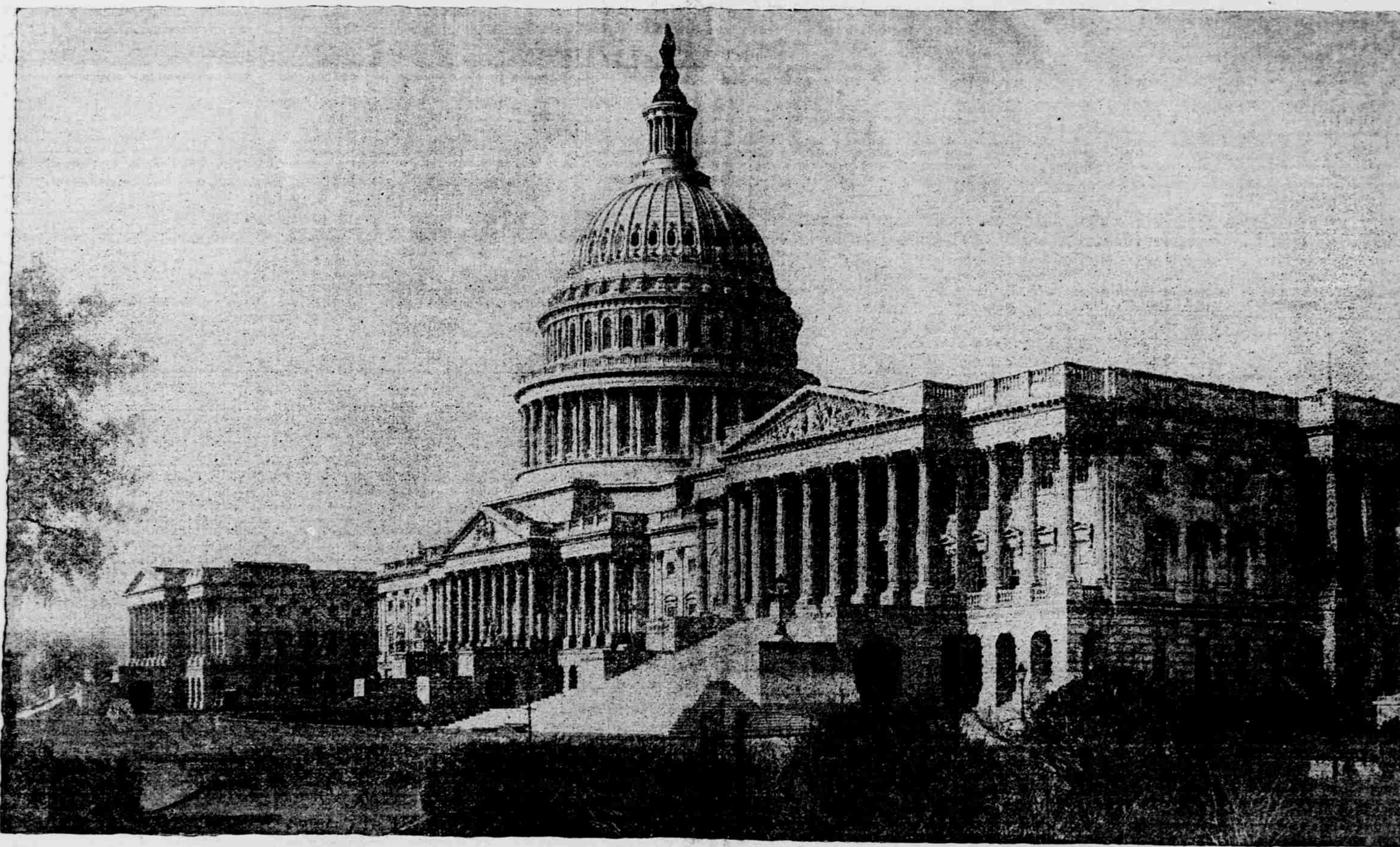
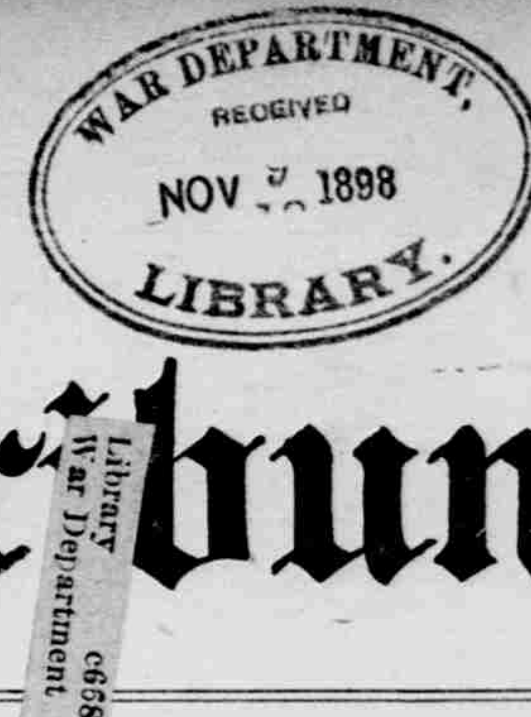


Gen. Crawford's Third Division was on the right of the corps, with his right "in the air," and nothing between him and the Jerusalem plank road, a distance of about a mile. Gen. Bragg was ordered to support Crawford and cover this gap with skirmishers.

“To care for him who has borne the battle, and for his widow and orphans.”

Tribune.

For an important offer strictly limited to subscribers see Eighth Page.



Here a Disastrous Explosion and Fire Occurred on Nov. 6, Wrecking Parts of the Building and Injuring Valuable Records.

About 300 men were left from this disaster. Of the officers who escaped were Capt. Birkman, Capt. Kinsey, Lieut. Peacock and Adj. Wright, of the 190th; Capt. Norton and Lieut. Slater, of the 191st. Lieut. Steele, of

Early in the morning the work was resumed and continued all day. In the evening, leaving everything but arms and ac-

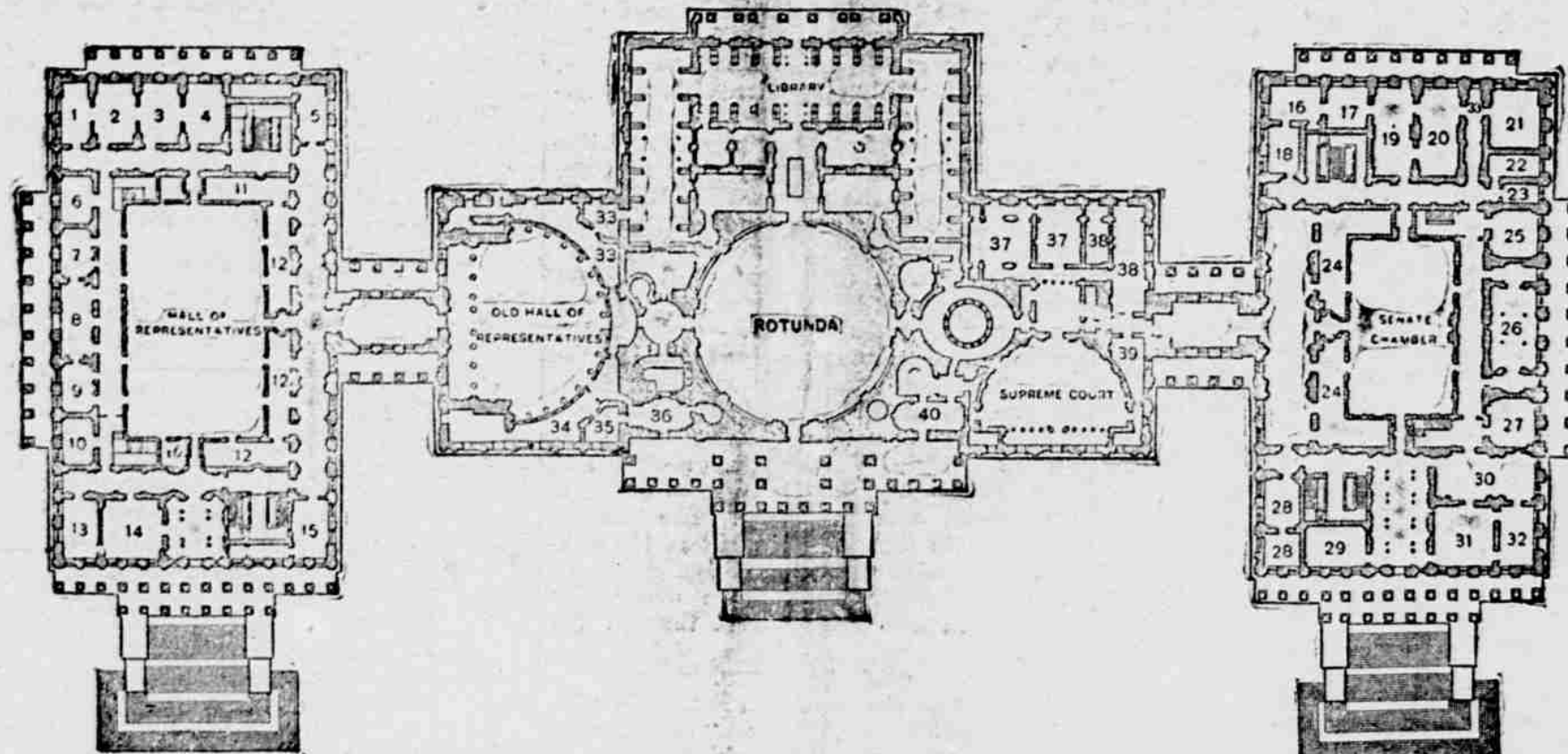
Perkins buildings were ordered to file right and deploy skirmishers. As they deployed they also began to advance, and by the time the rear of the command had left the road the others were charging across the field toward the enemy. They expected to "grab."

The 157th Pa. was added to Col. Pattee's command in the latter part of 1862, which

They had now reached a point where the rebels were on ground a little higher than that which they occupied. Behind them

Something of the Noble Building which
is the Pride of All Americans—The
Grandest Edifice in the World—De-
tails of the Fire.

These were completed and occupied Jan. 4, 1859. The old Senate Chamber was given to the Supreme Court, and the old Hall of the House of Representatives made the present Statuary Hall.



PRINCIPAL FLOOR PLAN OF THE UNITED STATES CAPITOL.
The explosion took place under the Supreme Court apartments, in the sub-basement in the old part of the East front.

boys hoped for a quiet time, but in this they were mistaken. On Dec. 7 the Fifth Corps started on the rail road, and the night before this was to tear up some more of the Weldon road and to create a diversion which might favor Gen. Butler's expedition against Wilmington, N. C.

Down the Notaway River was reached in the evening. During the night the corps crossed the river, and pressed on toward the Weldon road, reaching it not far from where it crosses the Notaway River. The work of destruction began toward evening, and continued through most of the night. Those who witnessed the night work, lined up by hundreds of ties, will not soon forget the stirring scene as the men whirled the rails and attached ties over from the road-bed with shout and ringing cheer, and then wrenched the wooden supports and ties from the rails, and built great piles of them. The rails were beated and ruined for future use.

Toward morning the work ceased, and the men got some sleep and rest as they could, with the chill night and their wet blankets. Early in the morning the work was resumed, and continued until the afternoon, leaving everything but arms and acc-

wagon from Hicksford to Petersburg by way of the Boydton plank road. Grant determined to break up this line of supply. On the morning of June 10, 1862, he moved rapidly to Dinwiddie Courthouse. Warren was to take position half-way between Gregg and Hatcher's Run; Humphreys, with two divisions of the Second Corps, was to take position on Hatcher's Run at the crossing of Vaughn and the Boydton plank road. "Below the confluence of Hatcher's Run and Gravelly Run the stream is known as Rowanty Creek. The road to Dinwiddie crosses this creek at Wm. Perkins'. The crossing was disputed by a small force of rebel infantry. The Confederates were driven off at 10 a. m., and found some cavalry skirmishers with the enemy, but unable to drive them away." The Third Brigade was ordered forward to accomplish the task.

The reserves, under Pattee, came up to the creek quick, and when about opposite the Perkins buildings were ordered up to attack and deploy skirmishers. As they deployed they also began to advance, and by the time the rear of the command had left the road the others were clearing across the field toward the creek.

While this advance was in progress some of the stampeded cavalry ran into Ayres's line throwing the Third Brigade into confusion. The division moved on without waiting for the brigade to get righted up, and when it moved on a little later it got in too far to the left, and became exposed to a flank fire. It held its own, however, for nearly two hours, and was then withdrawn. The Reserves were severely wounded, and the total loss of the brigade was 1,000 men.

By the morning of the 7th the storm had cleared away and the ground was frozen. During the forenoon the Reserves were thrown forward as a reconnaissance, and found that the enemy had retired with the lines, leaving only a thin skirmish line.

The Union intrenchments were now extended to Hatcher's Run at the crossing of the Vaughan road. The Fifth Corps held the left of the line, and the Third Corps was massed in the center of the Second Division and picketing the left of the army. For the third time this season the men built winter quarters.

The 157th Pa. was added to Col. Patten's

back then being made by a brigade from the north. The success of this attack would render still more separate the position of the two divisions now assailed on the left flank and rear.

Waiting a few moments, while the bullets pattered like hail-stones and shells from the sky, the artillery screamed and bellowed through the clouds of dust and smoke to deploy. At the same time they advanced and went to work. They seized the pits along part of the line, and from these they easily checked the advance of the enemy, but on their left the pits at once became useless because of the advance of the enemy of the flank and rear.

Soon the entire line was turned to the left backward as they faced the foe. They were finally forced into the shape of an oblong, the enemy closing in on all sides except the rear, where a narrow space toward the rear was left. This space was a right angle with the line they at first held. Through this they finally made their way, but continued the contest with renewed determination.

They had now reached a point where they relied on ground a little higher than that which they occupied. Behind them

As the specimen of landscape gardening as it is found in the world. Beyond the eastern corner of the Capitol stands upon the magnificent Congressional Library, over which every visitor goes into enthusiastic admiration.

STATISTICS OF THE CAPITOL.

The Capitol stands on ground rising 83 feet above the level of the Potomac. The corner-stone was laid Sept. 18, 1793, by George Washington, with Masonic ceremonies. The original Wings for the Senate and House were finished in 1811, and connected with a wooden passageway. Aug. 24, 1814, the British destroyed this and the interior of the Wings by fire. The damage was immediately repaired, and the building completed according to the original designs in 1815. The marble used in the walls was from quarries at Aquia Creek.

July 4, 1851, the extension was begun by building marble Wings at each end for the accommodation of the House and Senate. These were completed and opened Jan. 4, 1852. The Senate Chamber was given to the Supreme Court, and the Hall of the House of Representatives made the present Statuary Hall.