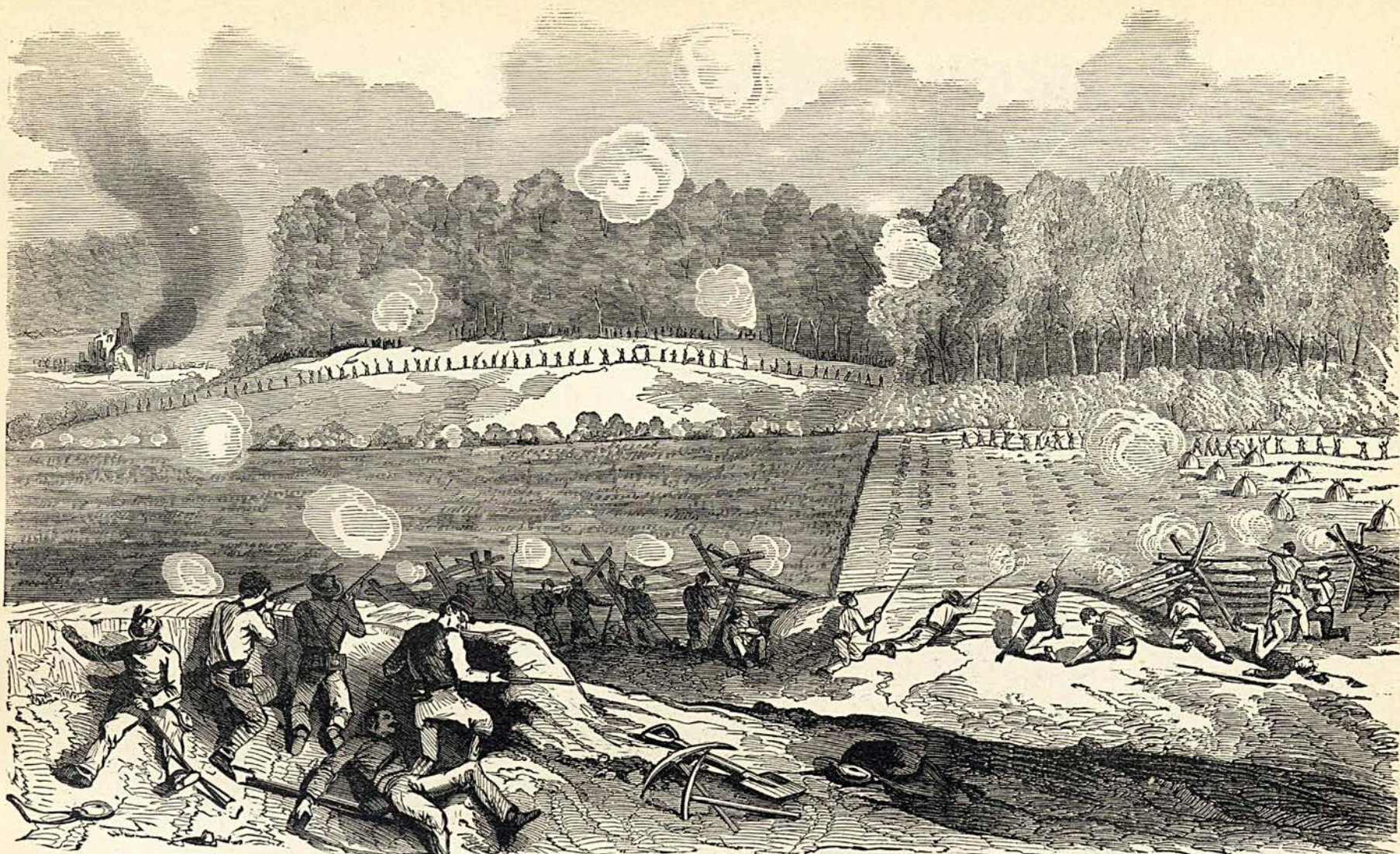
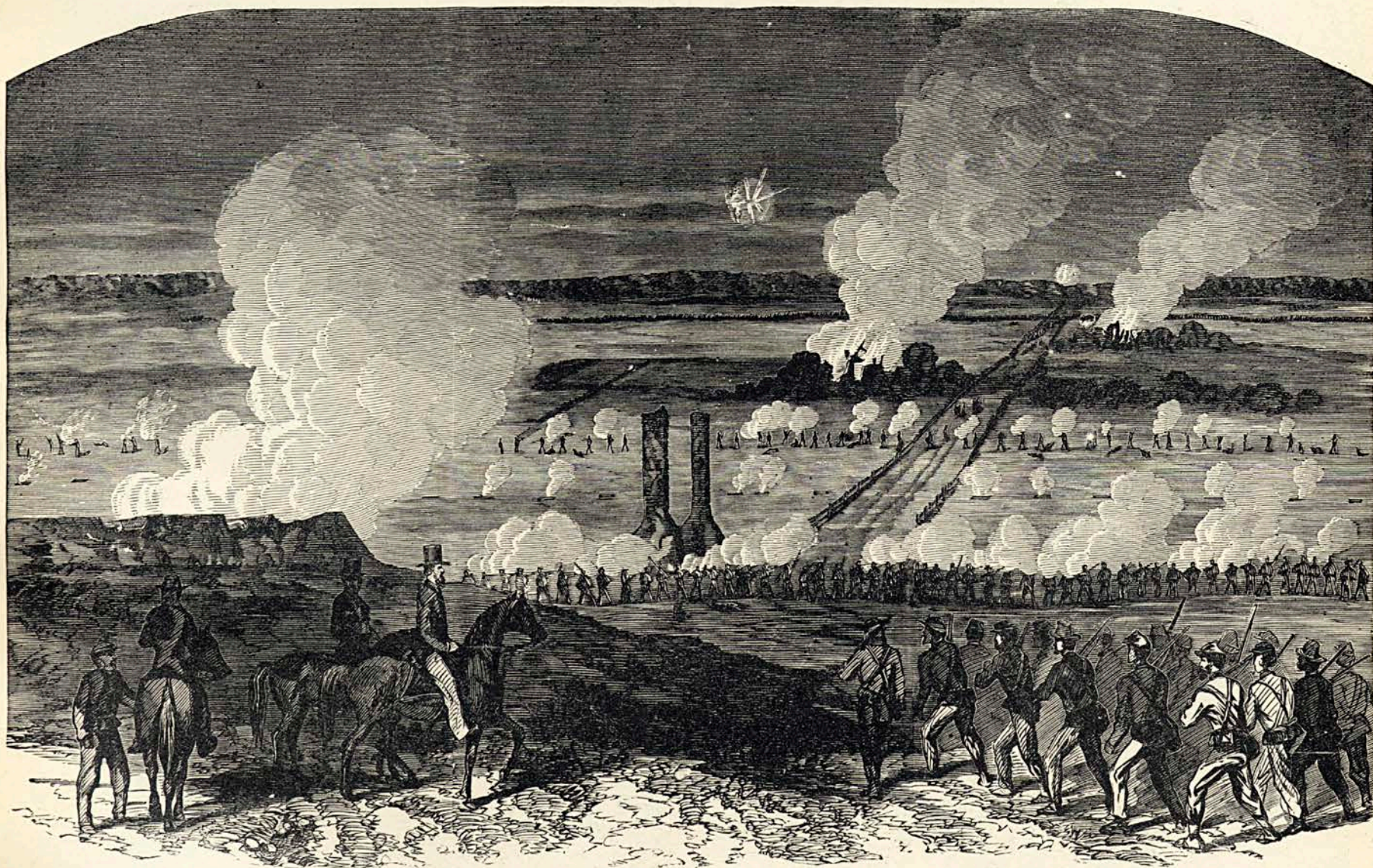




CONFEDERATE ASSAULT ON THE WORKS NEAR WASHINGTON REPULSED BY DISMOUNTED CAVALRY AND MILITIA, JULY 12, 1864.

FROM A SKETCH BY GEORGE H. DURFER.



NIGHT ATTACK ON FORT STEVENS, JULY 11, 1864, WHILE PRESIDENT LINCOLN WAS THERE.

The last Confederate movement in the way of invasion was that led by General Early in the summer of 1864, when he went down the Shenandoah, crossed the Potomac, advanced as far as the Pennsylvania line, burned Chambersburg, and, moving thence southward, attempted to approach Washington with the hope of being able to capture that city. He was met at the Monocacy by a small force under General Lew Wallace, which, knowing that it must ultimately be defeated by Early's greatly superior numbers, fought courageously for the mere purpose of detaining him until proper arrangements could be made for the defence of the city. This action at the Monocacy was one of the brilliant episodes of the war, and was successful in securing its purpose. By the time that Early was able to continue his advance the defences of the city had been pretty fairly manned. The clerks in the government departments, who had long been drilled in the manual of arms, though not many of them had been in the field, were all mustered and pushed out to the defences, which they held until the Sixth Corps was sent up from the Army of the Potomac, and after the Sixth Corps was in those intrenchments Early knew better than to attack them seriously. There was some fighting, however, when he pushed forward to reinforce. This was principally at Fort Stevens, north of the city. President Lincoln was so much interested in the affair that he could not be restrained from riding out there and exposing himself in that fort in order to see what was going on. Being balked in his hope of capturing the Federal city, Early retreated to the Shenandoah Valley, where, before the year was over, his army was almost annihilated by Sheridan.