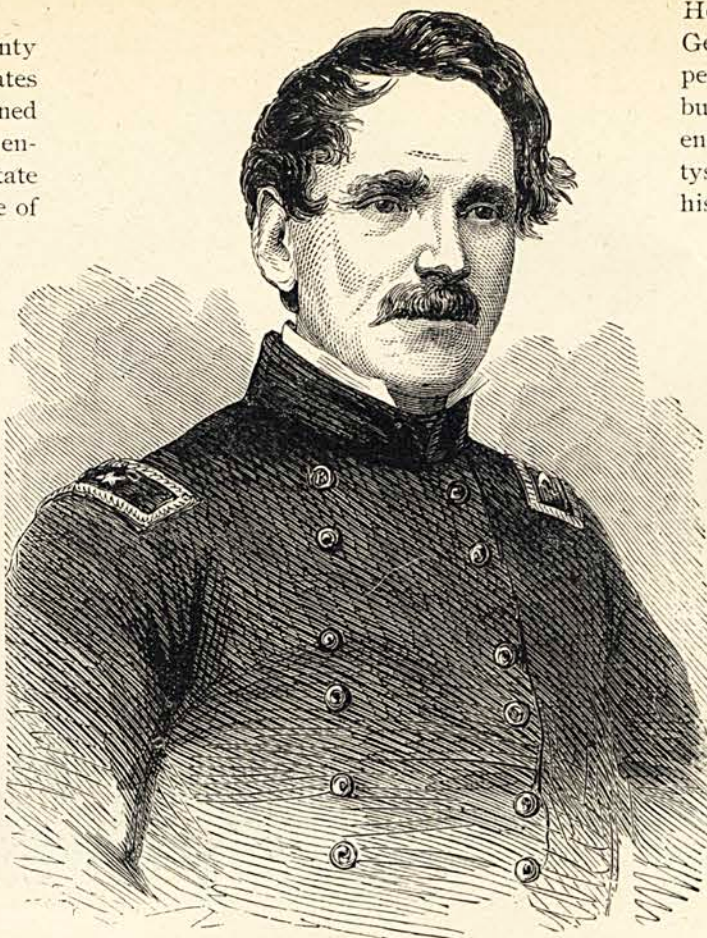


GENERAL SHIELDS.

James Shields was born at Dungannon, County Tyrone, in 1810, but came to the United States when sixteen years of age, studied law and opened an office in Kaskaskia, Ill., in 1832. He entered the political arena, was elected to the State Legislature, made State Auditor, then a judge of the Supreme Court of Illinois, and in 1845 Commissioner of the General Land Office. On the breaking out of war with Mexico, Shields was appointed a brigadier-general, commanding the Illinois troops, saw service under Zachary Taylor, Wool, and, finally, Winfield Scott, whom he followed through the capture of the City of Mexico. He was shot through the lung at Cerro Gordo, and was breveted major-general for gallantry. In the subsequent assaults upon Chapultepec he was again severely wounded.

After the close of the Mexican war General Shields was appointed Governor of Oregon Territory, which post he held until elected United States Senator from Illinois for a term that expired in 1855. He then moved to Minnesota, whence he was soon sent to Congress. In 1859 he went to reside in California, and thence to Mexico, where he was in charge of mines at the outbreak of the Rebellion. The news of this caused him to return at once to the United States, where he was speedily commissioned brigadier-general, and after a few months found himself commanding a division in N. P. Banks' Army of the Shenandoah. Banks' operations in the northern part of the valley during the early spring of 1862 were effectively opposed by large forces under "Stonewall" Jackson, who, in March (1862), held Winchester with about 8000 men; but when Manassas was evacuated Jackson retreated up the valley. Banks thereupon sent Shields after him, and the pursuit was made with extraordinary vigor, highly destructive to the peace and comfort of the rebel occupants of that country. Shields, however, who had been left alone on the west of the Blue Ridge, felt himself too weak to follow very far, and fell back to Winchester, near which he disposed his force, of about 7000 men, so as to resist the enemy who had turned against him. On March 22 a severe battle took place at a small village called Kernstown, in which the Confederates were defeated and driven away in disorder. This was a brilliant and important fight, and Banks hoped it was decisive, but soon saw that



GENERAL JAMES SHIELDS, U. S. A.

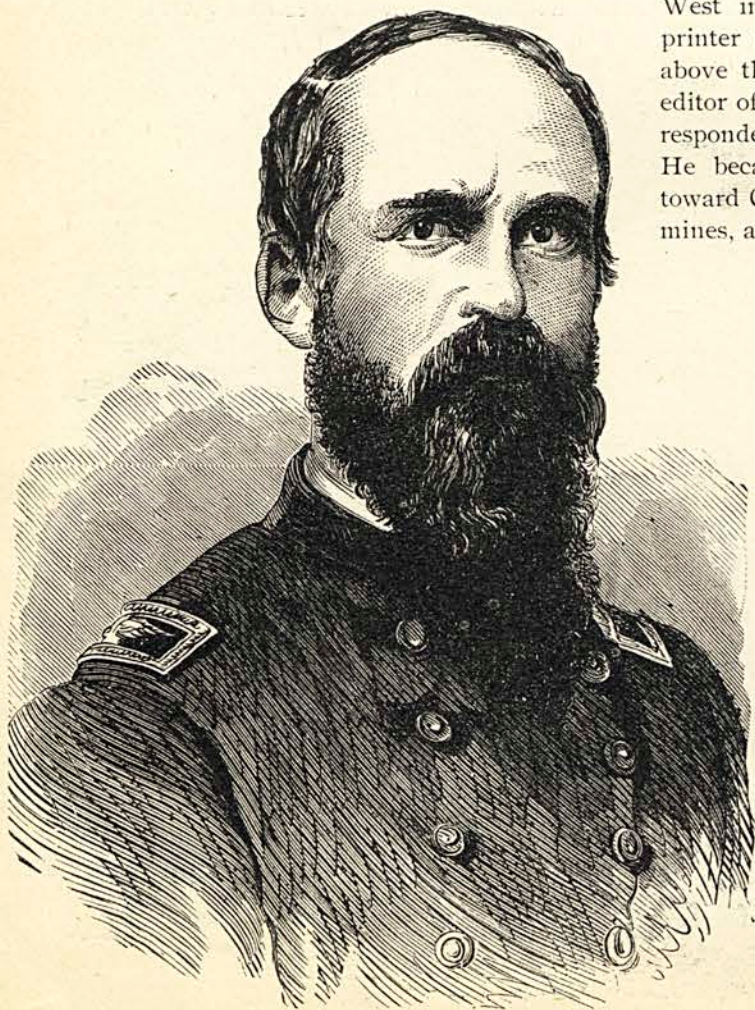
he would be overpowered, and so executed that "masterly retreat" to the Potomac which military critics praise, and to which Shields materially contributed.

Two months later the Union army advanced again up this coveted valley as far as Cross Keys and Port Republic, where hard fights took place under Shields' direction. In the latter Jackson was attacked on June 9, but a lack of promptitude in following up the first advantage enabled Jackson to recover, concentrate a large force and rout the Union troops with heavy loss. General Shields was not seriously blamed for this defeat, but it practically closed his career as a soldier. He resigned a few months later and went to live in the West, becoming prominent in the politics of Missouri.

COLONEL EDWARD E. CROSS.

Edward Ephraim Cross, although remembered chiefly as a soldier, was a good type of the intelligent, energetic American citizen. A native of New Hampshire, young Cross went to the West in 1852 to practice his trade as a printer in Cincinnati. Here he soon rose above the composing stick, and became an editor of *The Times* of that city and a correspondent of several Eastern newspapers. He became interested in the movement toward California and especially in Arizona mines, and was the first man to take a steam-engine or a printing-press across the Rocky Mountains. This led to his going to Mexico, where he obtained a lieutenant-colonel's commission in the Mexican army.

The news of the secession of the Southern States and the opening of hostilities caused him to resign and return to his native State, where he organized the Fifth New Hampshire Regiment and became its colonel. This regiment became conspicuous under his command during all the campaigns of the Army of the Potomac, and Colonel Cross was several times wounded.



GENERAL EDWARD E. CROSS, U. S. A.

He commanded a brigade more than once, and General Hancock did what he could to secure permanent promotion for this meritorious officer, but was unable to overcome the adverse influences at Washington. On the third day at Gettysburg Colonel Cross was mortally wounded, and his death ended a career which deserved earlier recognition.

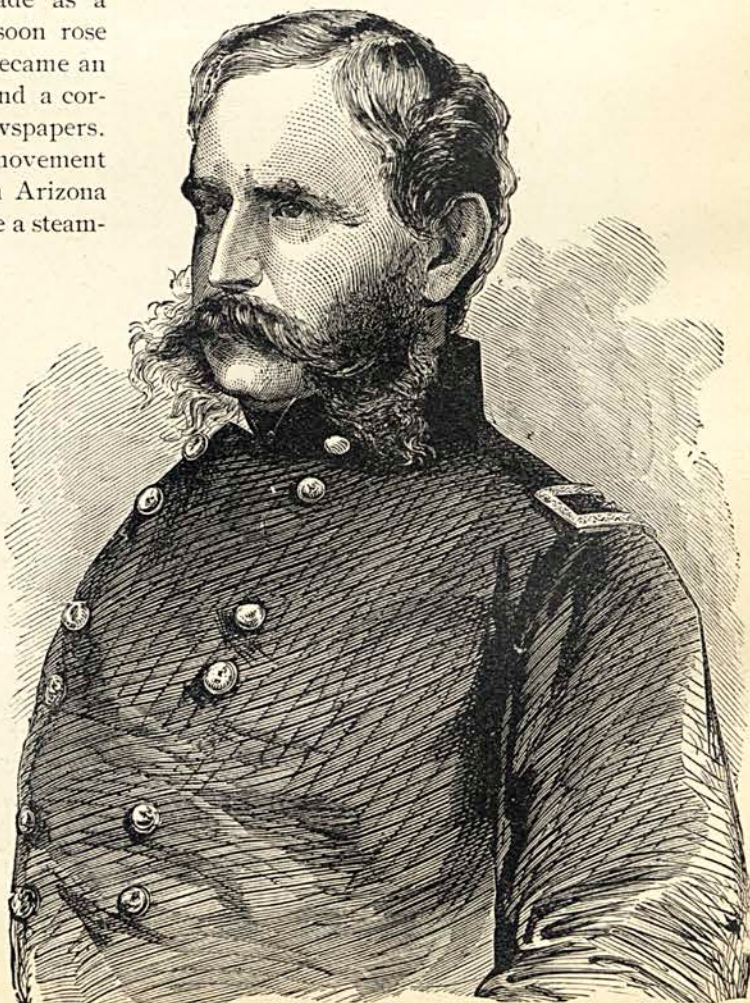
GENERAL AUGUR.

Major-General Christopher Colon Augur, who became well known as a commanding officer in the Civil War, was born in New York in 1821, but was appointed to the United States Military Academy as from Michigan, and was graduated in 1843 and sent to the Second Infantry. He speedily saw service in the war with Mexico, where he was attached as aide-de-camp to the staff of General Hopping, and after the death of that officer to the staff of General Caleb Cushing. His services secured him the rank of captain and orders to proceed to the frontier, where, especially in Oregon, he participated in much fighting with the Indians.

The beginning of the Civil War, which split the army into halves, found him loyal to the Government, and he was commissioned major in the Thirteenth Infantry, and was for a few months, in 1861, commandant of cadets at West Point; but this was too slow in that year of opening rebellion, and Major Augur secured a commission as brigadier-general of volunteers, and offered himself for service in the Army of the Potomac under McDowell. Having been given command of a division under Banks, he took part in the battle of Cedar Mountain, July 9, 1862, and was there severely wounded; but the same date was the date of his promotion to be a major-general.

Before the end of that year he was sufficiently recovered to resume his service in the field, and rejoined Banks, taking part as a corps commander in the movements on the Lower Mississippi. He distinguished himself at Port Hudson, where he commanded the left wing of the army.

At the close of this campaign General Augur was called to take command of the Department of Washington, comprising the oversight of the city and all its defences, and this he retained until the close of the war, a service which made his name familiar to a host of persons and by which he is best remembered.



GENERAL CHRISTOPHER COLON AUGUR, U. S. A.