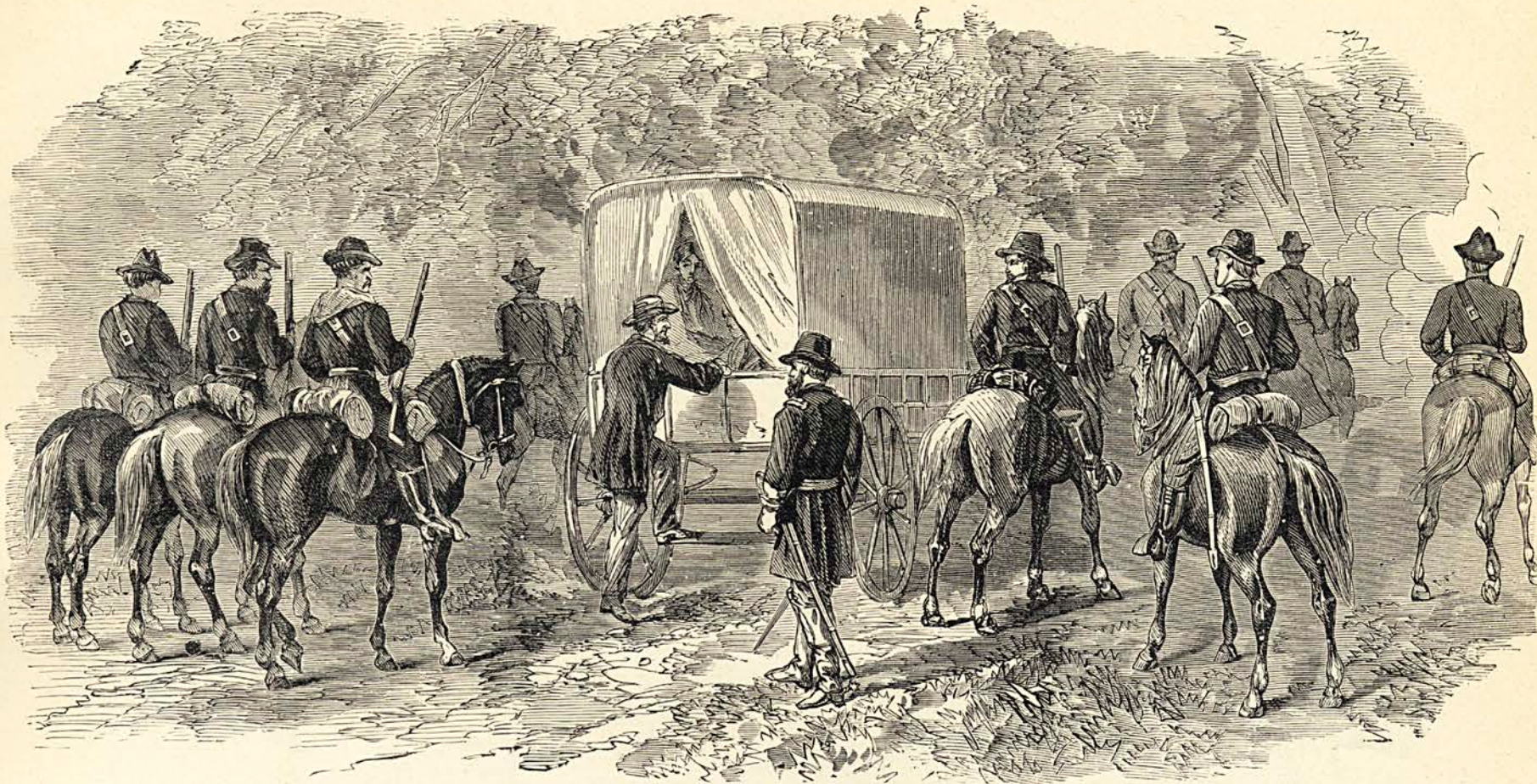
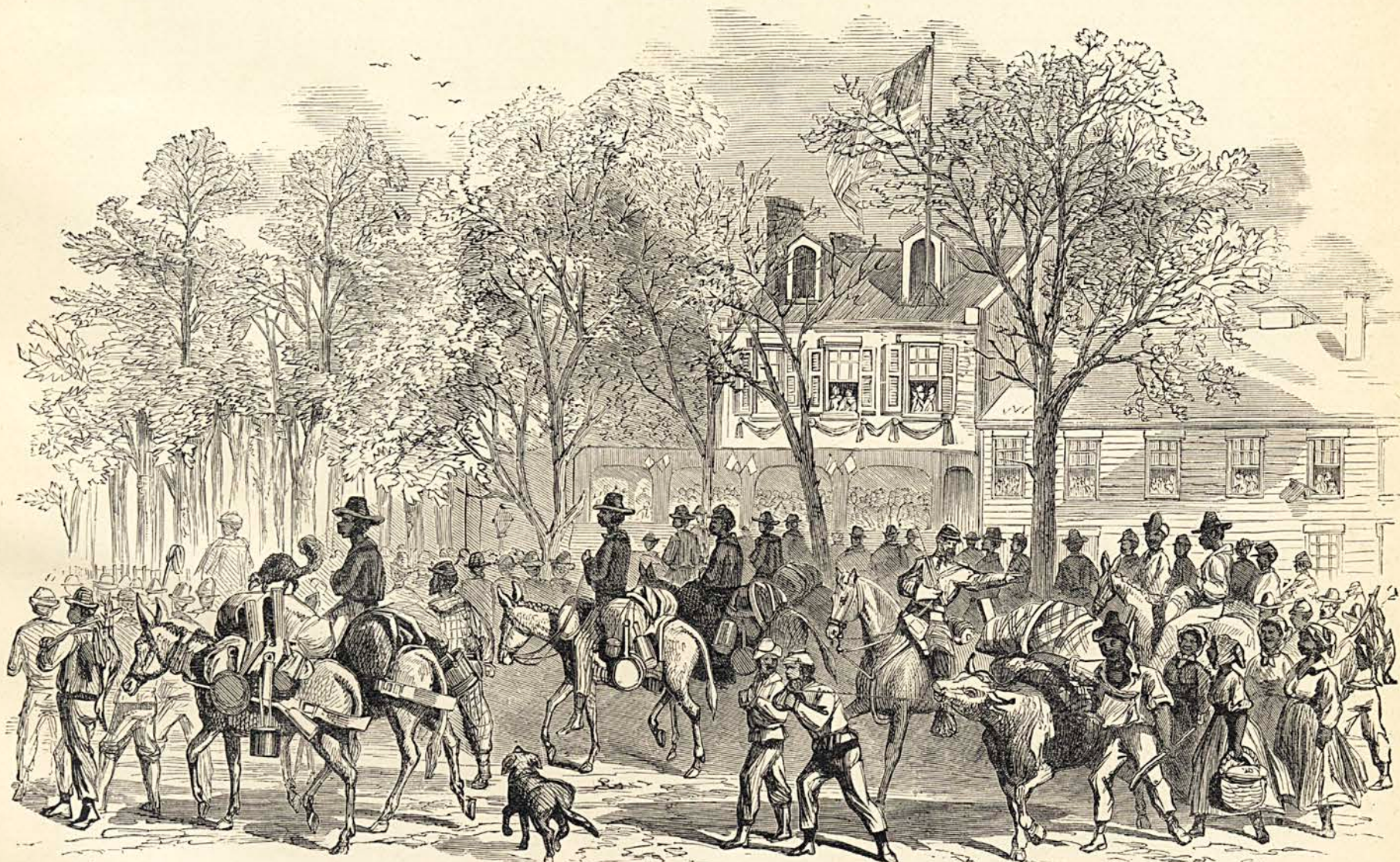




JEFFERSON DAVIS, UNDER ARREST, ENTERING AN AMBULANCE, EN ROUTE FOR FORTRESS MONROE.
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF HIS CAPTORS.



SHERMAN'S "BUMMERS" PASSING GENERAL AUGUR'S HEADQUARTERS, WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY 23, 1865.
FROM A SKETCH BY J. E. TAYLOR.

The "show feature" of the grand review in Washington at the close of the war, was "Sherman's Bummers," who arrived in the city just in time to participate in the great demonstration. By the end of April Sherman had completed his task, cutting through the South "from Atlanta to the sea," and following Johnston through the Carolinas to the final surrender. Then he was recalled from his mission and brought his army north to be mustered out. The "Bummers" had achieved a celebrity that excited the greatest curiosity to see them. All Sherman's troops were not bummers, though the name has been made mistakenly to cover all. The "Bummers" were raiders on their own account, really deserters from their own proper ranks, made up of contributions from nearly every corps, division and brigade, who went off on independent foraging and plundering expeditions lasting from a day or two to several weeks. As often as the army went into camp, the "Bummers" were sent back again to their own commands, but with the renewal of the march, they became bummers once more. Their conduct was irregular and punishable; but they were not molested by the officers because of their great usefulness. They were always ahead of the skirmish line—the plunder was better there—they were the most serviceable flankers in the army, and they were unsurpassed in the art of squad fighting. Their presence on the edge of the army contributed to its unimpeded advance, and therefore to its success.