomac when Hooker was disabled by a wound at Chancellorsville. His conduct in handling the army throughout that crisis, and saving it from destruction, brought his name before the councils at Washington as a successor to Hooker, when that general was relieved. He did not covet the responsibility and

it fell to Meade. During the Gettysburg campaign Couch held a command in Pennsylvania, and assisted in organizing the militia forces to aid in repelling the invaders. He personally led the first of these troops against the enemy striking him north of Gettysburg.

Soon after Gettysburg Couch was transferred to the West, where he commanded a division of the Twenty-third Corps. At the head of that division he fought at the battle of Nashville, under Thomas, and afterward led it in the operations on the coast of North Carolina. Personally, he was very popular with his military associates, and a great favorite with the soldiers of his command.

GENERAL WILLIS A. GORMAN.

General Gorman was a representative volunteer officer of the Civil War. When the conflict began he was practicing law in St. Paul, and received the appointment of colonel in the First Minnesota Infantry. His services in the Mexican war as an officer of the Indiana Volunteers served to recommend him as a leader for Minnesota's first regiment. He handled it with conspicuous gallantry at the battle of Bull Run, and soon after took command of a brigade in the Army of the Potomac.

The First Minnesota became noted as a fighting regiment. At Gettysburg General Hancock sent it on a forlorn charge against a whole division of the enemy. It was almost destroyed as a regiment, but achieved the object of the great sacrifice. Hancock described the charge of the Minnesotians as a deed unsurpassed in all history. General Gorman led his brigade in the battles of the Peninsula, and in the Maryland campaign commanded a division of the Second Corps. He took part in the severe fighting on the right at Antietam.



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