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GERMANTOWN.

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June 18th and 19th, 1863, at 8 o'clock,

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## CHANGE OF PROGRAMME EACH EVENING

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Ruins of Pompeii—Trojan's Column, Rome—Coliseum, Rome—Tombs of the Mamelucks—Pyramids of Egypt—Arch of Peace, Milan—Arch of Triumph—Column of Vendome, Paris—Equestrian Statues of the Duke of Wellington—Washington and Jackson—Battle Monument, Baltimore.

### NOTED SCENERY:

Dead Sea, River Jordan, Site of the Baptism, Palestine—River Rhine—The Po, and other Rivers in Italy—Niagara River and Falls—Lakes.

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Great Bell and Great Gun of Moscow—Milan Cathedral—St. Peter's Church, Rome—Washington's Residence and Tomb, Mount Vernon—Parliament House, London—Capitol at Washington.

### MUSEUMS and STATUARY:

Thorwaldsen's Museum, Copenhagen—Statues of Lord Byron, Thorwaldsen, Christ and Twelve Apostles—Night and Morning—The Louvre's Museum and the Hall of Statuary—The Vatican, with its Hall of Statuary, Rome—The Head of the Saviour, the sight of which alone is worth the price of admission.



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THE BATTLE OF RICH MOUNTAIN, VIRGINIA, JULY 13, 1861.

5779.F3.a





A NEW REGIMENT OF MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNTEERS PASSING FANEUIL HALL, BOSTON, ON THEIR WAY TO THE WAR.

577943.0





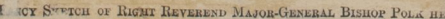
RESCUE OF COLONEL SMITH'S COMMAND AT MONROE, MISSOURI, BY GOVERNOR WOOD OF ILLINOIS.—[SEE PAGE 522.]



RETURN OF A FORAGING PARTY TO PHILIPPI, VIRGINIA.—[SEE PAGE 519.]



...representing to the argument of the President General  
...stated that the salt institute of Madison Professor  
...er son Jerome Watson is ...







A FIRE ZOUAVE RELATING HIS EXPERIENCE OF THE BATTLE OF BULL RUN IN THE STREET AT WASHINGTON.

#### RETURN OF A FORAGING PARTY TO PHILIPPI.

Our special artist writes: "While in Philippi I was attracted by an immense row in the street in front of the Court-house, and ran with the entire

population of the town to learn the cause. Instead of the arrival of secession prisoners, or of an army courier, I found the tumult occasioned by the return from the country of a foraging party of volunteers—a squad of some half dozen, under command of a sergeant, with their spoil. Each man carried

one or more young pigs—from the suckling up to the 'likely' shoot—and the squad entered the street in rank with piggy shouldered or trailed, according to the orders of the officer, to the vociferous music of their captives. As they neared the camp the town pigs took the alarm, and made a rush for the

spoilers, followed by every cur of the neighborhood. The sergeant ordered 'double-quick,' but one old sow was too fast for the men; she broke their ranks and scattered them as they had routed the secessionists on the same ground. They saved their bacon by a rush into the Court-house yard."



RECAPTURE OF THE SCHOONER "ENCHANTRESS" BY THE GUN-BOAT "ALBATROSS."—SKETCHED BY MR. DONOVAN.—[SEE PAGE 522.]





INFANTRY.

UNIFORMS OF REGULAR CONFEDERATE TROOPS.

CAVALRY.

ARTILLERY.



Volunteer Infantry of Virginia.

1st Regiment Maryland.

South Carolina Light Infantry.

Hampton Legion.

Lockingham Battery Artillery.

Gentlemen of the 1st Independent Cavalry.





DEPARTURE OF GENERAL LYON AND HIS COMMAND FROM BOONVILLE, MISSOURI, FOR THE ARKANSAS BORDER.—SKETCHED BY O. C. RICHARDSON.—[SEE NEXT PAGE.]

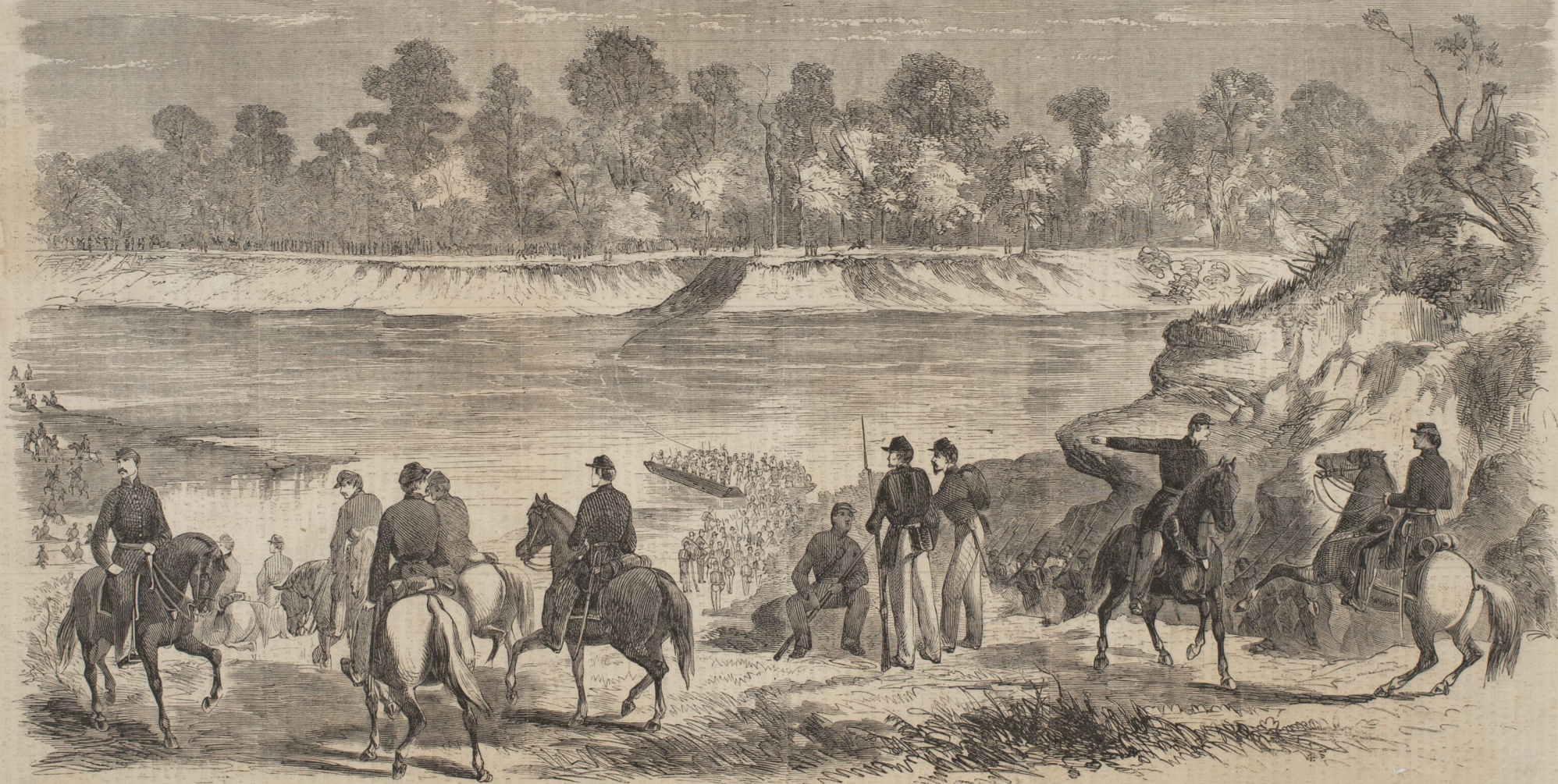




STAMPEDE OF SLAVES FROM HAMPTON TO FORTRESS MONROE.—[SEE PAGE 10.]

5779.F.7

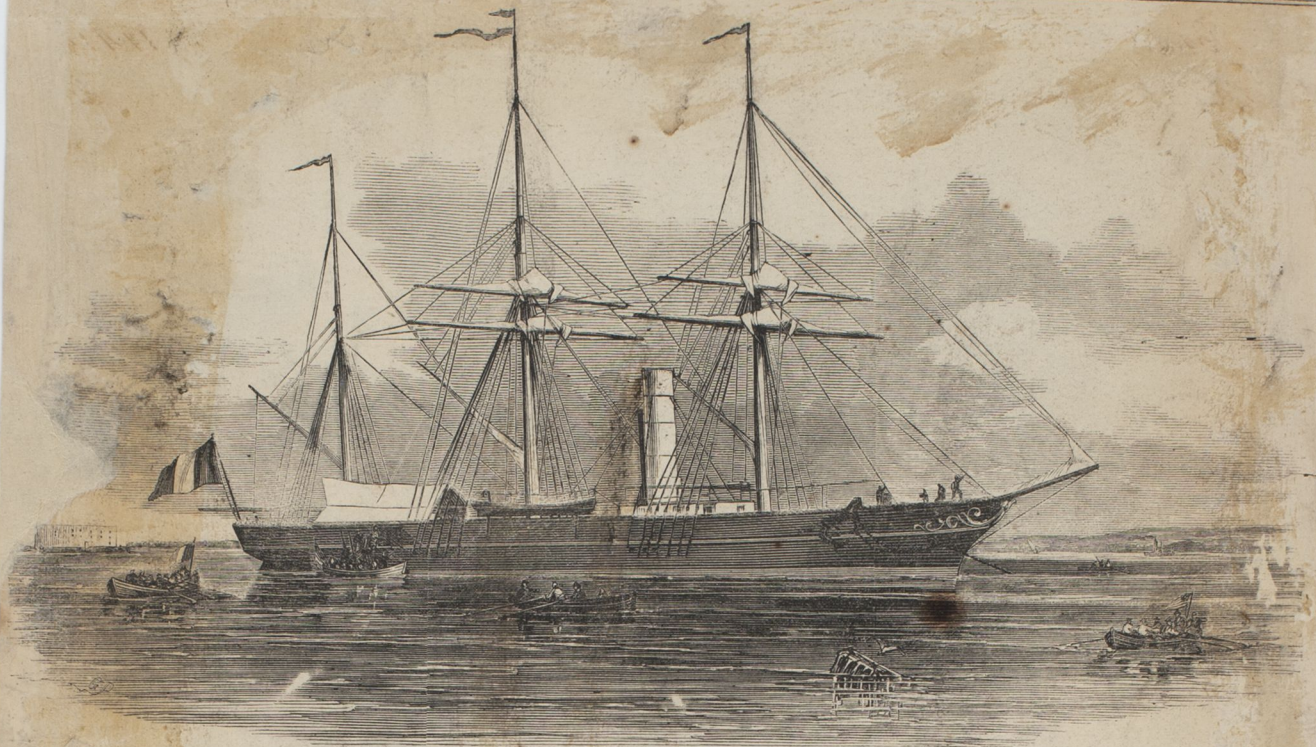




GENERAL SIEGEL CROSSING THE OSAGE.—SKETCHED BY ALEXANDER SIMPLOT.—[SEE PAGE 722.]

5779.F4





THE "JEROME NAPOLEON," PRINCE NAPOLEON'S STEAM-YACHT, NOW IN THE HARBOR OF NEW YORK.

of anti-colonel Chambers saw a wounded soldier, wounded by a rebel in cold blood. Colonel Chambers, wounded, and bleeding to death, was fired upon so that he had to be moved six times before his wounds could be dressed. The Black Horse Cavalry rode down to the Church, which was used as a hospital, and the soldiers fired through the windows at the wounded as they lay. In a word, scores upon scores of witnesses testify that at this Bull Run the savages who fought under the Confederates systematically butchered the wounded, not only in obedience to their own instincts, but by the order of their officers.

### ON HER DEATH-BED. A LULLABY.

Hush! the still dew is falling—  
Hush! all the earth, and steals over the sea,  
The moon—but, ah, the fairest moon  
Bring my darling back to me, love!  
Hush! the gray light is dawning—  
Dies from earth and sea, and peace hurries  
To the morn—but, ah, the morning light  
Bring my darling's heart like my love!  
Hush! the dull winds are waking—  
Blow from land and sea, and wild through the sky,  
Hear them mourn—the love that man can give  
Fill my darling's heart like my love!

Ah, how they wait! And yet, they have tidings—  
Tidings to a mother's soul too sweet not to be true,  
Love;  
Death may be dark; but soon there is a day  
When Love Himself shall lead me back to you, love!

### THE CAVALIER'S ESCAPE.

Trample! trample! went the roan,  
Trap! trap! went the gray;  
But pad! pad! pad! like a thing that was mad,  
My chestnut broke away—  
It was just five miles from Salisbury town,  
And but one hour to-day.

Thud! thud! came on the heavy roan,  
Rap! rap! the mettled gray;  
But my chestnut mare was of blood so rare,  
That she showed them all the way.  
Spur on! spur on!—I doffed my hat,  
And wished them all good-bay.

They splashed through miry rut and pool,  
Splintered through fence and rail;  
But chestnut Kate switched over the gate—  
I saw them droop and tail.  
To Salisbury town—but a mile of down,  
Once over this brook and rail.

Trap! trap! I heard their steel hoofs beat  
Past the walls of mossy stone;  
The roan flew on at a staggering pace,  
But blood is better than bone.

I patted old Kate, and gaye her the spur,  
For I knew it was all my own.

But trample! trample! came their steeds,  
And I saw their wolf's eyes burn;  
I felt like a royal hart at bay,  
And made me ready to turn.  
I looked where highest grew the May,  
And deepest arched the fern.

I flew at the first knave's sallow throat:  
One blow, and he was down.  
The second rogue fired twice, and missed;  
I sliced the villain's crown.  
Clove through the rest, and flogged brave Kate,  
Fast, first to Salisbury town!

Pad! pad! they came on the level sward,  
Thud! thud! upon the sand  
With a gleam of swords, and a burning match,  
And a shaking of flag and hand;  
But one long bound, and I passed the gate,  
Safe from the canting band.

### PRINCE NAPOLEON'S YACHT.

We publish on this page a picture of PRINCE NAPOLEON'S YACHT, the *Jerome Napoleon*, now lying in this port, where she arrived on 27th. She is about 1200 tons measurement, and is propelled by a screw, with an engine of 300 horse power. She is handsomely modeled, and is rigged as a bark, in polacca style. In place of the usual white streak there is a wide gilt band around the ship. Her crew consists of 150 persons. The seamen are

dressed in the blue of the French navy, and wear tarpaulin hats. The servants wear the imperial livery. The interior arrangements and decorations of the ship are rich, without attempting a meretricious display. The officers' rooms are of comfort and neatness in their arrangement and decorations. The great saloon is finished somewhat in the style of the grand saloon of the *Great Eastern*. She carries two 12-pound carronades for firing signals or salutes.

The following account of the distinguished officers is from the *Times*:

Prince Napoleon is a son of Jerome Napoleon, King of Westphalia, and stands, next after the Prince Imperial, in the line of succession to the throne of the Napoleons. He is about thirty years of age—stoutish, about five feet eight, and rather like Napoleon the First in face.

His Princess Clotilde (Marie Therese Louise Clotilde) writes the name in full) is a daughter of Victor Emmanuel, and it will be remembered that the union, a couple of years ago, was looked upon as a "political marriage." The alliance was determined upon by an intimate understanding between the two sovereigns, and the respective interests of France and Piedmont, and the negotiation bringing it about were delayed more than a year. She was born in 1848, and is consequently at present in her nineteenth year, and is *poite*, of Italian complexion and features, and very prepossessing and unassuming in manner. With the Princess, as her first maid of honor, is the Duchess d'Abrantes, also quite young and very pretty.

Among the suite of the Prince are two Colonels of the Empire, M. Ragon and M. Ferri Picani, both of them able de-camp—the former Governor of the island of Guadeloupe, now a commander in the French navy, M. Bonelli, and M. Maurice Sand, son of Madame George Sand, the illustrious novelist, and himself an author of work. The commander of the vessel is M. George de Baplan, and the officers are Lieutenant Breque; M. Brunet, Engineer, and Artillery Officer of the ship; Eugénie De la Guayenne, of the great astronomer; Eugénie De la Guayenne, of the French senator, newly elevated from the Parisian editorial ranks; M. Omeux, Purser; Surgeon Bedard, and Chief-Engineer Monnier.







INFANTRY.

UNIFORMS OF REGULAR CONFEDERATE TROOPS.

CAVALRY.

ARTILLERY.

Louisiana Zouaves.

Washington Artillery of New Orleans.

Mississippi Rifles.

Heavy Infantry of Georgia.

Alabama Light Infantry.

Marine Battery, Manassas Junction.



Volunteer Infantry of Virginia.

1st Regiment Maryland Line.

South Carolina Light Infantry.

Hampton Legion.

Buckingham Artillery.

Gardens of the Road Independent Cavalry.

Black Horse Cavalry.

Dragoon Guards, 4th Regt. Va. Cavalry.

Mounted Rifles, North Carolina.

Virginia Cavalry.

Greyson Dragoons.

Kentucky Rifle Brigade.

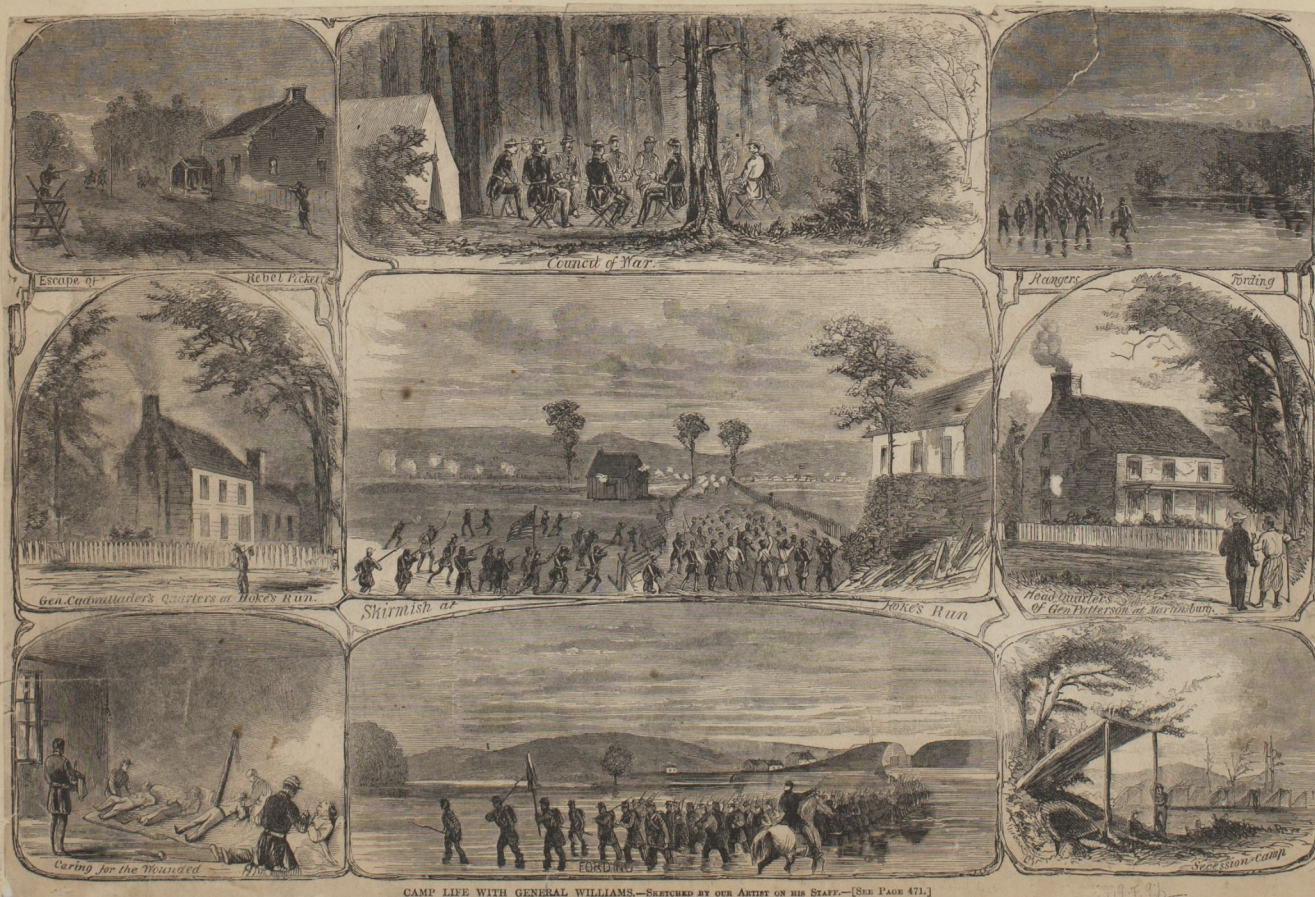
Tennessee Sharpshooters.

UNIFORMS OF THE CONFEDERATE ARMY.

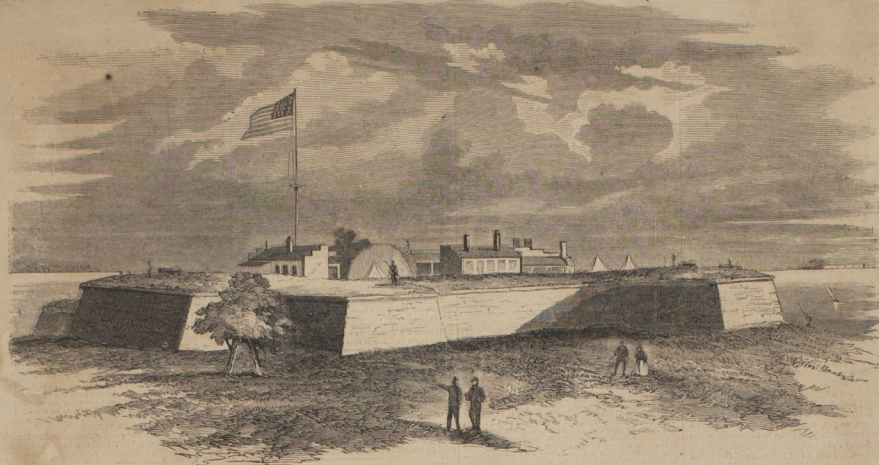












Columbiad pointing to City of Baltimore.

Columbiad covering Washington Monument.

FORT M'HENRY, BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.—Drawn by a MEMBER of COMPANY D, 36 RIFLES, M. V.

### FORT M'HENRY AND MARSHAL KANE.

On 27th June General Banks astonished the people of the rebellious city of Baltimore by arresting Marshal Kane at 3 a. m., and marching him under guard of a file of soldiers to Fort M'Henry. Of his traitorous proceedings, no doubt is entertained, and every one applauds General Banks's vigorous course. We publish on page 445, in illustration of the event, a portrait of MARSHAL KANE, from a recent photograph; and on this page a view of Fort M'Henry, lately sent us by

a member of Company D, 3d Rifles, M. V. It is an extremely strong fort, and the Columbiads which are now placed in position command the city thoroughly.

Mr. Raymond, of the *Times*, thus describes Fort M'Henry at the present time:

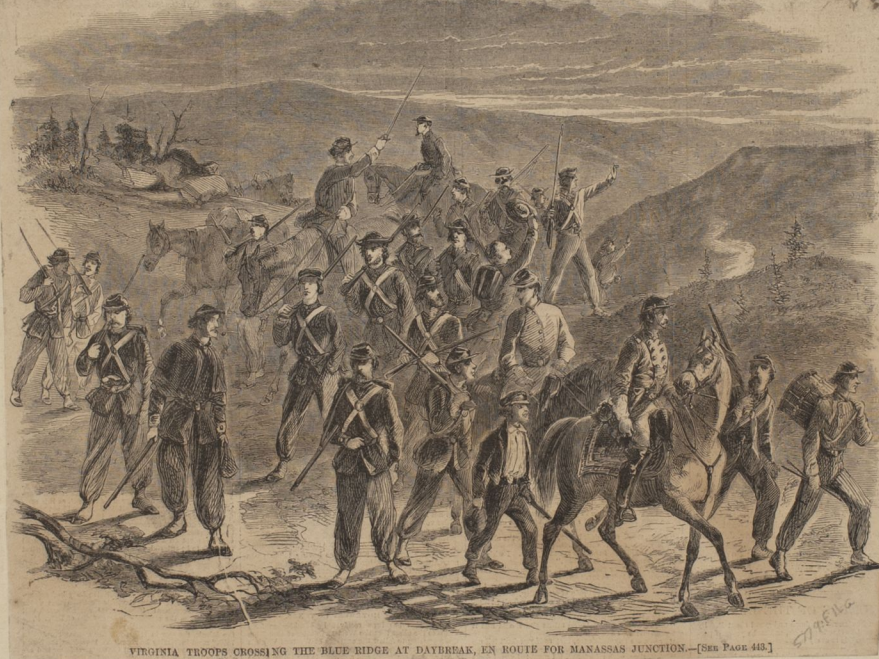
Fort M'Henry is now in very good condition to resist any assault. When the Baltimore riot occurred, as was very fully explained soon after in a letter from the fort to the *Times*, it was in a very bad condition, and could scarcely have resisted a vigorous assault. It is a small work, of the old style, surrounded by a dry ditch, and was provided with very few defenses on the landward side, from which, when it was built, an attack was never con-

templated. But now, thanks to the energy of Major Morris, of the regular army, who has been for some time its commandant, it may defy attack from any quarter. Batteries have been ordered to guard the entrance. An abattis of trees, with projecting branches, has been erected around the fort. Several platforms have been extended under the certain originally intended only to shelter infantry. Hand-lug guns have been placed over the door and windows of the magazine. Grottoes have been provided to roll hand grenades upon the heads of an assaulting force. Fresh guns have been mounted, and I observed that all the mortars and a part of the Columbiads on the landward side were kept loaded in preparation for any emergency. Fort M'Henry is about two miles from the centre of the city, and it is well understood that it could drop shells, but not otherwise, into all the houses in the infected district with the utmost ease. I trust the

necessity for so doing may never arise; but it is consoling to know that, if it does, it can be promptly met.

A correspondent of the *Herald* says: The "unconventional" examination of Marshal Kane's premises, since his arrest in Baltimore, has brought to light some curious pieces of personal property, an enumeration of which may be of some interest to the public. Here are the articles:

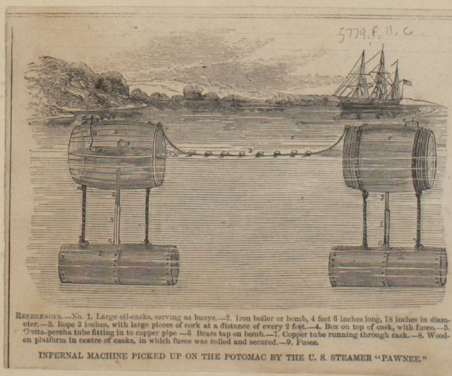
Cannon, four and six pounders; 6; assorted shot, the 2000; shell, the 1000; shot for steam guns, the 200; muskets, 60; carbines, 60; rifles, 40; double-barreled shot-guns, 3; single-barreled shot-guns, 6; horse pistols, 9; small pistols, 6; bullet moulds, 12; cartridge-boxes, 3; dirk knives, 1; swords, 5; drums, 1; gun coats, 2; powder-bags, 4; canteens, 17; cartridges, 20,000; canisters of shot, 1; boxes a lot of screw-drivers, etc.



VIRGINIA TROOPS CROSSING THE BLUE RIDGE AT DAYBREAK, EN ROUTE FOR MANASSAS JUNCTION.—[SEE PAGE 443.]



LOUISIANA ZOUAVE PRISONERS IN THE GUARD-HOUSE AT FORTRESS MONROE.—[SKETCHED BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.]



REFERENCE.—No. 1. Large flywheel, serving as barrel.—2. Iron boiler or bomb, 4 feet 6 inches long, 12 inches in diameter.—3. Hoop 2 inches, with large pieces of cork as a distance of every 2 feet.—4. Box on top of cork, with frame.—5. Copper tube fitted in to copper pipe.—6. Brass tap on bomb.—7. Copper tube running through cork.—8. Wood on platform in centre of bomb, in which frame was rolled and secured.—9. Fuse.

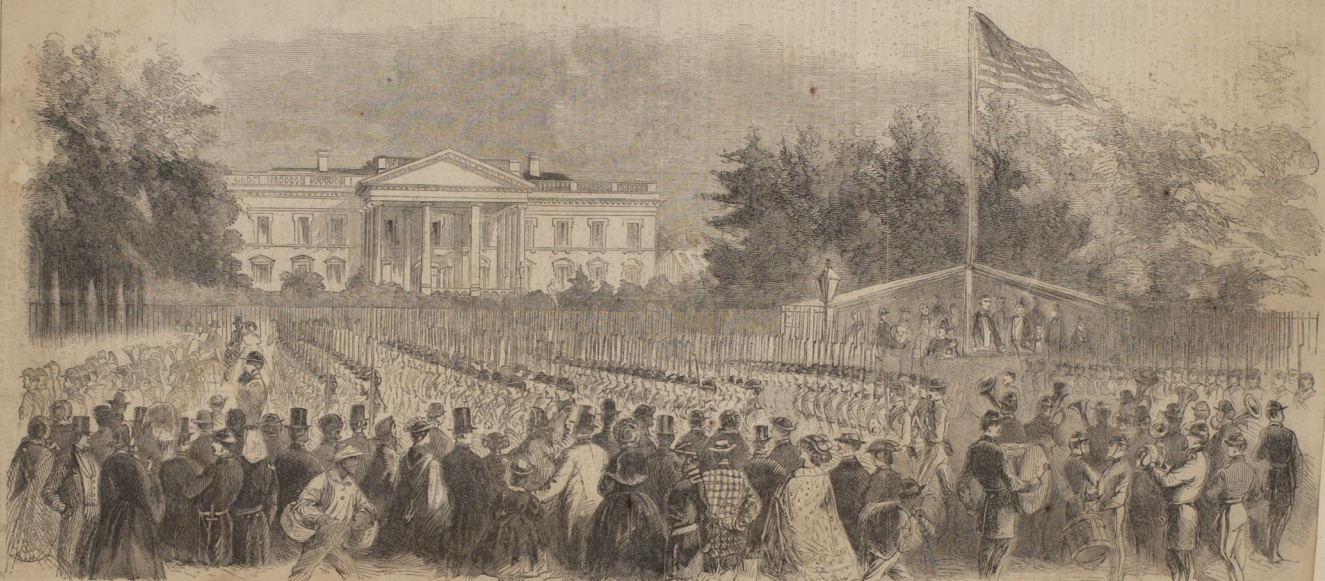
INTERNAL MACHINE PICKED UP ON THE POTOMAC BY THE U. S. STEAMER "PAWNEE."



JULY 27, 1861.]



ARRIVAL OF HORSES AT WASHINGTON FOR THE ARMY.—[SKETCHED BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.]



REVIEW OF THE NEW YORK TROOPS AT WASHINGTON, BY GENERAL SANDFORD, IN PRESENCE OF THE PRESIDENT AND CABINET, JULY 4, 1861.—[SEE PAGE 470.]

5779.5.50



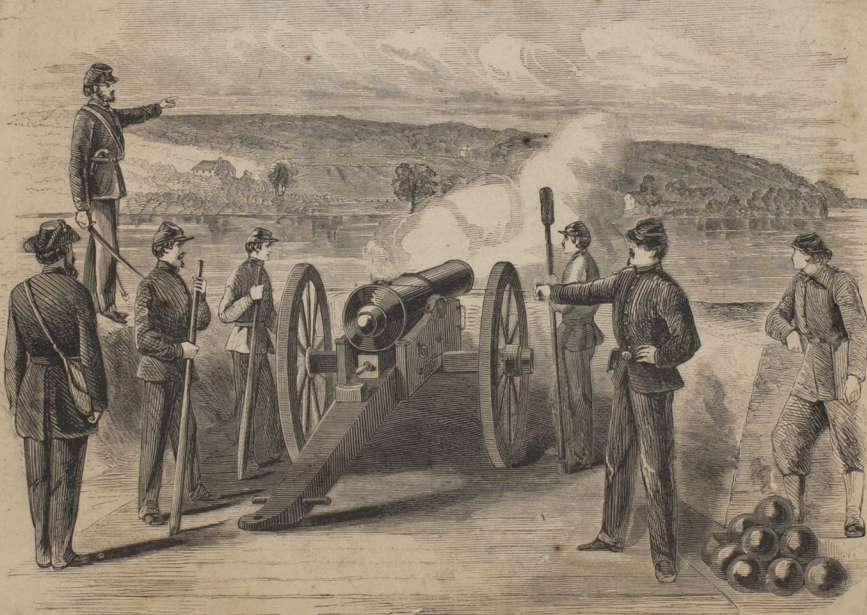
GENERAL BEAUREGARD'S CAMP OF CONFEDERATE TROOPS AT WHITE SPRINGS, VIRGINIA, NEAR THE MANASSAS GAP RAILROAD.—[SEE PAGE 443.]

5779.5.50





BATTLE OF HOKE'S RUN.—COL. STARKWEATHER WITH HIS WISCONSIN REGIMENT DEPLOYING AS SKIRMISHERS.—SKETCHED BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.—[SEE PAGE 471.]



LIEUTENANT HALL'S COMPLIMENTS TO THE SECESSIONISTS.—SKETCHED BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.—[SEE PAGE 473.]











[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

CONTRABANDS NOT A HARD BOUND

[illegible]

"Well, it's said you have, at it is natural, a

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

in Memphis, correspondence of the time illuminates the apocryphal situation of the young couple in New Orleans. The young man, a student at the University of one of our sister universities, writes to his wife, who is studying at a neighboring institution by the name of the University of Tennessee, and tells her that he is "in the same boat" as she is. He writes:

[illegible]

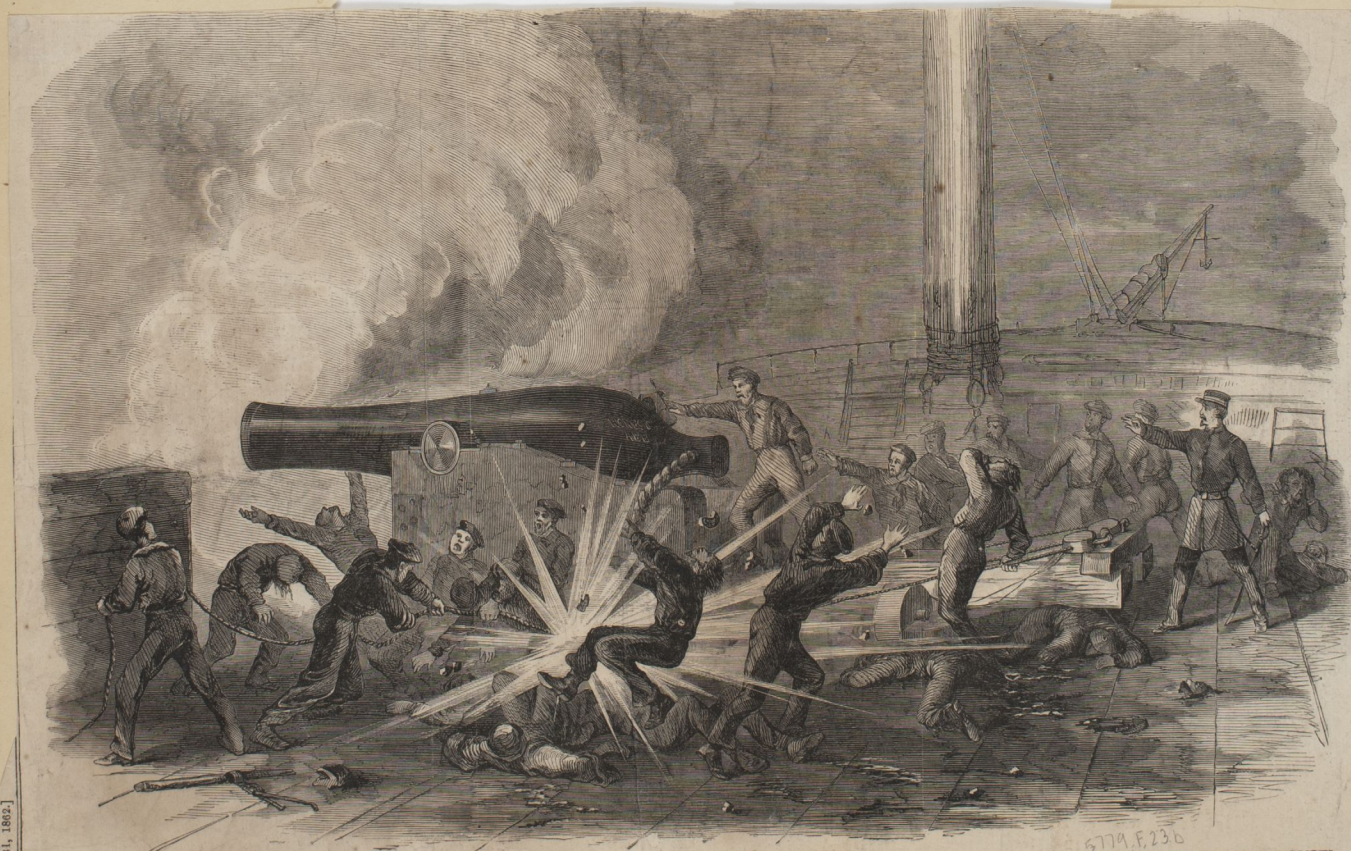




THE GREAT NATIONAL BAKERY FOR THE U. S. ARMY, AT THE CAPITOL, WASHINGTON.—SKETCHED BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

5779.F.23.6

5779.7

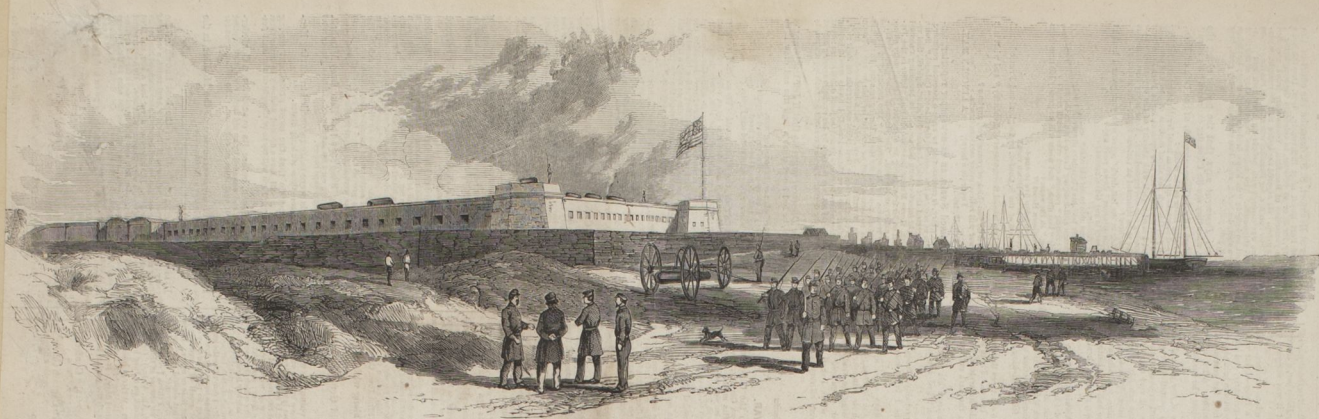


TERIBLE EFFECT OF A DISCHARGE OF GRAPE FROM FORT JACKSON IN THE NATIONAL GUNBOAT IROQUOIS, CAPT. DE CAMP, APRIL 24, WHICH KILLED EIGHT AND WOUNDED SEVEN SEAMEN, OUT OF A DAHLGREN GUN'S CREW OF 26 MEN, UNDER LIEUT. MCNAIR.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, WM. WARD.—SEE PAGE 134

5779.F.23.6

5779.7



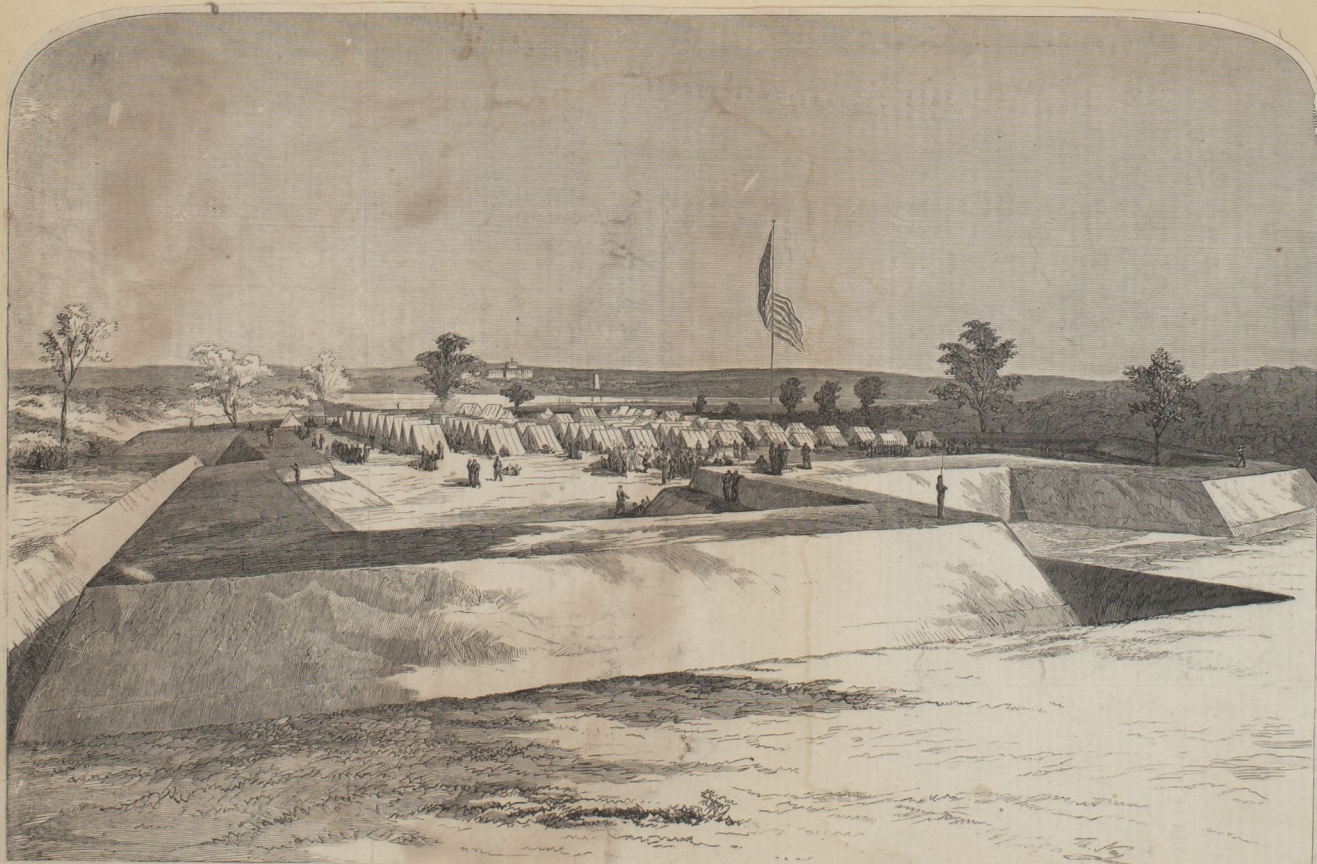


Rifled 24-pounder. Old Fernandez. 9th Maine Regt. Ruins of Houses burnt by Rebels. New Fernandez.  
 THE WAR IN FLORIDA—EXTERIOR VIEW OF FORT CLINCH, ON AMELIA ISLAND, COMMANDING THE HARBOR OF FERNANDINA, CAPTURED BY THE UNITED STATES LAND AND NAVAL FORCES, UNDER COM. DUPONT AND GEN. WRIGHT, MARCH 4.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. CRANE.



THE WAR IN FLORIDA—INTERIOR VIEW OF FORT CLINCH, AMELIA ISLAND, FERNANDINA HARBOR CAPTURED BY THE NATIONAL FORCES, MARCH 4.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. CRANE.

5779.7.56



FORT COCHRANE—EARTHWORKS THROWN UP BY THE SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. M. FROM A DRAWING BY A. WAUD. See page 106.

5779.7.56

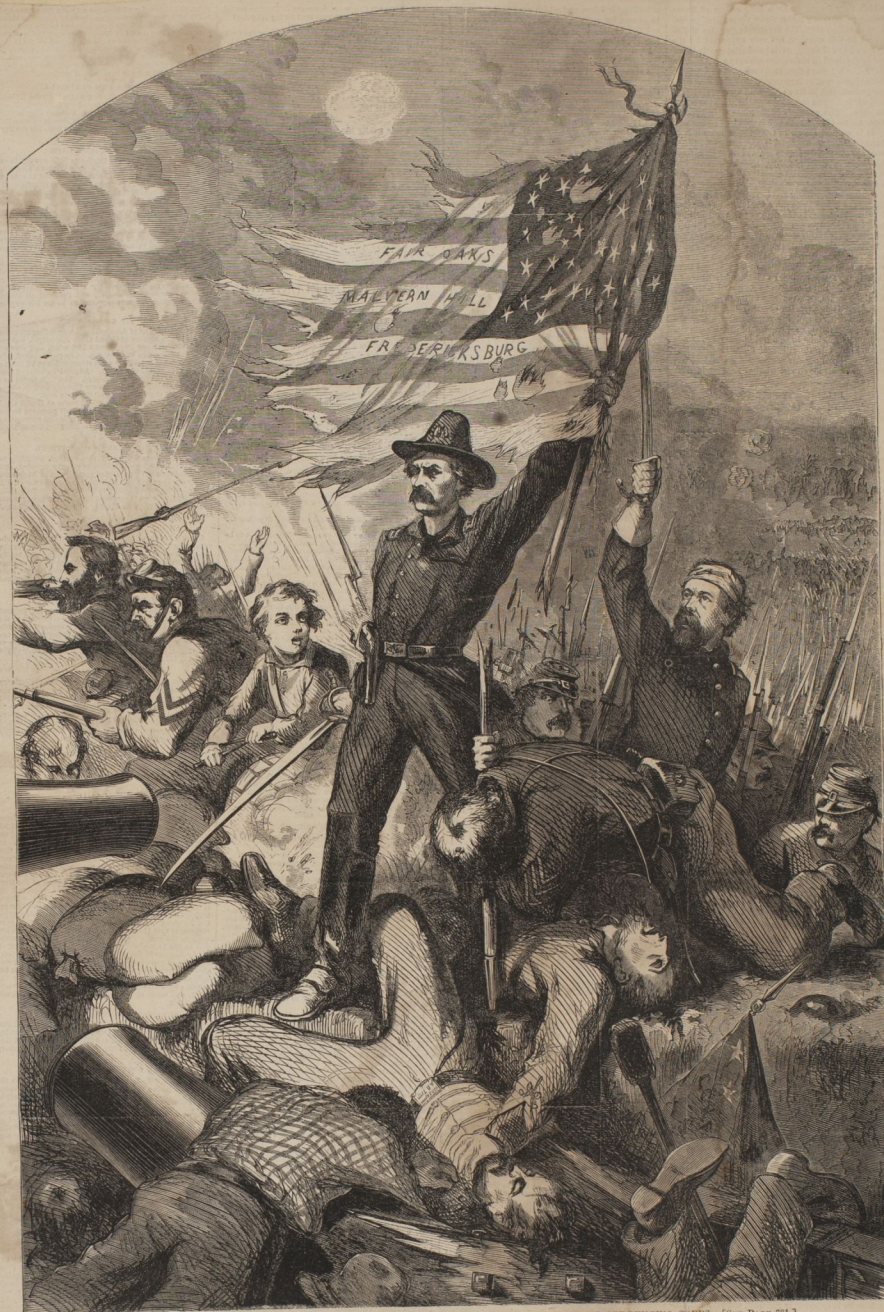




THE MUSIC OF MOZART.  
RETURNED ZOUAVE. "What makes you tear that Map in two?"  
FERNANDO WOOD. "Oh! it's only a temporary separation. We'll stick it together again."  
RETURNED ZOUAVE. "Stick it together again! No, Sir-ee! not without you stick it together with my layard, anyhow!"



"PRINCE," THE NEGRO PILOT OF THE OTTAWA, UP THE ST. MARY'S RIVER—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. GRANT. 5779.F.26.D



CAPTURE OF THE HEIGHTS OF FREDERICKSBURG BY THE SIXTH MAINE REGIMENT, OF SEDGWICK'S CORPS.—[See Page 331.]

5779.F.26.C



BATTERY REBEL CAVALRY ACROSS THE POTOMAC RIVER FROM THE HEIGHTS OF GREAT FALLS, BY MAJOR WHEAT, OF CAMPBELL'S PENNSYLVANIA ARTILLERY, OCTOBER 4.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST ACCOMPANYING GENERAL HAYNE'S CORRESPONDENT.—[See Page 353.]



THE WAR IN GEORGIA—HOW THE TELEGRAPH ACROSS THE MARSHES BETWEEN SAVANNAH AND FORT PILLSBURY, BY CAPT. HEDD AND A DETACHMENT OF PACIFIC RAILROAD U.S. GUNBOAT MEN, JANUARY 27.

5779.26.e



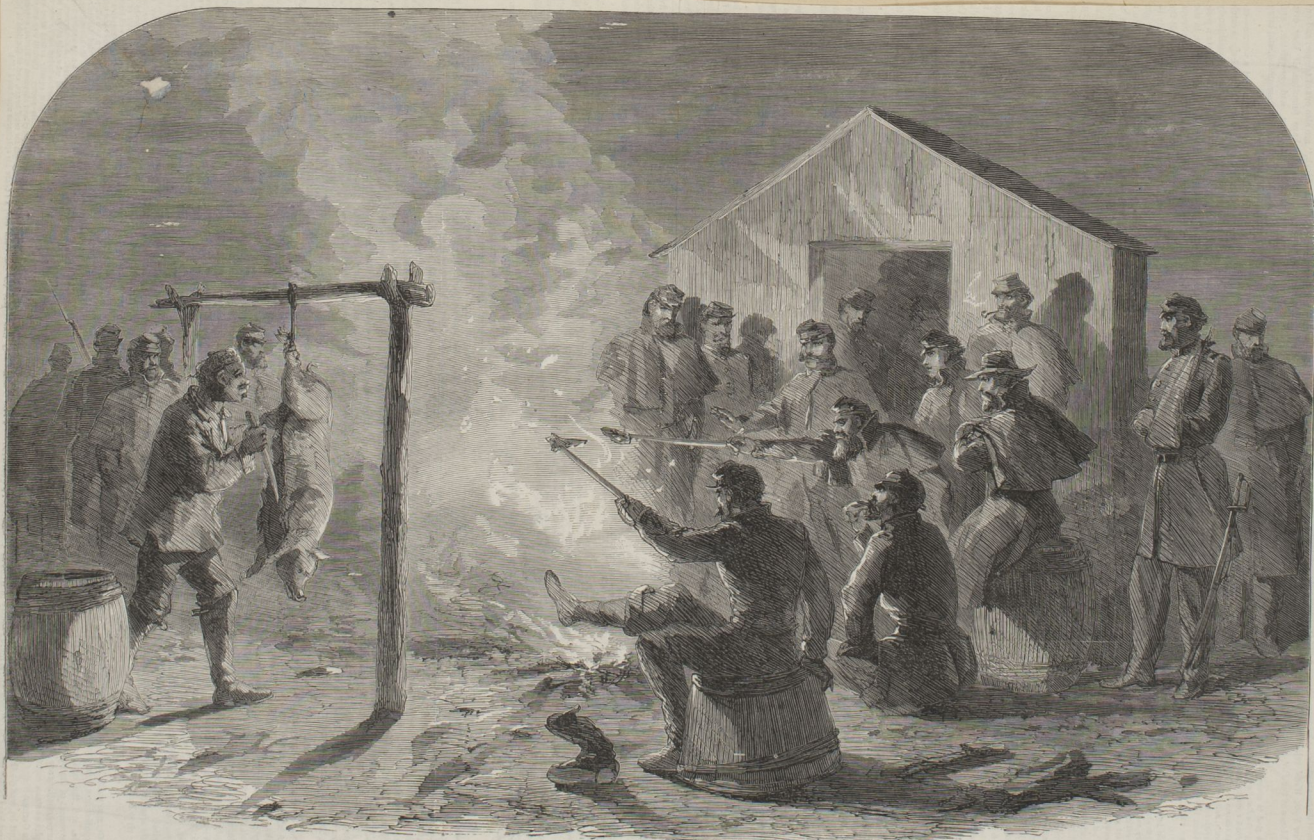
5779 F. 27. a



5779 F. 27. b

FORT PICKENS, PENSACOLA HARBOR, FLORIDA—LOOKING SEAWARD. FORT M'RAE IN THE DISTANCE.—FROM A SKETCH BY MRS. LEUTENANT GILMAN.

FEBRUARY 23, 18



BIVOUAC THE NIGHT AFTER THE BATTLE.—A SCENE IN FORT BARTOW AFTER THE CAPTURE OF ROANOKE ISLAND. FROM A SKETCH BY J. BENTLEY. See page 314.

Burnside General Harke. Mr. Dentley.

5779 F. 27. c

MARCH 23, 1862

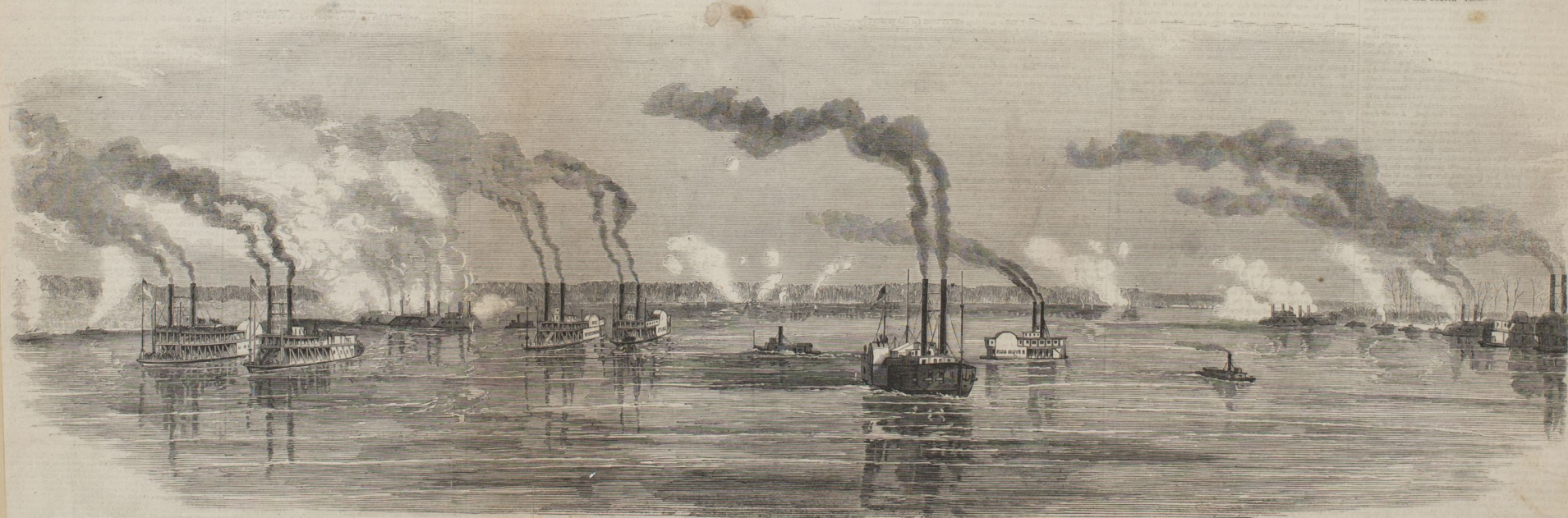






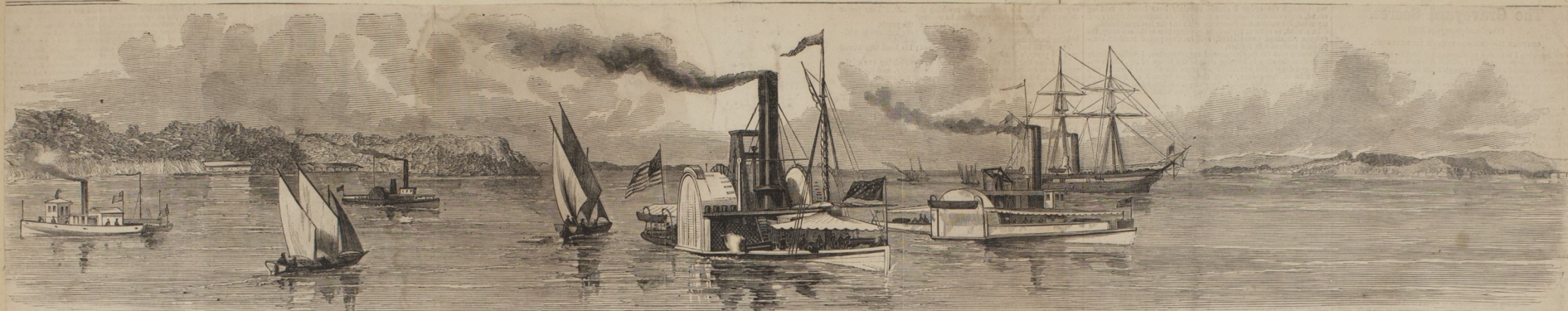


Kentucky Shore. Flagship Benton. Rebel Fort. THE WAR ON THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER—NATIONAL GUNBOAT AND MORTAR-BOAT ATTACK ON ISLAND "NO. 10," BETWEEN COLUMBUS AND NEW MADRID; BOMBARDMENT ON SUNDAY, MARCH 16 VIEW LOOKING DOWN THE RIVER.—SKETCHED BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. LOVIE, FROM THE GUNBOAT CONQUEROR. Rebel Steamer. Island No. 10. Missouri Shore.



Kentucky Shore. Transport Silver Wave. Gunboats V. F. Wilson. Gunboats St. Louis, Benton and Cincinnati, lashed together, heads down stream. Towboats Winchula No. 2 and Pike. Rebel Fort, Tennessee Shore. Gunboat Conqueror. Ferry-boat Rob Roy. Rebel Fort. Tennessee Shore. Port and Encampments. Gunboats Cincinnati and Pittsburgh. Mortar Boats. Missouri Shore. Gunboat Louisville. Transports. THE WAR ON THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER—BOMBARDMENT OF ISLAND "NO. 10," AND THE FORTIFICATIONS OPPOSITE, ON THE KENTUCKY SHORE, BY THE NATIONAL MORTAR AND GUNBOATS, MARCH 17.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. H. LOVIE, ON BOARD THE GUNBOAT CONQUEROR.





Tugboat Murray. Jacob Bell, of New York. Indian Head, Maryland. Yankee. Penguin. Satellite. Seminole. Rebel Battery at Freestone Point. Mouth of Occoquan River.  
THE POTOMAC FLOTILLA HOLDING THE RIVER OFF THE MOUTH OF OCCOQUAN CREEK, BETWEEN FREESTONE POINT, VA., AND INDIAN HEAD, MARYLAND, TO PREVENT THE PASSAGE OF THE REBELS FROM VIRGINIA TO MARYLAND.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR ARTIST ON BOARD THE FLAG SHIP.—SEE PAGE 362.



VIEW IN FALLS VILLAGE, VIRGINIA, OCCUPIED BY THE NATIONAL FORCES, GENERAL SMITH'S DIVISION, SHOWING TAYLOR'S TAVERN, AND THE NORTHERN EXTREMITY OF THE TOWN.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST ATTACHED TO GENERAL MCCRELLAN'S COMMAND.—SEE PAGE 362.



Union Troops erecting a new Fort. Fairfax Seminary, Fort. Union Picket's. Mason's Hill. Rebel Pickets attempting to shell Gen. Wadsworth's Headquarters. Falls Church Village. Rebel Pickets along the Ridge.  
PANORAMIC VIEW OF THE VILLAGE OF FALLS CHURCH, MASON'S HILL, AND THE SURROUNDING COUNTRY, TAKEN FROM THE WORKS NOW BUILDING BY THE NATIONAL TROOPS ON MUNN'S HILL.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST ATTACHED TO GENERAL MCCRELLAN'S COMMAND.—SEE PAGE 362.

5779.F.362a





STORMING OF FORT DONELSON—DECISIVE BAYONET CHARGE OF THE IOWA SECOND REGIMENT ON THE REBEL ENTRENCHMENTS AT FORT DONELSON, SATURDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 15, RESULTING IN THE CAPTURE OF THE WORKS ON THE FOLLOWING MORNING.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, H. LOVER.—SEE PAGE 270.



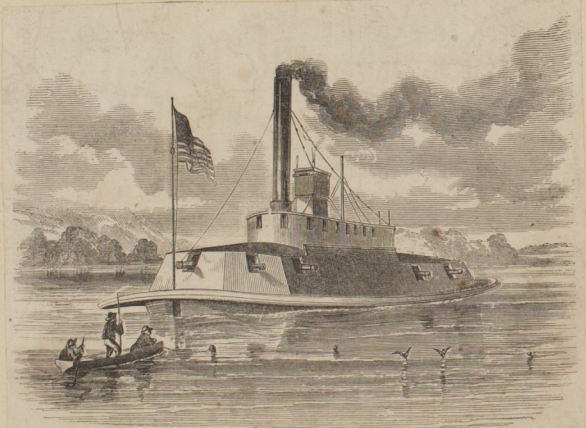


WAR ON THE MINNESOTA—THE LAST BROADSIDE OF THE YARD—COMMANDER BOGGS, OF THE U. S. N., FIRING THE LAST THREE GUNS OF THE NATURAL STREAM TURRETS AS THE SHIP—THE MINNESOTA—HAD BEEN REMOVED, BUT THE DEAD GO DOWN WITH THE VESSEL, THE OLD FLAG FLYING OVER THEM.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. WM. WAUD—SEE PAGE 154.



CONVALESCENT CAMP, ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA.

[Oct. 20, 1861.]



IRON-PLATED STEAM GUNBOAT NEW ERA, ON THE MISSOURI RIVER, CARRYING THE FLAG OF THE UNION.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST ATTACHED TO GENERAL FREMONT'S COMMAND—SEE PAGE 263.



COOK-HOUSE AT GENERAL HOSPITAL, GETTYSBURG.



THE GREAT EXPEDITION—GENERAL SHERMAN GIVING HIS FINAL ORDERS TO HIS BRIGADIER-GENERALS ON BOARD THE "WABASH."—[SKETCHED BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.]

### THE GREAT NAVAL EXPEDITION.

We continue our series of illustrations of the Great Naval Expedition. Above we give a picture of the final conference between General Sherman, who commands the Expedition, and his principal officers on board the *Wabash*, and below we present an engraving of a similar conference between General Vile, commanding a brigade, and the Colonels and staff officers under his command. The large picture opposite will convey to the reader

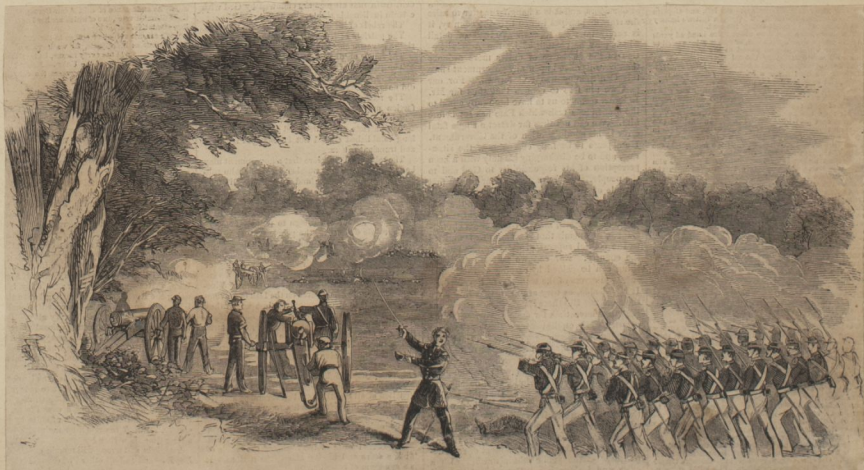
some idea of the vessels composing the Expedition as they lay at anchor at Hampton Roads, between Fortress Monroe and the life boats, previous to their departure. The captain of the *Thomas Swan*, who arrived here on 30th, states that on Monday afternoon at five o'clock the sailing vessels were getting under way, and when the *Thomas Swan* left the steamer was also preparing to take their departure. At midnight of the 29th, of Hog Island, he passed four steamers bound south. We also, by telegraphic dispatches, learn that the great fleet sailed on Tuesday morning, the *Wabash* taking the

lead at daylight, when the gun was fired as a signal, and the *Catawba* bringing up the rear. The vessels, about fifty in number, formed in line a few miles down the Roads, and went out between the Capes in splendid style. The *Wabash* had the *Green Express* in tow, the *Vanderbilt* the *Great Republic*, and the *Illinois* the *Golden Eagle*. The morning was the most beautiful of the season, and the scene the finest ever witnessed on this continent. Previous to the departure General Sherman removed his quarters from the *Atlantic* to the frigate *Wabash*. He took with him his Assistant Adjutant

General Captain Polouze, and a number of others. At the hour this page goes to press we have no news from the Expedition later than Saturday evening, at which time the fleet was seen pleasantly sailing toward Bull Bay, 13 miles north of Charleston, S. C., by Lieut. Braine, of the *Monitor*, who arrived at Old Point with the news on the afternoon of 4th. One vessel only, the *Rebelle*, had been injured by the gale, and had returned to Old Point. Lieut. Braine feels certain the Expedition landed on Sunday morning. The coast there is not strongly fortified.



CONSULTATION BETWEEN GENERAL VILE AND THE OFFICERS OF HIS BRIGADE BEFORE THE DEPARTURE.—[SKETCHED BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.]



THE BATTLE OF BOONVILLE, MISSOURI.—SKETCHED BY ORLANDO C. RICHARDSON. (SEE NEXT PAGE.)





Fort Gaines. Sand Island. Fort Morgan.  
THE UNITED STATES SLOOP OF WAR "RICHMOND" ON BLOCKADE DUTY, OFF MOBILE.—[SEE PAGE 101.]





5777.F.24.a



BREAKING UP THE CAMPS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST. See page 314. 5777.F.24.b



MARCH 22, 1862.



THE GALE OF MONDAY, FEBRUARY 24, IN THE CAMPS AT UPTON'S HILL. FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST. See page 814.

5779.735.0

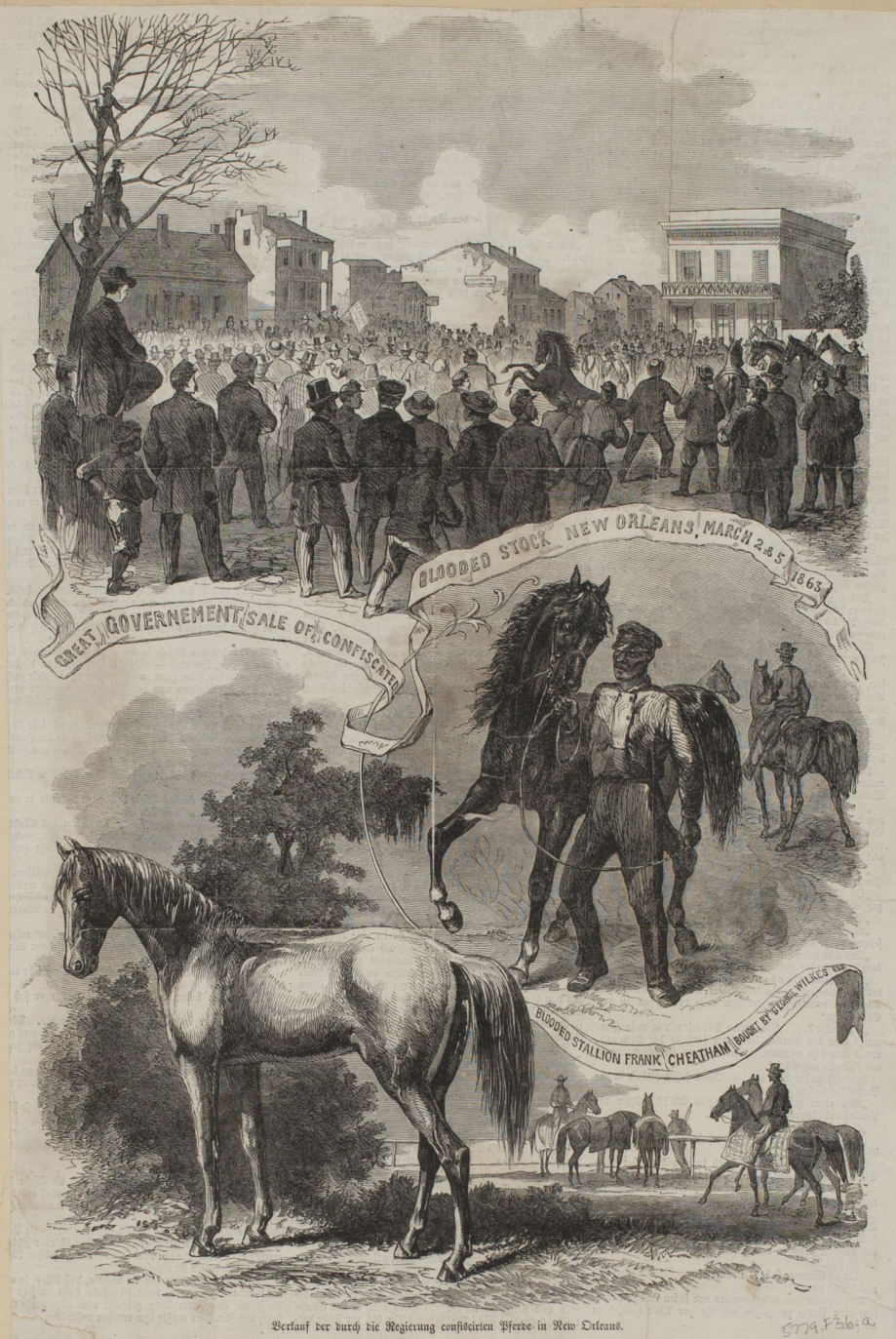
MARCH 22, 1862.



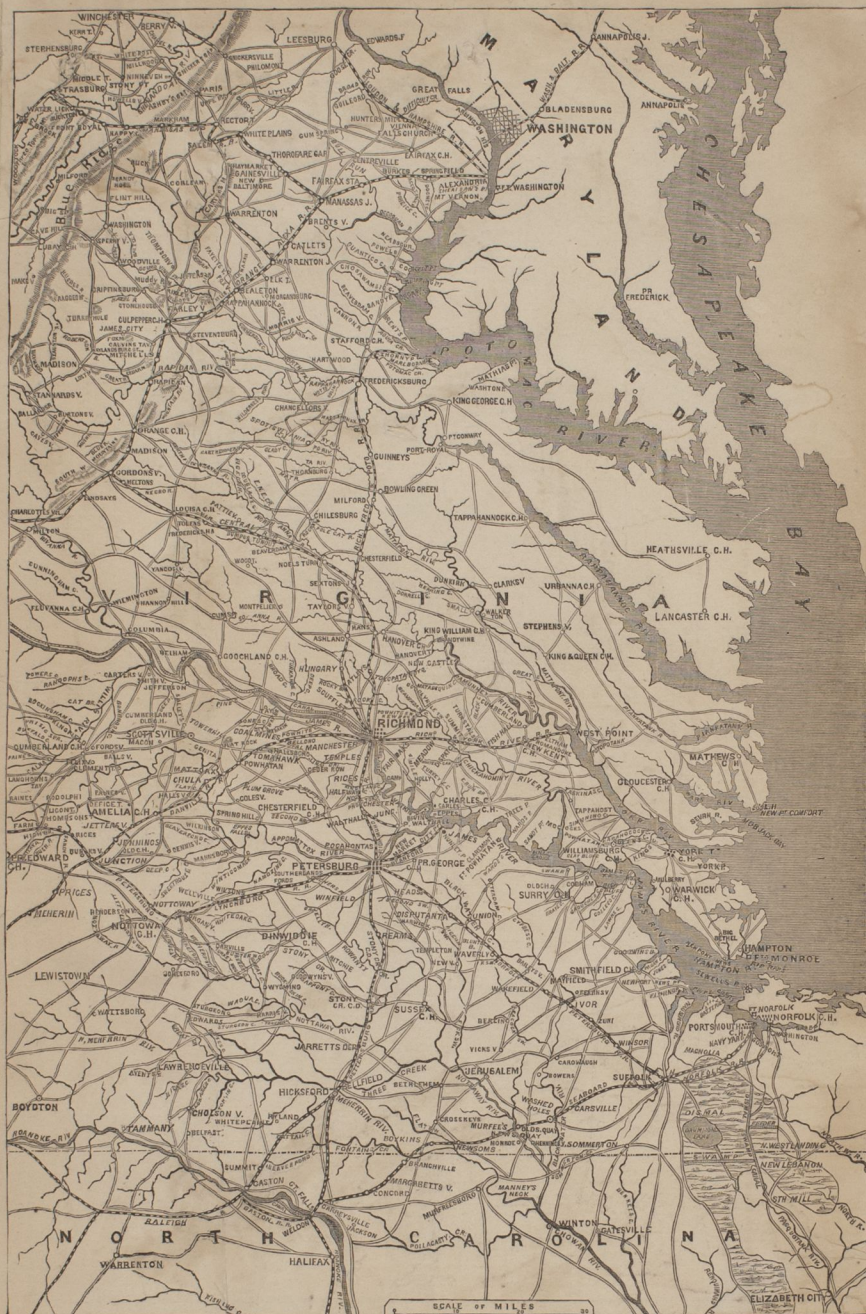
SCENE OF THE LATE NAVAL FIGHT AND THE ENVIRONS OF FORTRESS MONROE, AND NORFOLK AND SUFFOLK, NOW THREATENED BY GENERAL BURNSIDE. See page 814.

5779.735.0









MAP OF VIRGINIA, SHOWING THE MILITARY OPERATIONS OF GENERALS GRANT AND BUTLER.

579.F.31.2





THE BATTLES AT CHANCELLORSVILLE—COUCH'S CORPS FORMING LINE OF BATTLE TO COVER THE RETREAT OF THE 11TH CORPS, 2D MAY, 1863.—FROM A SKETCH BY MR. A. R. WARD.—[SEE PAGE 231.]

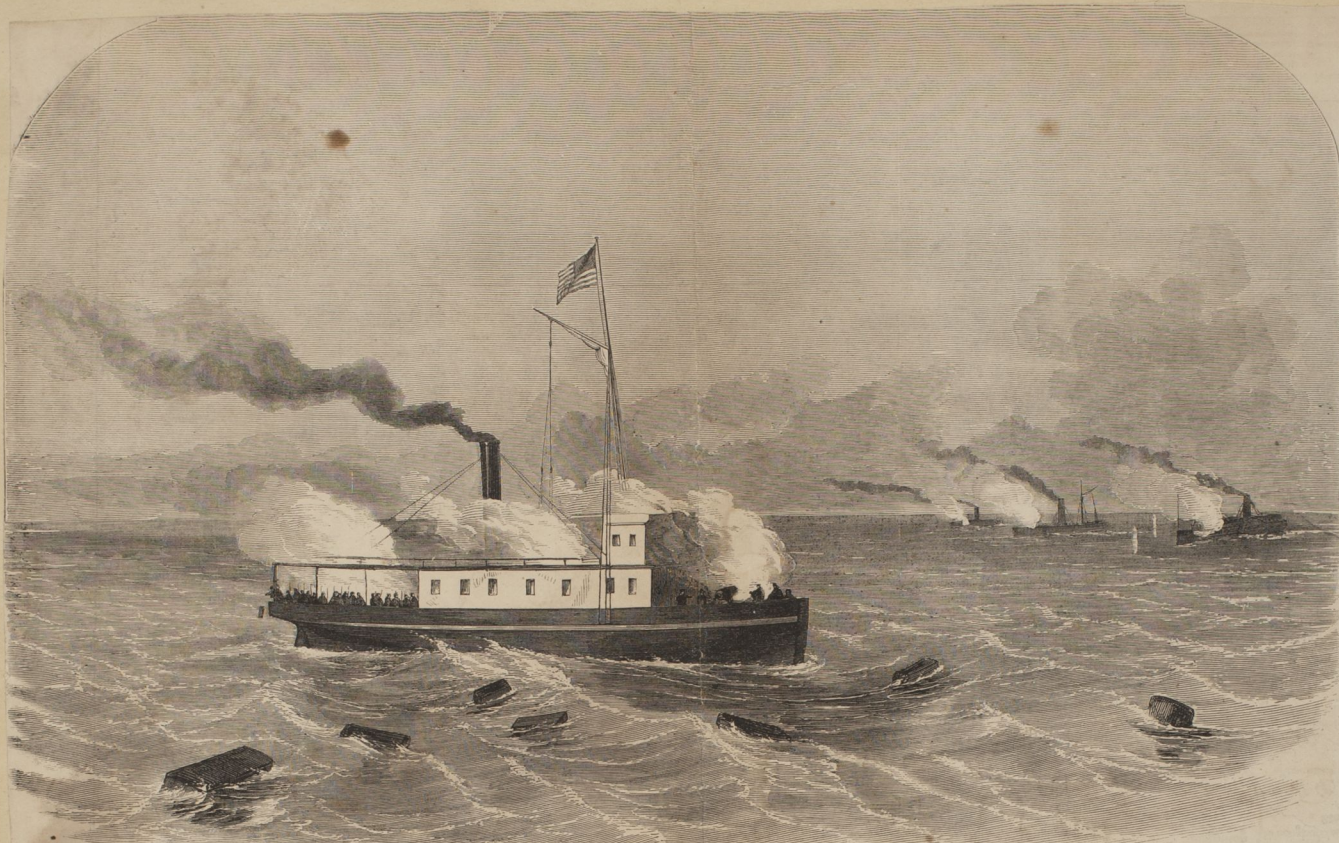
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TWO SLAVE-HUNTERS EXPELLED FROM THE CAMP OF THE TWENTY-SECOND ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS AT BIRD'S POINT, MISSOURI.—[SKETCHED BY MR. BILL TRAVIS.]

5779F.32b



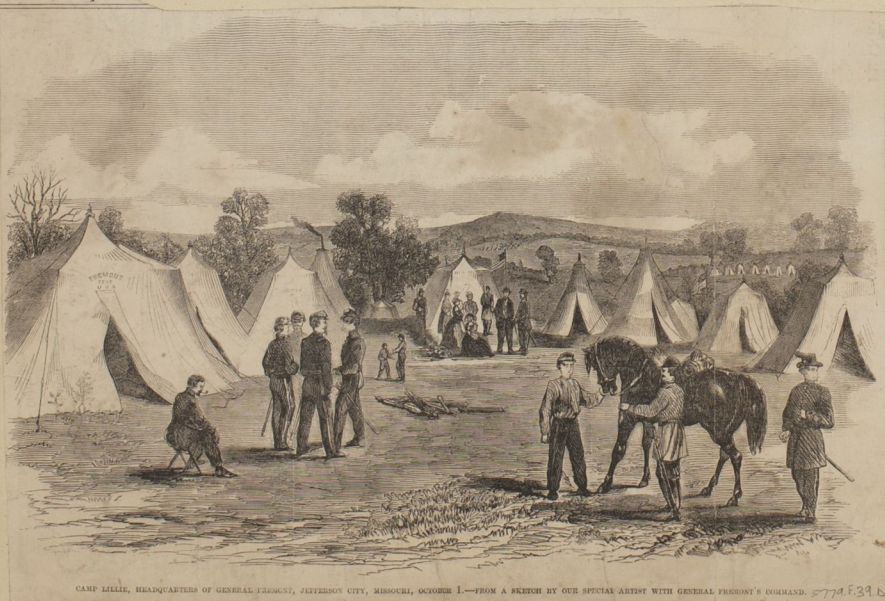


CAPTURE OF THE PROPELLER FANNY IN PAMLICO SOUND, ON THE 1st OF OCTOBER, BY THREE REBEL STEAMERS, WHILE CONVEYING MEN AND STORES TO THE 20th INDIANA REGIMENT, ENCAMPED AT CHICAMACOMICO, 40 MILES FROM HATTERAS INLET.—FROM A SKETCH BY AN OFFICER OF THE INDIANA REGIMENT.—SEE PAGE 362.

[Oct. 26, 1861.]

5779.F.29.b

Oct. 26, 1861.]



CAMP LILLIS, HEADQUARTERS OF GENERAL FREMONT, JEFFERSON CITY, MISSOURI, OCTOBER 1.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST WITH GENERAL FREMONT'S COMMAND. 5774.F.29.b



Prisoners who prefer to make their own way, and will not be taken care of by the army, are not to be taken care of by the army, and will not be taken care of by the army.

**NEW WAY TO INCREASE THE ARMY.**—The following is a copy of a letter from Gen. Bragg to the army, which has just been adopted by Gen. Bragg, and is the result of a long and successful struggle to be accomplished by other means—namely, the increase of the army. It has been received in one of our Colonies, W. F. Gray, of the Hampton Legion, of South Carolina, and through him Gen. Jenkins, his brigade commander (now commanding Hood's division), to devise a plan which has superseded the necessity of other legislation, filled their own ranks with recruits to the usual maximum, and been productive of the best results. The same system has been now adopted by Gen. Bragg, and under date of October 16th, he issues a general order, of which the following is a copy.

**BRAGG'S ORDER OF TENNESSEE.**  
Muscogee Ridge, Oct. 16, 1864.

**General Order No. 177.**  
To all the officers and soldiers of the army, and to give to our brave soldiers an opportunity to visit home and provide for their families during the coming winter, the following rule is adopted:

1. A furlough of not exceeding forty days will be granted to every non-commissioned officer and private who secures a recruit for his company.
2. The recruit must be received and mustered into service and be doing duty in the company before the applicant can be furloughed as aforesaid.
3. In all applications made in pursuance of section first, the commanding officer of the company will certify that the applicant has obtained an approved recruit who has been mustered into the service, and is present with the company doing duty.

**Flour for Sale.**—The liberal offer of Messrs. Tardy & Williams to sell flour and meal, sent to them without charge has not brought in one barrel of flour or one sack of meal, except the hundred barrels of flour sent to them last week by Messrs. Haxall, Greenhaw & Co. Have the United States government and the farmers determined to starve the community?

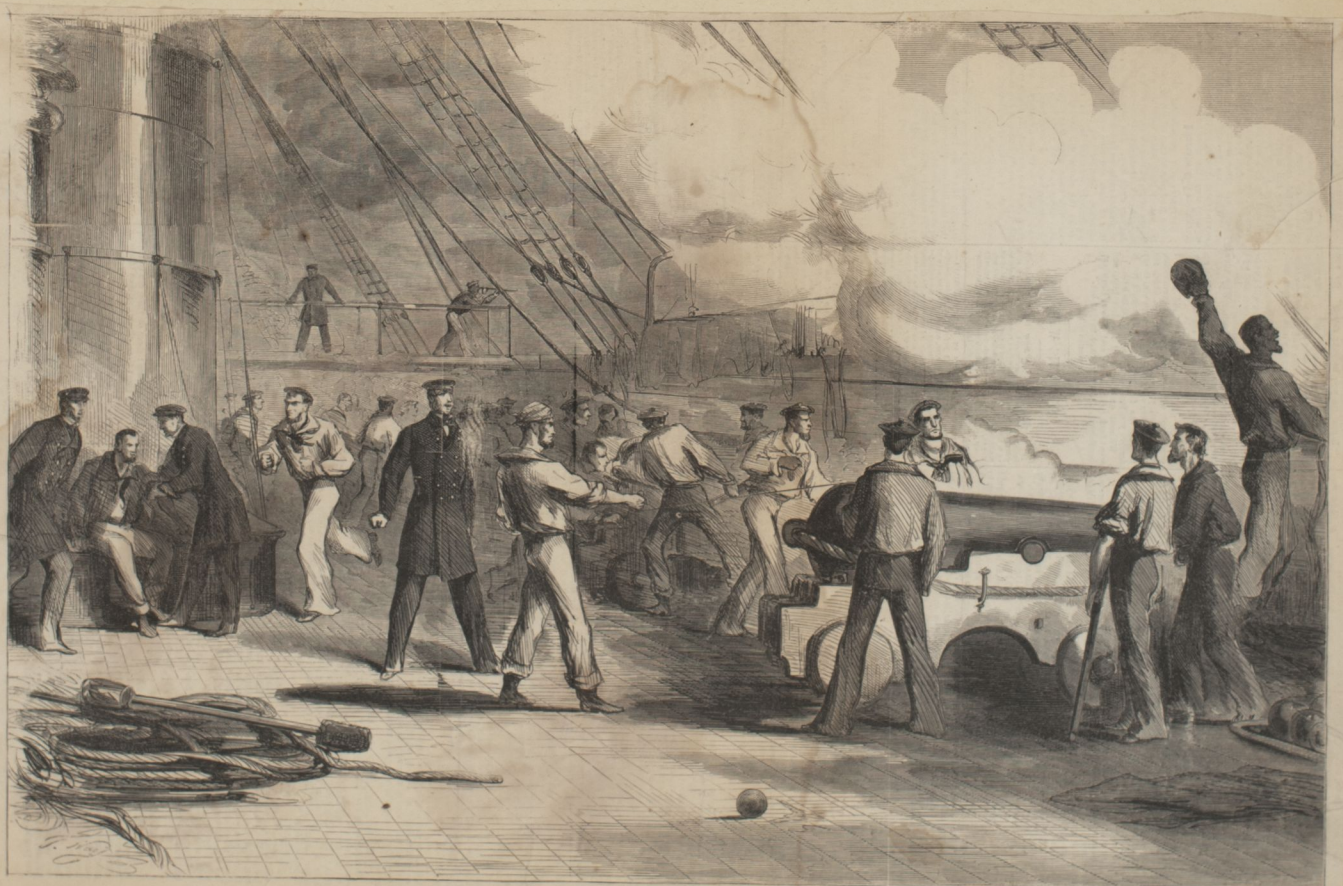
**The first case of Measles.**—Messrs. D. & Co. were found, at the corner of Cary and 11th streets, has been fined up for the distribution of the supplies of flour, meal, etc., which the agents of the City Council may succeed in procuring from the country. We hope they will soon be able to announce operations.

**Ball To-shower.**—The ball of the Richmond Fayette Artillery will take place to-night at the First Market Hall. The main object in getting up this ball is to raise a fund for the benefit of the members' families, many of whom are in needy circumstances. The most conscientious citizen can contribute to this object by purchasing a ticket, and afterwards destroying it. The ball, however, will doubtless prove a pleasurable affair to those who attend. The members of the corps will be present, and will see that no cause of dissimulation arises.

**Battalion Drill.**—The Chicks in the several Departments were marched to a field near Hollywood, yesterday, and drilled in battalion evolutions. They seem to take much interest in the exercise, and will find it beneficial to their health.



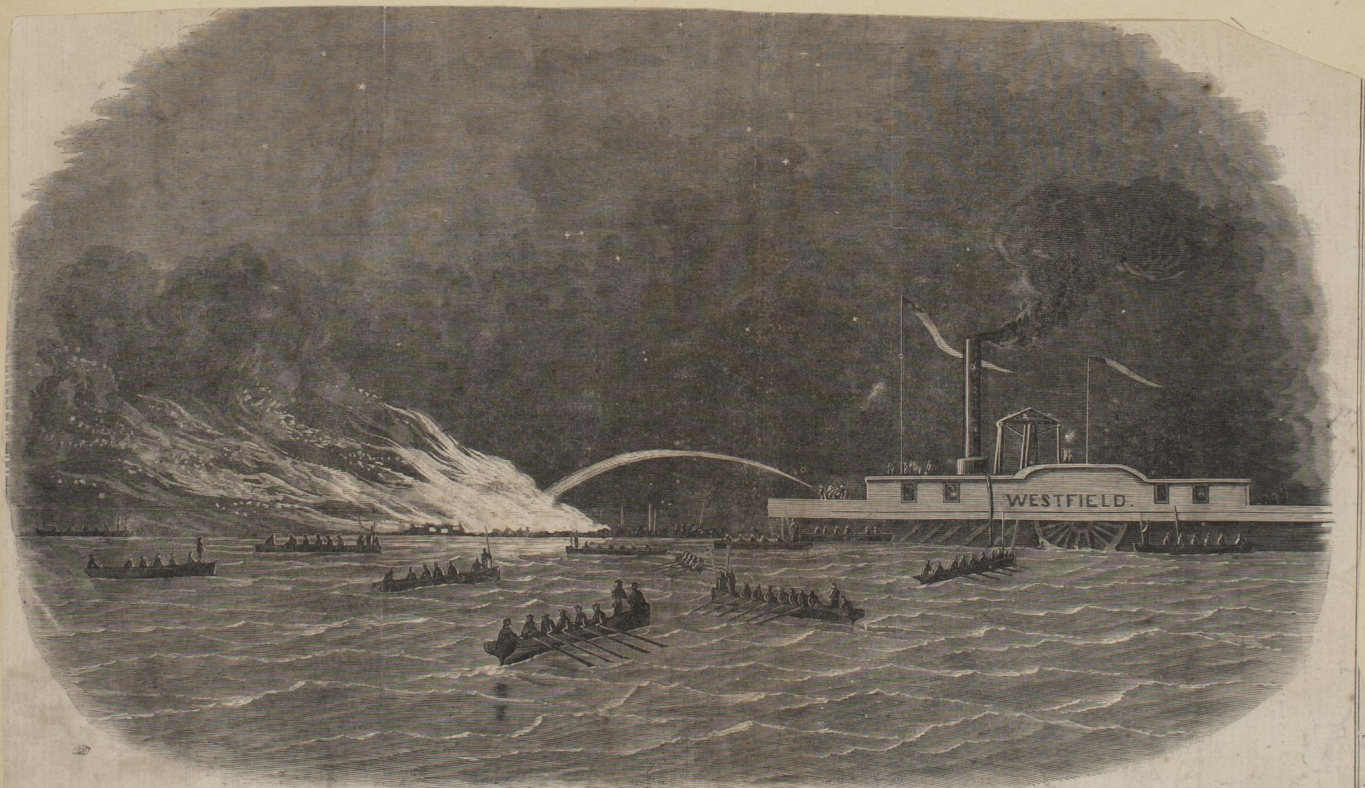
"A BARRAGE TREE."—GARDEN OF SERGEANT M. J. SMITH, OF THE INFANTRY, HAN RALLS CHURCH, BY SERGEANT-MAJOR WISLOW AND CAPTAIN SHATTUCK, OF THE NEW YORK 5TH, FROM A SKETCH BY OUR ARTIST ATTACHED TO GENERAL M'CHESNEY'S CORPS.—REB-3-08 654.



THE DECK OF THE UNITED STATES STEAM SLOOP FAWNEE. FROM A DRAWING BY A. WARD. See page 106.

5779 F 40, b





THE WAR ON THE MISSISSIPPI—FIRE RAFT SENT DOWN FROM FORT JACKSON TO DESTROY THE NATIONAL FLEET BELOW THE FORT—THE BOATS OF THE SQUADRON, WITH GRAPNELS, BUCKEYS, ETC., AND THE FERRY BOAT WESTFIELD TOWING IT AWAY FROM THE FEDERAL VESSELS—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SERIALS ARTIST, MR. WM. WATTS.—SEE PAGE 134.

MADE IN AMERICA

5779.74



PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1861.

5779.F.42.0

# THE PROPOSED BOUNDARIES OF MARYLAND, VIRGINIA AND DELAWARE.



The Secretary of War, in his recent report, made the following important proposition:—

"The geographical position of the metropolis of the nation, menaced by the Rebels, and required to be defended by thousands of our troops, induces me to suggest for consideration the propriety and expediency of a reorganization of the boundaries of the States of Delaware, Maryland and Virginia. Wisdom and true statesmanship would dictate that the seat of the National Government, for all time to come, should be placed beyond reasonable danger of seizure by enemies within, as well as from capture by foes from without. By agreement between the States named, such as was effected for similar purposes, by Michigan and Ohio, and by Missouri and Iowa, their boundaries could be so changed as to render the capital more remote than at present from the influence of State Governments which have arrayed themselves in rebellion against the Federal authority.

"To this end, the limits of Virginia might be so altered as to make her boundaries consist of the Blue Ridge on the east and Pennsylvania on the north, leaving those on the south and west as at present. By this arrangement two counties of Maryland (Allegany and Washington) would be transferred to the jurisdiction of Virginia. All

that portion of Virginia which lies between the Blue Ridge and Chesapeake Bay could then be added to Maryland, while that portion of the peninsula between the waters of the Chesapeake and the Atlantic, now jointly held by Maryland and Virginia, could be incorporated into the State of Delaware."

By reference to the map published in this morning's Inquirer, it will be seen that the proposed lines are great natural boundaries, and that, if the suggestion of the Secretary is carried out, the "Old Dominion" will cease to exist as a State, and her citizens will once again be under local jurisdiction.

The Blue Ridge is now the eastern boundary of Kanawha (Western Virginia), and the two Maryland counties of Allegany and Washington, now lying between Pennsylvania and Virginia, are to be added to the new State, so as to run the territory straight to the Pennsylvania line. But, as a recompense to Maryland for this cession of territory, that State is to have its territory extended westward throughout Eastern Virginia, thence to the Blue Ridge, which is proposed as its western boundary. This will enlarge Maryland into a populous State, which will include Norfolk, Fredericksburg, Petersburg, Richmond, and all the tobacco growing region. Delaware is also to

come in for a share of the Rebel States, and is to have the two peninsular counties of Accomac and Northampton, now in possession of our troops.

The portion of Virginia thus proposed to be ceded to Maryland, is known in the local geographical distinctions in the State as the Tidewater district and the Piedmont district. The former contains thirty-seven counties, bordering on the Atlantic and Chesapeake Bay, and the latter thirty-two counties. The Tidewater lands are reported to have increased in value \$17,000,000 in twelve years. It is by far the wealthiest portion of the State, producing the great bulk of the tobacco crop, which is Virginia's principal staple. The chief manufactures of the State are comprised within this region.

The counties of Accomac and Northampton form the southern portion of the peninsula, lying between Chesapeake Bay and the Atlantic, of which the northern counties constitute the State of Delaware. They belong geographically to that State, and should be annexed to it. They contain, together, some 25,000 inhabitants, and are principally valuable for their fisheries.

On the other hand, Allegany and Washington counties, which are located between the northern boundary of Virginia and the southern boundary of Pennsylvania, belong geographically to Vir-

ginia. The former has an area of 800 square miles. Its extreme length is sixty-five miles, its breadth varying from seven to thirty-five miles. It is principally adapted to grazing and dairy farming, but it has great mineral wealth in the celebrated Cumberland coal mines. Its population is about 25,000, including some 700 slaves. Washington is a great wheat growing county, having an area of about 450 square miles. Its annual product of wheat averages about a million bushels. Its principal minerals are iron and limestone. There are several cotton factories located on its streams. Its population is some 31,000, of which over 3000 are slaves.

Under the proposed change, not only would the Rebel capital be placed within the limits of Maryland, but, with one or two exceptions, all the important cities and towns in the State. The large accession of area to the three States of Maryland, Western Virginia and Delaware cannot fail to make the suggested change acceptable to the citizens of those States. In its present form it is merely a suggestion; but as it is the movement, above all others, which will tend to humble the pride of the "F. F. V.'s" now in arms against the Government, Congress will, doubtless, consider well the advantages of the proposition, and act accordingly.





Robert Gibbon Beckwith, Viceroy-Commander. Governor Moore, Beverly Keaton Commander. DEFEAT ENGAGEMENT, APRIL 24, BETWEEN THE U. S. MONITOR, VIRGINIA, COMMANDER BUCKLEY, AND THE IRONCLAD STEAM RAM J. C. BUCKENBURY, AND THE IRONCLAD STEAM RAM J. C. BUCKENBURY, AND THE IRONCLAD STEAM RAM J. C. BUCKENBURY. FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. W. H. WARD.—[SEE PAGE 181.]

CLOSED AT LAST.—The Refreshment Saloons are now closed—let us hope for ever. Their history is part of the history of the war, and so to the annals of the nation, their founders have immortalized themselves. From the small beginning of a few loaves of bread, these refreshment saloons have grown to a vast number of men going and coming from the theatre of war. At the Academy of Music, tonight, will be held a grand public meeting to do justice to the event. It will be free to all. Distinguished speakers will be present, and the occasion is to be rendered memorable in all respects. Reports of the operations of both the Cooper's Shop and Volunteer Saloons will be read.

THE REFRESHMENT SALOONS.—We are desirous to say that owing to the rush for tickets at the closing ceremonies of the Refreshment Saloons, which took place at the Academy of Music, tonight, it is hoped by those having the matter in charge, that all who have tickets for refreshment in their possession will either employ them themselves or so distribute them that they may be enjoyed by those who are anxious to be present. It is desired that the room shall not be partially unoccupied when the ceremonies are of so much interest and when there are so many who are desirous of being in attendance.

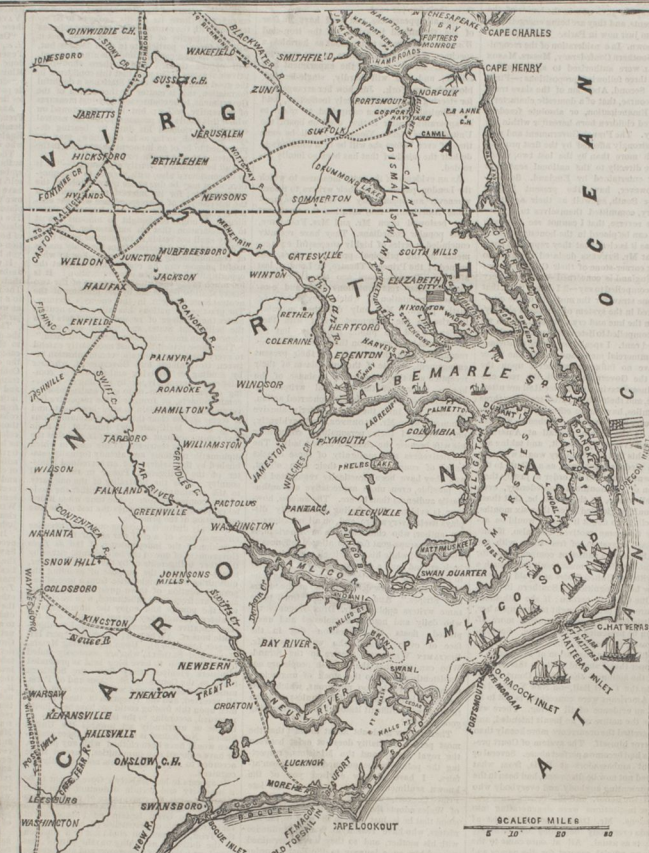
THE BATTLES AT CHANCELLORSVILLE—SECOND AND THIRD CORPS REPELLING JACKSON'S ASSAULT, MAY 3.—FROM A SKETCH BY MR. A. R. WARD.—[SEE PAGE 331.]



GENERAL HOOKER'S HEAD-QUARTERS IN THE FIELD.—SKETCHED BY MR. A. R. WARD.—[SEE PAGE 331.]

5779.743b





ALBEMARLE SOUND AND THE POINT OF ATTACK OF THE FEDERAL FLEET.

After reducing the Rebel batteries on Roanoke Island, the vessels of the Barnstable Expedition entered the waters of Albemarle Sound, and proceeding northward sailed and steamed into Pasquotank River. This river is three miles wide at its mouth, and gradually narrows until at Elizabeth City (twenty miles distant) it is only 200 yards wide. The banks on the east side are about ten feet high, on the west, considerably higher. Elizabeth City is the head of navigation, but a canal extends northward to Norfolk and Chesapeake Bay. Vessels drawing seven feet of water can ascend to Elizabeth City.

It is no small source of congratulation to reflect that the vessels of the Expedition and the military forces are now within forty miles of Norfolk, twenty of which are by way of Elizabeth City, and twenty by the Dismal Swamp Canal. Elizabeth City was the capital of Pasquotank county, North Carolina. It was one of the most considerable towns in the northeastern section of the State, having been an export depot for lumber and other products of the pitch pine. Its population was about 2,000. It contained two banks, three newspaper offices and several churches, all of which have, no doubt, been destroyed.

It would naturally be supposed that the intention of Commodore Goussier and General Burnside would be at once to pass north up the Dismal Swamp Canal, if its capacity was sufficient to admit the vessels, and attack Norfolk. The Richmond Examiner, however, says that the fleet, or a portion of it, was pushing on to Edenton.

ROANOKE ISLAND.

We present this morning an engraving of Roanoke Island, showing the position of the Rebel batteries and the points of attack of the Federal gun-boats. The island is thirty miles north of Hatteras Inlet, and lies between the two Sounds connecting Albemarle and Pamlico. On the east is Roanoke Sound (two miles broad), between the island and the narrow strip of land which skirts the length of that coast, but not navigable by large vessels. On the west of the island, and between it and the main land, lies Croatan Sound, four miles broad, and navigable for moderate sized vessels.

Roanoke Island is about seven miles long and three broad. The Rebels had thrown up five forts, an entrenched camp in the center, and the whole garrisoned with from three thousand to five thousand troops. On the main land, opposite, also, were extensive works, provided with heavy ordnance and well manned. The capture of the island shuts off the water communication between the two sounds, and the carrying of supplies thence to Norfolk. It also commands Currituck Sound, a strip of water fifty miles long, ten wide, and navigable for vessels drawing ten feet, running parallel to the North Carolina coast, and opening into Albemarle Sound.

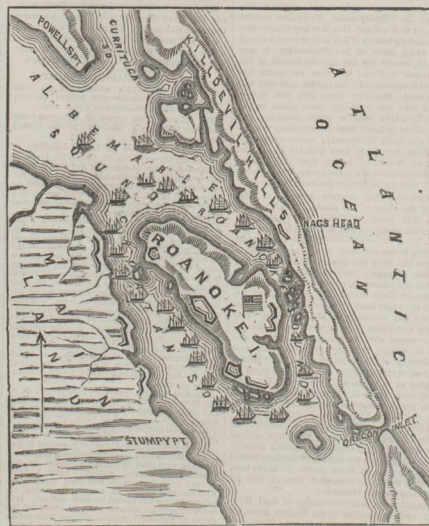
Supplies for Norfolk from this point can be cut off here, as also from the coast across Albemarle Sound, northward to the point where the Pasquotank and North Rivers empty. There are two routes from this point to Norfolk—by Pasquotank River, Dismal Swamp Canal and south branch of Elizabeth River, and the other by the North River of Albemarle and Pamlico Canal, Currituck Sound, the North River of Currituck, the upper end of the Albemarle and Pamlico Canal and the Elizabeth River. The first is possible during the winter months for vessels drawing about six feet. The latter route, it is said, can be taken by vessels drawing eight feet during the same season.

It is not surprising that the Rebels at Norfolk, knowing all these facts, are fearful of the result. No doubt hundreds of private families are now leaving that city, fearful of being placed between two fires—that of Burnside and the force at Fortress Monroe.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 12.—The Republic learns that General Fitzcarrick has accepted the appointment of Major-General of Volunteers, in case General Halleck takes the field in command of the Southern Expedition, which is regarded as probable, when General Fitzcarrick will take charge of the best quarters here.

ROANOKE ISLAND.

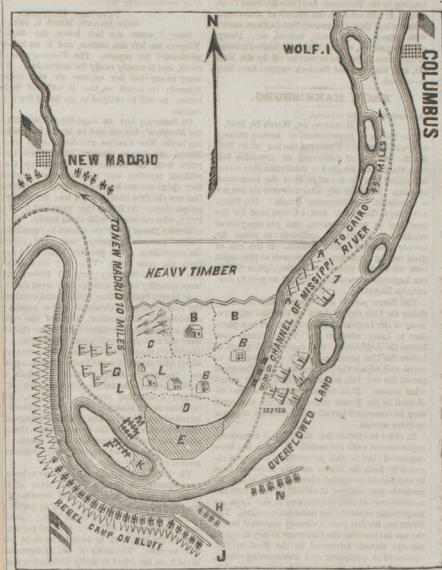


THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

THE ARMY IN MOTION—ADVANCE ON BOWLING GREEN. CINCINNATI, Feb. 12.—The Commercial says:—General Nelson's Division is marching along the Green River.

Bank of Mutual Redemption of Boston. BOSTON, Feb. 12.—Plaza are trying all over the city, and are bowing up the church bells are ringing a merry peal over the Union victory. The whole city is rejoicing.

ISLAND No. 10 AND ITS APPROACHES.



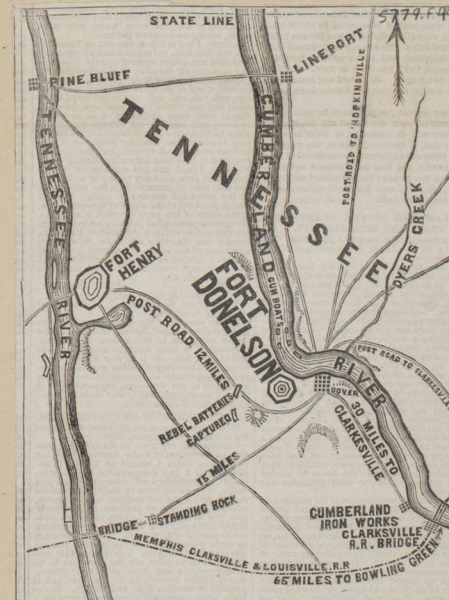
EXPLANATIONS.

The country back of the bluff where the Rebel camp is situated, for miles is high and rolling, making some of the finest farms in Western Kentucky.

A.—Federal transports.  
B.—Fallen timber.  
C.—Fallen timber.  
D.—Low land, covered with small cottonwood trees and now overgrown.  
E.—No. 10 bar—very dangerous.  
F.—No. 10 Island.  
G.—Rebel gun-boats.  
H.—Water battery—light guns.  
I.—Rebel batteries.  
J.—Tow Head, at the head of the island.  
K.—No. 10 bar—very dangerous.  
L.—Federal mortar rafts.  
M.—Tipton landing.  
N.—Rebel floating battery.  
O.—Rebel battery—six guns.  
P.—This island, we learn by a despatch received yesterday, is perhaps capable of a more stubborn resistance than Columbus. Battery supports battery, commanding the upper river approach, the head of the river and the approach from New Madrid. More than forty guns bear upon every direction in which forces can advance by the river.

The Union gun-boats and mortar-batteries have kept up an unrelenting and well-directed fire, night and day, upon the Rebel works. They have been stationed a little over two miles above the island batteries, though not more than a mile distant from the upper battery of six guns on the Tennessee shore of the river. Immediately opposite Island No. 10, and obeying the curve of the stream, are batteries of not less than twenty-four guns bearing up and directly across the channel.

Commodore Foote said, in his despatch to Washington on Wednesday night, that "he was gradually approaching it, but still did not hope for much until the occurrence of certain events which promise success." By this it is supposed that he expects reinforcements from General Grant. If Grant sends a large force from Fort Henry and Donelson (which are about seventy and seventy-five miles distant, advancing upon the rear of the Rebel batteries on the Tennessee river, it will be impossible for the Rebels to make a successful resistance. At the same time, New Madrid below, and our fleet and Columbus above, will effectively cut off their retreat.



FORT DONELSON AND ITS APPROACHES.

The above map shows the position of Fort Donelson, and conveys an accurate idea of the geography of the surrounding country.

The Fort has already been described in these columns, as being on the western bank of the Cumberland river, at a point where the stream makes an obtuse angle. The distance by the ordinary road from Fort Henry is twelve miles, while the village of Dover is in the immediate vicinity.

The works are surrounded with hills, the shores of the Cumberland being abrupt. Upon several of these eminences near Dover small batteries (not marked in our chart) were erected, and from one of them (five guns) the steamer Canoe-deer was attacked on Thursday last, Feb. 12th. From the reports which have been telegraphed we learn that the Rebels piled up immense quantities of brush before the breastworks of Fort

Donelson, and that they also threw up two earthworks commanding the road from Fort Henry. These have been captured by our troops. Their position can be seen above. It is certain that the entrenchments of Fort Donelson were strong, and that its reduction has been more difficult than that of Fort Henry.

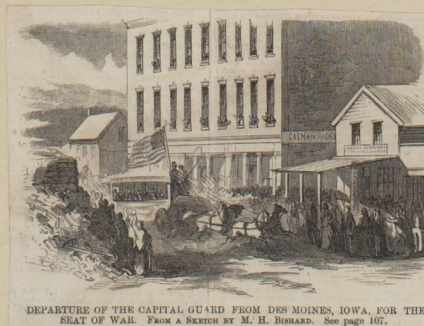
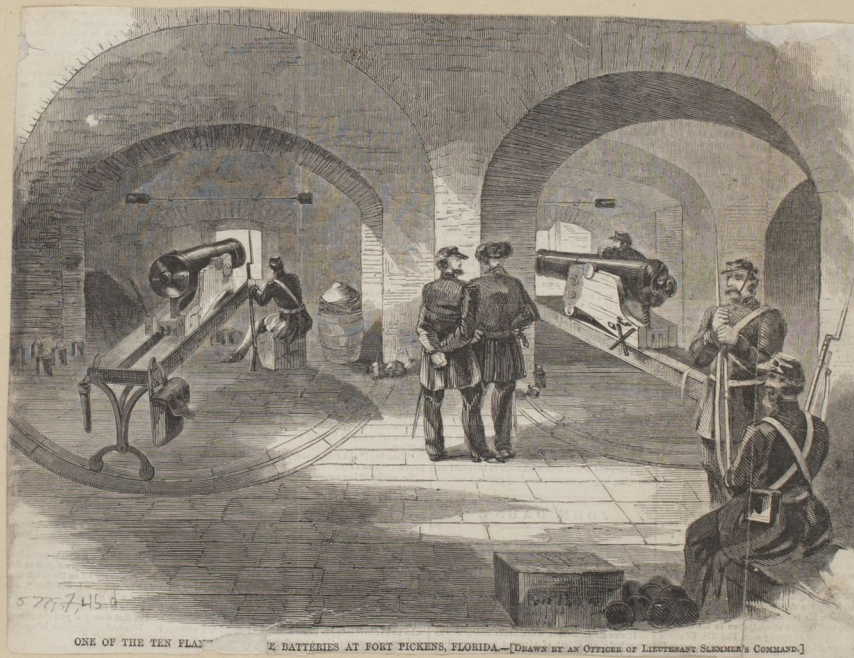
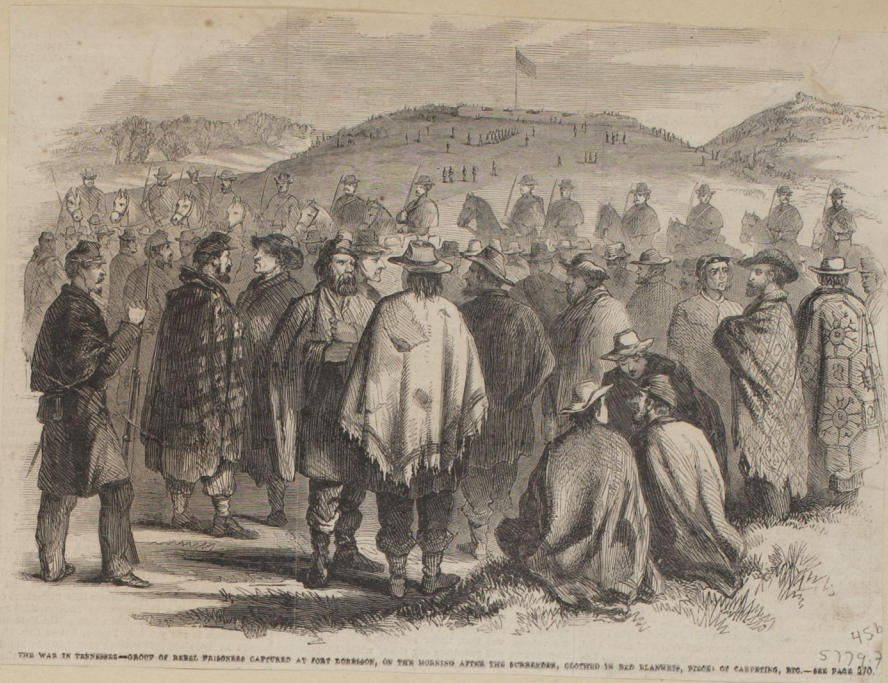
Fifty thousand Federal troops assailed the fort by land and water. Of these, forty thousand under Gen. Grant, commenced the attack. The additional ten regiments left Paducah under convey of gun-boats, and went up the Cumberland.

The active operations commenced on Thursday last, by the gun-boats and land forces. The result, appears in our telegraphic column. The Rebel force within the Fort was fifteen thousand men. The flag of the Union waves over Fort Donelson.





Silver gelatin print 5779.74.60

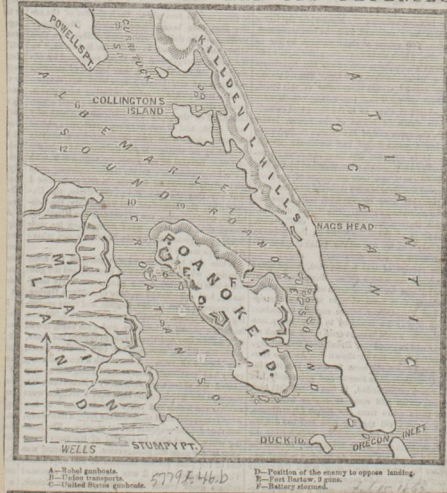




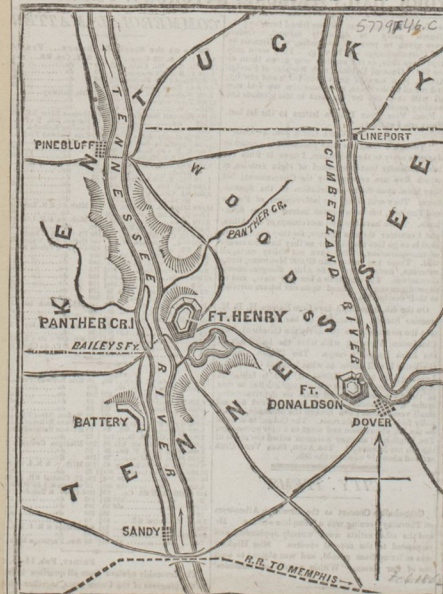
# CHARLESTON AND ITS DEFENCES.



## ROANOKE ISLAND AND ITS DEFENSES.



## FORT DONELSON.







"WORKS OVER"—SCENES AMONG THE BEAUFORT CONTRABANDS.—SKETCHED BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.—(SEE PAGE 255.) 579.47a



Log Huts. Officer's Quarters. Log Huts. Log Huts inside Fort. Tents.  
FORT MIFFLIN—VIEW OF THE INTERIOR OF THE FORT, LOOKING NORTH-WEST, THE DAY AFTER ITS OCCUPATION BY THE U. S. TROOPS.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. LOVER.

579.741b March 1862

[MARCH 18, 1862.]

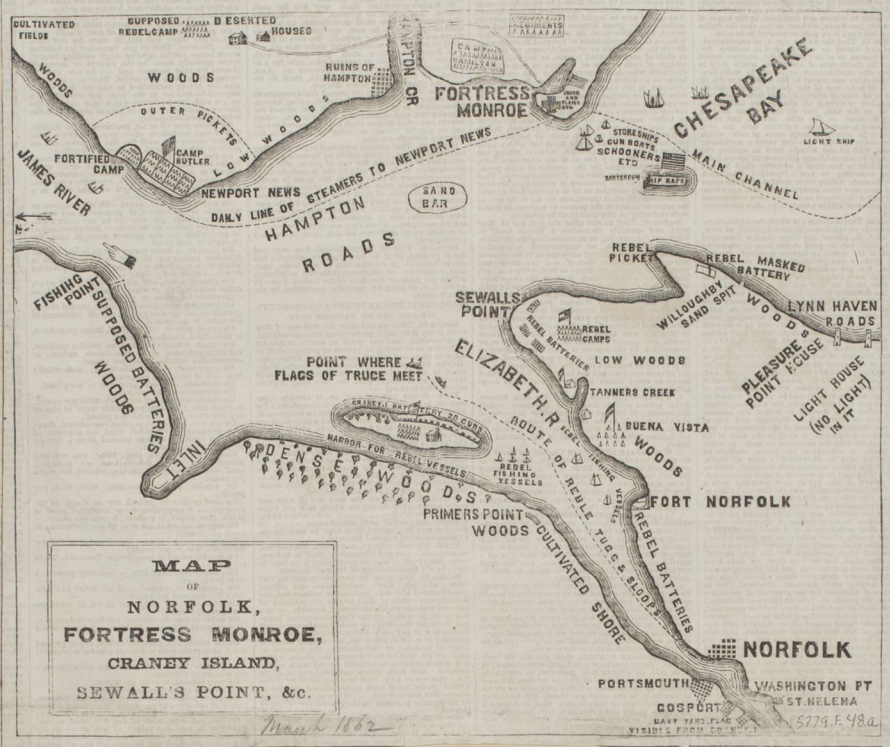


Very heavy 32-inch Columbiad. Eight 22-pound Guns. 24-pound Carronade. 32-pound Rifle-bore Gun. 24-pound Carronade.  
FORT MIFFLIN—THE WATER BATTERIES OF THE FORT LOOKING DOWN THE CUMBERLAND RIVER IN DIRECTION OF THE APPROACH OF GUNBOATS.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. LOVER.

579.47c

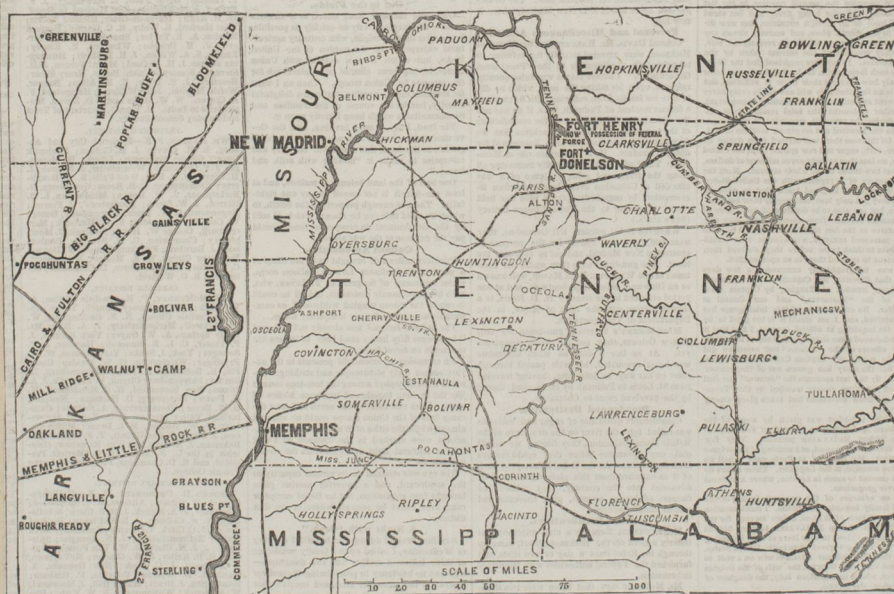


## THE VESSELS AND SCENE OF CONFLICT IN HAMPTON ROADS.



PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, MARCH 1, 1862.

5779 F 48 b



New Madrid is the capital of New Madrid county, Missouri. It occupies a very commanding position on the Mississippi river, about twenty-seven miles south-west from Columbus, Kentucky, in an air-line, but much farther by the winding course of the river. It is two hundred and eighty miles southeast of Jefferson City, and before the outbreak of the Rebellion did a large business in shipping corn, lumber and cattle for Southern markets.

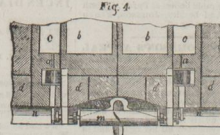
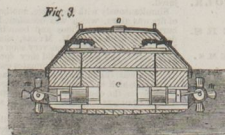
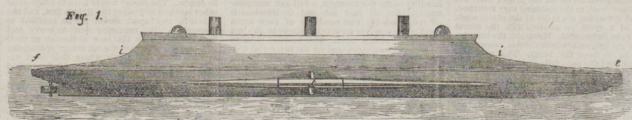
Its importance grows out of the fact that it has been occupied by the Rebels ever since they first moved on Columbus last summer. It was the base of the operations of Jeff. Thompson and others, northward and westward into Missouri, which, it will be remembered, gave the Federal officers much trouble. The town was greatly injured by an earthquake in 1811, and, on account of the frequency of these disturbances, and its liability to them, the houses are mostly built of wood. It was founded in 1780.

Memphis, a flourishing city, and port of entry of Shelby county, Tennessee, is beautifully situated on the Mississippi river, just below the mouth of Wolf river, and on the Fourth Chickasaw River, four hundred and twenty miles below St. Louis, and two hundred and nine miles west-southwest from Nashville. It is the most populous and important town on the river between St. Louis and New Orleans, and occupies the only eligible site for a commercial depot from the mouth of the Ohio to Vicksburg, a distance of six hundred and fifty miles. The bluff on which it stands is elevated about thirty feet above the highest floods, and its base is washed by the river for a distance of three miles, while a bed of sandstone projects into the stream, and forms a convenient landing.

New Madrid was the point at which Pillow several times landed large forces in July and August last, and from which he threatened Irons, Cairo and St. Louis, at the same time that Pakenham McCulloch menaced Lyons at Springfield. The possession of this point by the Rebels gave a great deal of trouble to General Farnsworth at the most critical period in the war. On the first of July, Pillow had eleven thousand men there protected by entrenchments. Although upon comparatively low ground, and surrounded by a swampy country, New Madrid is well situated for other offensive operations into the interior of Missouri or for the defence of the Mississippi and the cities below. Memphis is about one hundred miles south of Madrid.

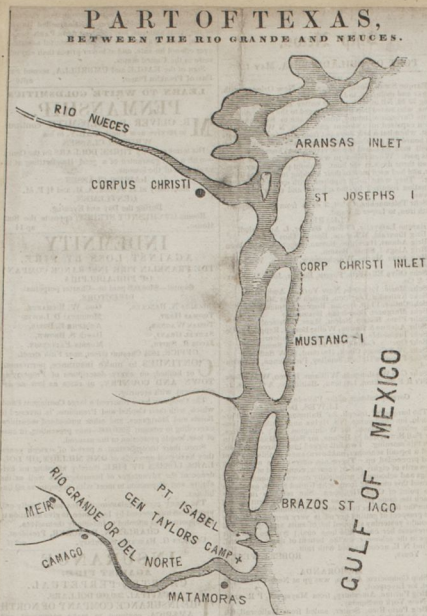


# THE RENWICK STEAM BATTERING RAM. HER CAPACITY, SPEED, AND ARMAMENT.



The Renwick Steam Battering Ram. Above we give sketches of the Steam Battering Ram projected by Mr. E. S. Rawwicks, of New York, and which is of the following dimensions—  
Length of vessel.....400 feet.  
Breadth of beam.....60 feet.  
Depth of hold.....37 feet.  
Draught of water.....22½ feet.  
Speed per hour at least.....18 miles.  
Figure 1 represents a side view of the vessel;  
Figure 2 a plan of it at the lower edge of the  
armor plates, four feet below the water line;  
Figure 3 a transverse section at the engines, and  
Figure 4 a plan of a fragment of the vessel at the engines.  
A full description of the Ram will be found on page seven of this morning's INQUIRER.





The above sketch is not intended to give correct relative distances, but rather positions, that our readers may understand the movements of our army. Point Isabel is about thirty miles north of the mouth of the Rio Grande, and some twenty miles in a direct line, by land, from the town of Matamoras—by water, it is nearly one hundred miles. As the southern or right bank of the Rio Grande was in possession of the Mexican forces, it was impossible for Gen. Taylor to send his stores, to the camp by water, for the transports would be exposed to the flanking fire of the enemy. Hence it was that Point Isabel was made a depot, between which and the camp there is a road, in pretty good order for that part of the country. By this our General kept up a communication with his stores until the Mexicans secretly moved up the river towards Camargo.

go, crossed there, and making a countermarch, took position between the camp and Point Isabel.

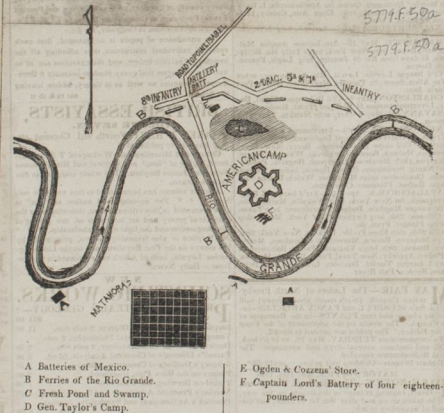
From what we can gather, Gen. Taylor was not aware of this secret movement of the Mexicans. Had he been, however, he could not have checked it, for it would have been a fatal error to divide his troops or make a sortie in any force from behind his entrenchments.

There is a small town, midway between Matamoras and the Gulf of Mexico, where vessels with stores land, and they are carried to the town on wagons.

The position of Corpus Christi will be recognized, and the route, of Gen. Taylor's former march upon his present position. That position is better explained by a reference to the map below.

### THE SEAT OF WAR.

THE AMERICAN CAMP AND MEXICAN BATTERIES ON THE RIO GRANDE.



It will be seen at a glance, by any one acquainted with military science, that Gen. Taylor located his camp with great judgment and an experienced eye. It is protected on both flanks and its front by the river, some three hundred yards in width, and in the rear a point and swamp also offer protection in case the line of infantry and artillery on the north should be stormed and their defenders driven into the camp. Capt. Lord's battery of eighteen pounders, as well as the fire from the bastions of the main camp, command the different fords and ferries of the river, and the natural declivity from the main camp to the river forms a glacis equal to any that human skill could throw up.

It will thus be seen that Gen. Taylor has shown engineering skill, equal to Vanhom himself, and he has only left his retreat and stores unguarded and unprotected from the necessities of the case. If our government had shown what appears to us the requisite energy, a force equal to all Gen. Taylor's command would have been concentrated for the protection of the provisions and munitions at Point Isabel, and double that number placed in the camp of observation. The Union calls his army one of "occupation"; this is a ridiculous term applied to a handful of soldiers sent to overawe and intimidate an empire.

Affairs then stand thus. Gen. Taylor, with his 2400 men, are cut off from all retreat and actually surrounded by a force twelve or quelling him in numbers. On the 21st ult., when Capt. Castlet left the camp, he had fifteen days provisions, which might, by short allowance, be

prolonged for twenty-five. It took Captain C. until the 24th of May to reach New Orleans, by the swiftest conveyance he could obtain. It is now twenty-one days since our last dates from the camp; last Sunday week no relief had started from New Orleans—give the volunteers three days, or until the 7th, to get ready, and but nine days of the twenty-five remain for them to reach Point Isabel, land (if that place is not possessed by the Mexicans before that time), and repair to Gen. Taylor's relief. But should they effect a landing, and the 2000 Louisiana volunteers attempt to reach the American camp, they will find their road opposed by a Mexican force which was 2500 strong three weeks ago, and no one can tell how greatly it has been reinforced since! What then is to become of Gen. Taylor and the flower of our gallant army—the fathers, sons and brothers, who are now sent up to the fortress, in a strange country, and perhaps exhausted by fatigue and debilitated by want of provisions?

We are no alarmists—we have full faith in the gallantry of our army, and Gen. Taylor is a soldier "fit to stand by Cæsar." But suppose they are driven to a sortie in the desperate attempt to cut their way to Point Isabel. Besides an armed force they have to encounter an unknown enemy—a dense forest of stunted prickly pear trees, almost impenetrable, and when he arrived at the Gulf, he would find no vessels to transport his troops and no provisions for their relief. This is indeed, in the best aspect, a most unfortunate position of affairs.



### MAP OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA.

From Cape Charles to Cape Lookout, and from the Coast Line to the Main Railroad.

We give to the readers of THE INDEPENDENT this morning a map of that portion of Virginia and North Carolina between Cape Charles and Cape Lookout, and extending back to the main Southern railroad route, showing the strategic points liable to be seized by the Burnside Expedition.

It is not improbable that the point ultimately aimed at will be Goldsboro, on the railroad line between Richmond and the Southern States. Goldsboro is situated fifty miles inland from Newbern, and is connected with it over a level country by the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad, and by the Neuse river, so that it is within striking distance. Newbern is situated at the confluence of the Neuse and Trent, near the head of a sound or extended bay, which itself empties into Pamlico Sound, the command of both the principal lines to which—Hatteras and Ocracoke Inlets—has been secured by the national forces.

Newbern is the port of entry of North Carolina, and the chief town of Craven county. It is situated at the confluence of the Neuse and Trent rivers, the Neuse being more than a mile wide in front of the town. It has a population of about five thousand persons.

From Goldsboro it is but forty-eight miles by the North Carolina Railroad to Raleigh, the capital of that State, but which possesses at least equal importance as the point through which the secondary and indirect communication of the Southern railroad States with Eastern Virginia is kept up. This is effected by the connection by railroad of Charlotte, the western terminus of the North Carolina road, with the Columbia branch of the South Carolina Railroad, by the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad. It will be the intention of General Burnside, probably, in landing at Newbern, to push his forces rapidly into the interior and seize Goldsboro, and possibly to move on boldly by the North Carolina Railroad to Raleigh. The seizure of Goldsboro and Raleigh would effectually close every available avenue of communication between the Rebels in Virginia and the South.

It is possible that Washington, near the mouth of the Tar River, might be seized simultaneously with the seizure of Newbern, and the destruction of the bridges on the Tar and Neuse Rivers would securely cut off the Rebel forces from their retreat southward in this direction.

If Roanoke Island is seized it will prevent the Rebel navigation of the inland coast, and put a stop to the facilities they have hitherto enjoyed for communication between Albemarle and Pamlico Sounds. It will also threaten Norfolk, and if the movement is followed up with energy, will accomplish the blocking of the Rebel army at that place. The Dismal Swamp Canal being in possession of our forces would command a junction of the main railroad from Norfolk to a town called Suffolk, on the Nansemond river, and Norfolk would thus be cut off by water and land. The Rebels also anticipate, as would appear from despatches from the South, an attack on Wilmington. This city is situated on the left bank of Cape Fear river, just below the entrance of its northeast branch, thirty-four miles from

the sea, one hundred and thirty-five miles south from Raleigh, and one hundred and eighty miles northeast from Charleston. The Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad extends from here north to Weldon, on the Roanoke river, one hundred and sixty-two miles, and forms part of the great highway of travel north and south. Another railroad was not long since opened from Washington to Manassas, in South Carolina, where it connects with the Camden Branch Railroad. Currituck is about fifteen miles long, two to ten miles wide, and is navigable for vessels drawing ten feet water. Owing to the natural breakwater which protects a large portion of the coasts of North Carolina and Virginia, the water is placid as a lake, and easily navigated.

Albemarle Sound extends in a westerly direction about sixty miles; it is from four to fifteen miles in width, and though in many parts quite shoal, is sufficiently deep to admit of the passage of vessels of ten feet of water.

The Pasquotank river, which has its rise in the Dismal Swamp, flows into this sound. A canal, called the Dismal Swamp canal, connects this lake with the Pamlico river. This lake is about thirty miles in length, and from ten to twelve miles in breadth. When full the surface of the lake is twenty-one feet above tide water.

The Jericho canal connects this lake with Suffolk, which is situated on the Nansemond river and on the Portsmouth and Roanoke Railroad. It is eighty-five miles northeast of Richmond, and twenty miles from Hampton roads. Nansemond river enters Hampton roads, and is navigable for vessels of ten feet of water from Suffolk.

Should this route not be chosen the Expedition can enter the Roanoke river and proceed to Weldon, N. C., one hundred and fifty miles from its mouth, which in consequence of the obstruction of a fall, is the limit to steamboat navigation.

Weldon is a point of considerable strategic importance. Four railroads meet there, viz., the Wilmington and Weldon, the Seaboard and Roanoke, the Gaston and Raleigh, and the Petersburg road. The first of the roads is one hundred and sixty-two miles in length, and runs southeasterly to Wilmington, intersecting Goldsboro on the Neuse river. The second is eighty miles long, and runs to Portsmouth, Virginia. The third is ninety-seven miles long, and runs northwesterly to the capital of North Carolina. The fourth is otherwise known as the "Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac, Richmond and Petersburg and Petersburg Railways." By this route Richmond is one hundred and eighty-six miles from Weldon; Petersburg, Virginia, is one hundred and sixty-four miles distant.

The Neuse river—pronounced as if spelled Nause—is, next to Cape Fear, the largest navigable stream in North Carolina. It is navigable for steamboats from its mouth, which is at the lower part of Pamlico Sound, to Waynesboro, N. C., a distance of more than one hundred miles. Goldsboro is in its mouth, and near the river, is a point at which the railroads from Wilmington on the Cape Fear, and from Newbern on the Neuse river converge.

Weldon seems peculiarly situated for an attack. It is easy of access, and when gained can be so firmly entrenched as to be a menace. It is not far from Richmond, and, furthermore, the seizure of this point would seriously incommode the Rebels at Richmond and Manassas.

TABLE OF DISTANCES BY RAILROAD.

Wilmington to Columbia, S. C.	107
Wilmington to Florence, S. C.	107
Florence to Kingsville, S. C.	63
Kingsville to Columbia, S. C.	38-135
Wilmington to Charleston, S. C.	107
Wilmington to Florence, S. C.	107
Florence to Charleston, S. C.	100-209
Wilmington to Richmond, Va.	53
Wilmington to Goldsboro, S. C.	53
Goldsboro to Weldon, S. C.	53
Weldon to Norfolk, S. C.	53-247
Wilmington to Norfolk, S. C.	53
Wilmington to Morehead City, S. C.	2
Morehead City to Newbern, S. C.	26
Newbern to Goldsboro, S. C.	89
Goldsboro to Raleigh, S. C.	48-145
Norfolk to Richmond, Va.	22
Suffolk to Petersburg, S. C.	28
Petersburg to Richmond, S. C.	28-103

**From Kentucky.**

THE BATTLE OF MILL SPRING—THE PURSUIT OF THE REBELS.

DAVENVILLE, Jan. 25.—At Logan Cross Roads, on the 10th, the First Tennessee Regiment was sent to the Tenth Indiana, but they were ordered to hold the Cross Roads and therefore were not in the thickest of the fight. The report that Colonel Ford, who shot ZOLLICOFF, was himself killed, is false. The wounds of Col. McCook and Lieut. Hunt are not serious. WETMORE's battery, attached to the Twelfth Brigade, Gen. CARTER, did the most essential service on the field and upon the enemy's transients on Sunday evening.

The Rebels, in retreating, burned four gun carriages at Monticello, but their cannon and guns were captured all over the track that marks their flight. Gen. THOMAS' forces have not yet been heard from, but it is supposed that they will occupy Monticello.

THE BROTHERS ZOLLICOFF AND WETMORE.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 24.—The results of Gen. ZOLLICOFF and HALL PITTSBURGH, Jr., are undergoing the process of embalming at Somerset, as to be delivered to their friends.

**Destructive Fires in New York.**

Special Dispatch to the Inquirer.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26, 1862.—Last evening a fire broke out in the large Bonded Warehouse, No. 2 Bridge street. The building was stored with cotton, flour, hops and whisky, and it was owned by E. H. WYATT. A terrific explosion took place, injuring about twenty persons. The building was completely destroyed. Loss, \$300,000.

Another destructive fire broke out this morning, in Fulton street, destroying the Fulton Bank and eight other buildings, situated on Fulton and Beach streets. The damage was about the same as in the last evening.

One of the Hospital buildings at Graystone was burned this morning.

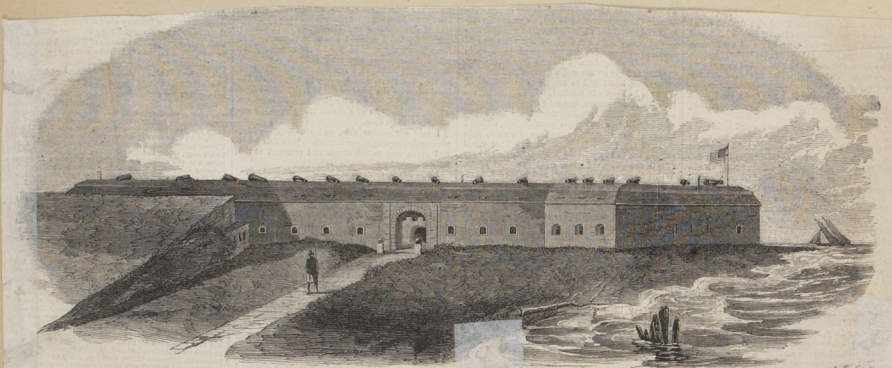


JUNE 22, 1861.]



BIRD'S POINT, MISSOURI, OPPOSITE THE CAMP AT CAIRO, ILLINOIS. FROM A SKETCH BY A. S. LECHE. See page 106.

5779



FRONT VIEW OF FORT PICKENS, PENSACOLA, SHOWING THE SALLY-PORT AND GLACIS.—[DRAWN BY AN OFFICER OF LIEUTENANT SLENNER'S COMMAND.]

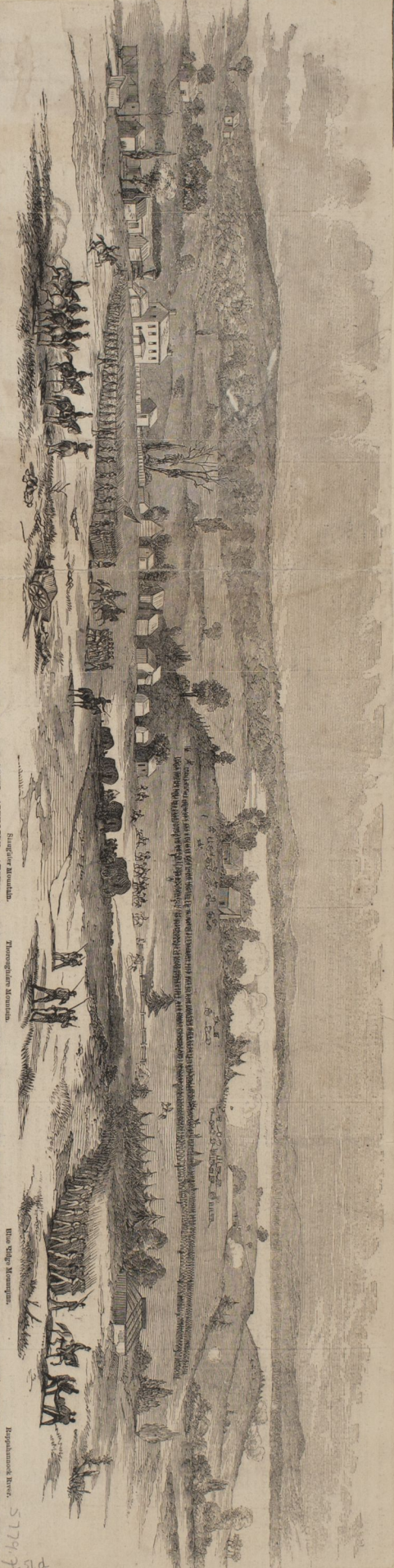
5779



THE CITY OF NATCHES, MISSISSIPPI, WHERE THE BATTERY WAS RAISED TO STOP PASSING VESSELS.—[SEE NEXT PAGE.]

5779

THE REBEL FORCES UNDER GENERAL JACKSON ADVANCING UPON THE NAZAMANOOC STATION AT THE RIVER-NATIONAL BATTERIES RETURNING TO THE REBEL ARTILLERY AT THE 23, BEING THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE BATTLES BETWEEN GEN. PIER AND LEE AND JACKSON, ENDING AT MILL RIVER, AUGUST 30.



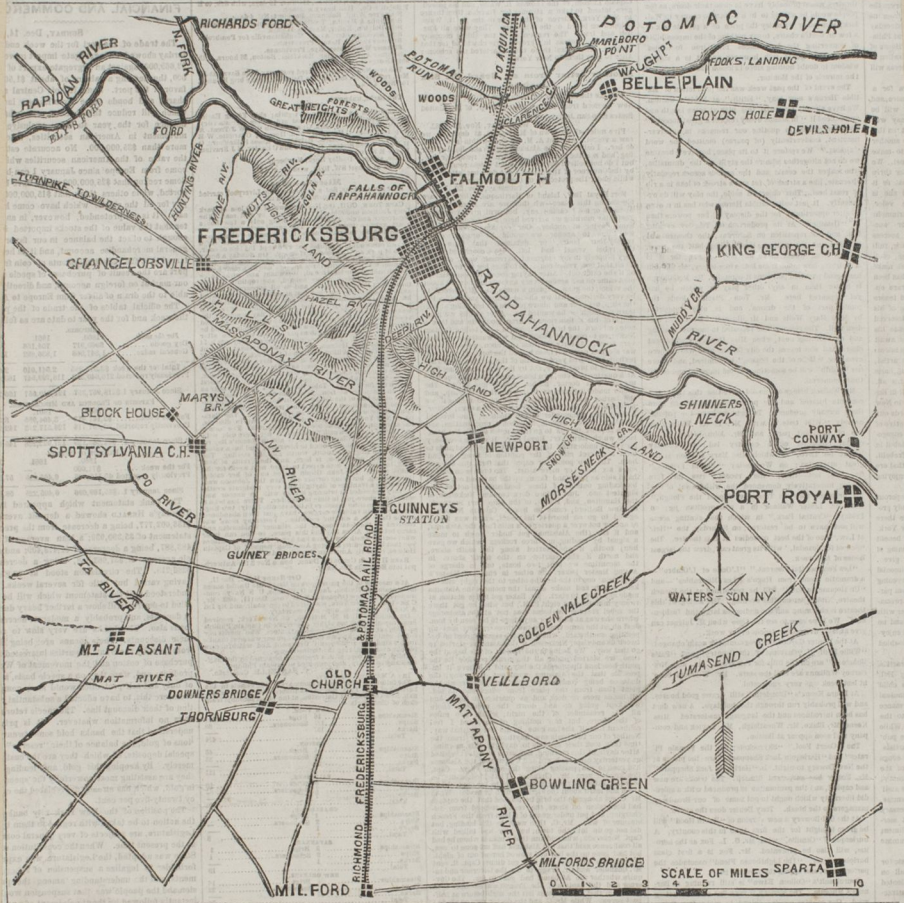


NEW YORK, MONDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1862.

5779.F.52.a

# THE NEW BATTLE FIELD.

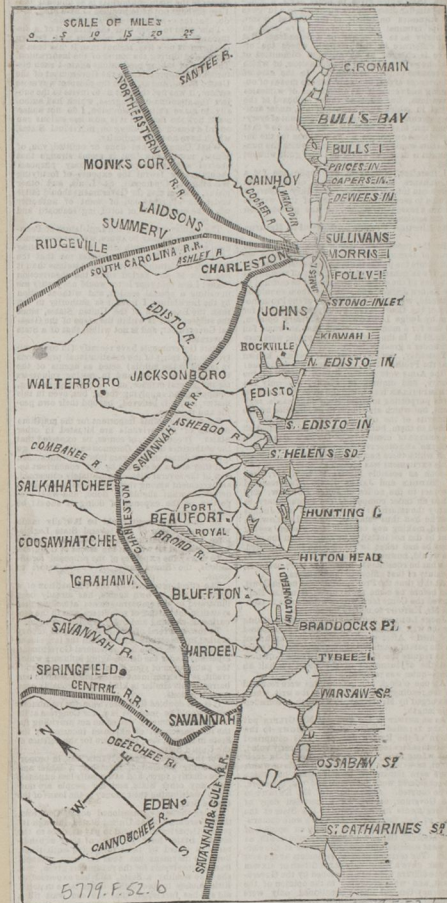
The Points of Attack and Defence on the Rappahannock.



PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1861

## THE NAVAL EXPEDITION.

Map of the South Carolina Coast, Showing Beaufort, Hilton Head and other Prominent Points.



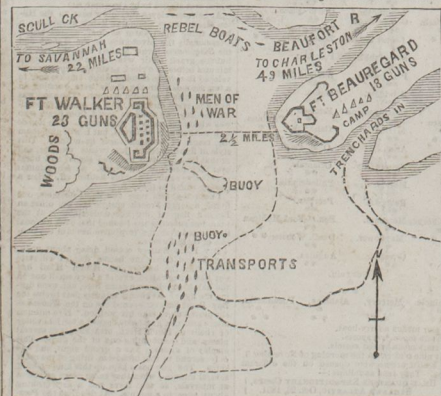
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PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1861.

5779.F.52.c

## FORTS WALKER AND BEAUREGARD.

Plan showing One Position of the Naval Vessels during the Action of Nov. 7.

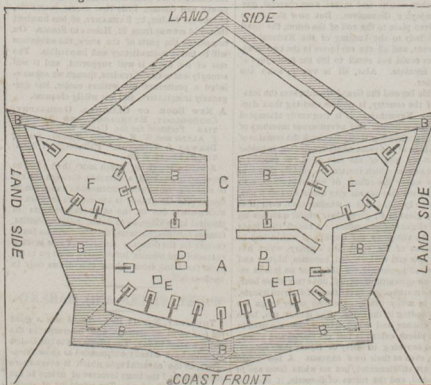


Power exploded within the battery at Bay Point, and among the tents of an encampment in the rear, causing the destruction of many lives. The object of the reconnaissance having been accomplished.

landing and firing probably three times before she passed the battery. I took occasion several times in the early part of the battle to count the number of reconnoissance having been accomplished.

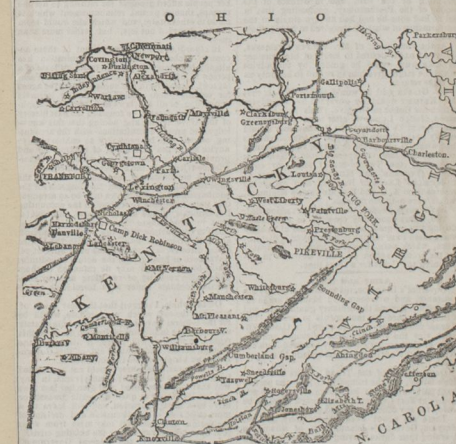
## FORT WALKER.

Diagram of the Fort at Hilton Head, with Position of Guns.



Notes on Fort Walker.  
A—Enclosure, or body of the work.  
B—Dry ditch, fifteen feet wide and eight feet deep.  
C—Bridge.  
D—Entrance to magazines.  
E—Barracks for heating shot.  
F—Factions of the work.

This is one of the best. At an early hour, the Rebels, seeing



## THE POSITION OF PIKEVILLE.

The scene of the brilliant victory of our troops, on Friday last—Pikeville or Pimston—is a small village in Kentucky, on the west fork of the Big Sandy River, 100 miles east from Frankfort. The Big Sandy is navigable for boats from this point downward. The town is the capital of Pike county, and contains about 500 inhabitants.





Splendid Advance of Sykes's Regulars.



Centre of our Line of Battle

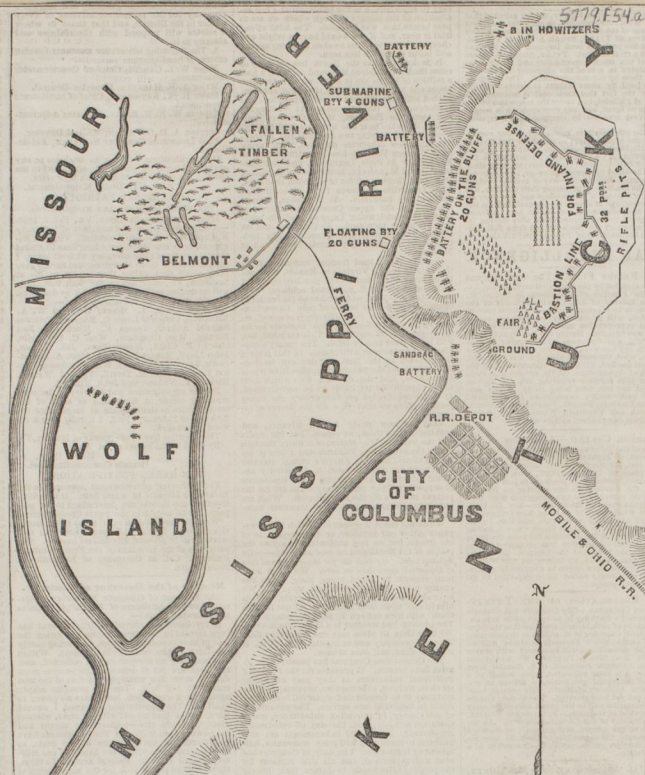


Steam-Mill used as a Medical Depot.

THE BATTLES AT CHANCELLORSVILLE.—FROM SKETCHES BY MR. A. R. WARD.—[SEE PAGE 321.]

5779. 753a





## COLUMBUS AND ITS VICINITY

Our telegraphic columns, this morning, contain the report that Columbus has probably been evacuated by the Rebels. Above we give a map showing the position of the fortifications and the town.

Columbus, the capital of Ballard county, Kentucky, is just twenty miles, by railroad, from Cairo, and is nearly opposite Belmont, the scene of the sanguinary battle of the 7th of November.

The exact number of Confederate troops stationed here is supposed to have been from 27,000 to 35,000. Gen. PILLOW commanded for some time, but was superseded by Gen. POLK. It has been reported that so important has JEFF. DAVIS

considered this position, that he despatched BEAUREGARD to assume the command.

The chief fortifications are on the bluffs, about a mile from the town, and which are highest on the Mississippi banks, but form almost a circle of nearly three miles in circumference, the elevation becoming gradually less as it recedes from the river. To the south of these fortifications there is a winding road which leads to the top. On the south side of this road is another

range of hills, which necessarily renders the conflict renewable, should the northern camp be stormed. It is presumed that as the Rebels have no gun-boats or mortar-boats capable of resisting our fleet under command of Commander FOOTE, that the western side of the fortifications would be first

attacked, and the enemy driven out without the desperate expedient of storming these heights from the eastern side.

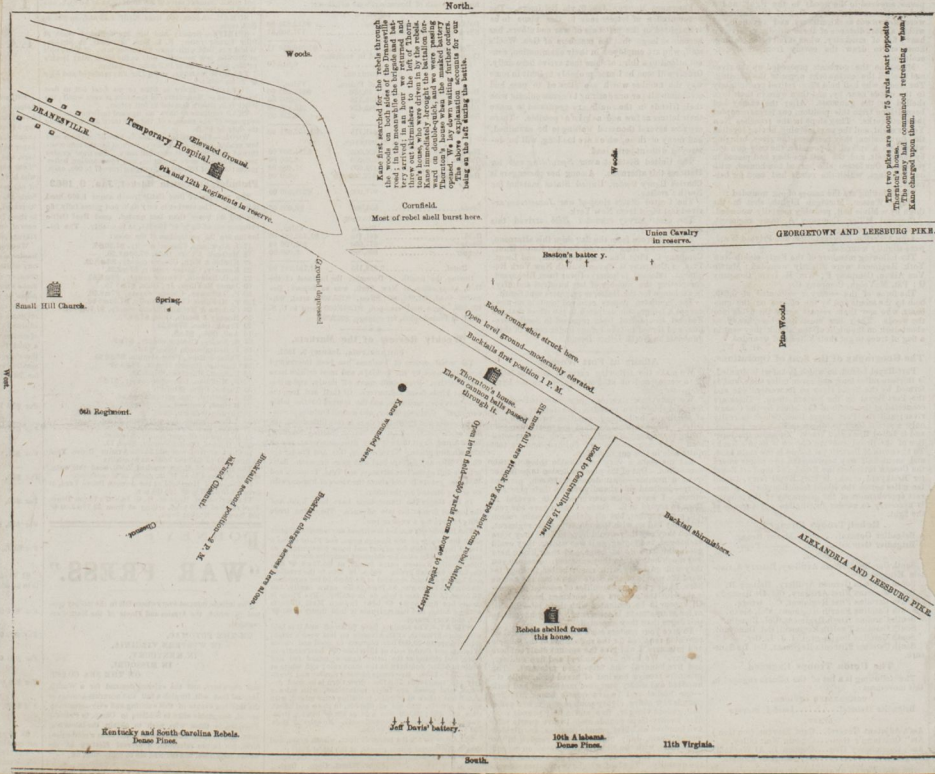
It appears that the Rebels were content to remain within a radius of less than five miles, which would have enabled Generals GRANT and McCLELLAND to surround them by land, while our splendid gun and mortar-boats could have attacked them from the Mississippi side.

Columbus is, at present, the northern terminus of the Ohio and Mobile Railroad, on which Fort Jefferson is also situated, being about twelve miles north from Columbus, and nearly opposite to Bird's Point, also in our possession.

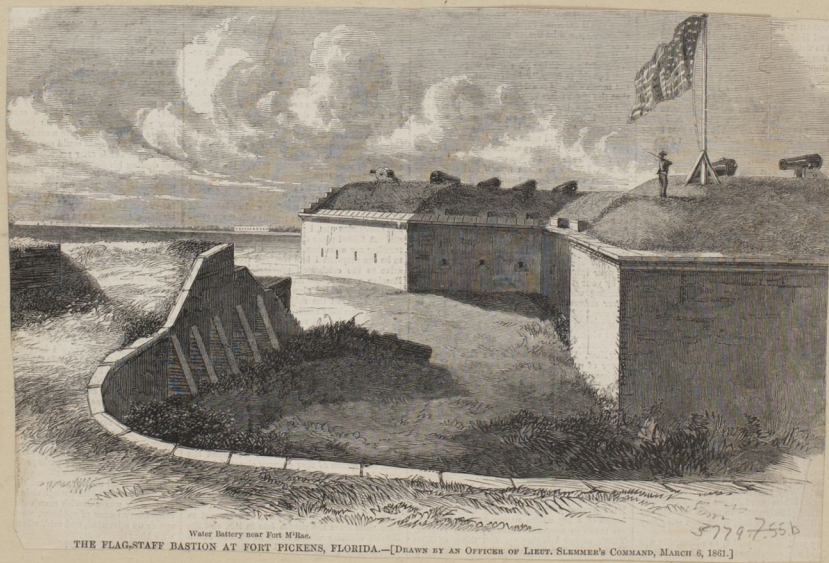
The distance from Columbus to New Orleans is five hundred and twenty-nine miles. *7/1/14*

FORNEY'S WAR! PRESS.—PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 11, 1862

THE GROUND PLAN OF THE BATTLE OF DRANESVILLE.—SEE FOURTH PAGE.









# The Philadelphia Inquirer.

ESTABLISHED 1829.

PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 19, 1862.

PRICE TWO CENTS.





RETRIBUTION WILL BE SURELY GIVEN

*A. Lincoln*

GEN. FORREST SHOOTING A FREE MULATTO.

NEGRO TEAMSTERS TIED TO TREES AND SHOT

BELLE ISLE RICH

THE TRAITORS IN COUNCIL

ANDERSON'S BEND

PADUCAH

FORT WAGNER

FORT PILLOW

REBEL ATROCITIES.—[SEE PAGE 334.]





# The Battlefield on Wilson's Creek, near Springfield, Missouri.

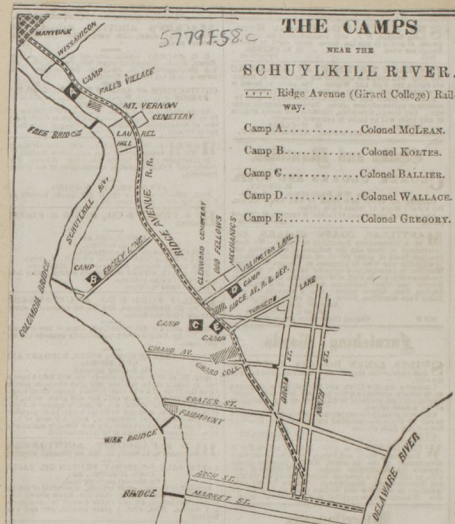
POSITION OF THE UNITED STATES FORCES UNDER GEN. LYON, AND THE REBEL FORCES UNDER McCULLOUGH, RAINES, PRICE, MCINTOSH, &C.  
FOUGHT ON THE TENTH OF AUGUST, 1861.

Drawn by Fred'k Wm. Reeder, of Co. C, First U. S. Cavalry—an eye-witness of the Battle.



## EXPLANATION OF DIAGRAM.

- 1. Capt. Totten's Battery.
- Section of Capt. Totten's Battery.
- Capt. Doherty's Battery.
- Cornfield—hotly contested.
- Log house—hotly contested.
- Ambulances for sick.
- Second Missouri Volunteers.
- Second Kansas Volunteers.
- Spot where Gen. Lyon fell.
- Marked Rebel Batteries.
- First Kansas, First Missouri, First Iowa—Capt. Steele's Battalion.
- Capt. Plummer's Battalion.
- Home Guards—mounted.
- Kansas Rangers—mounted.
- Col. Sigel's position.
- Train of Rebels—part.
- Concealed Battery—Rebel.
- Town of Little York.
- Springfield.
- Fayetteville road—the road Col. Sigel advanced upon the Rebel camp.
- Rebel Cavalry—1,200 strong.
- Sigel's Brigade—Third and Fifth Missouri.
- Road through Rebel camp.
- McCulloch's headquarters.
- Rain's headquarters.
- ▲▲▲▲ Tents of Rebel forces.
- Wilson's Creek.
- Route Gen. Lyon took when advancing upon the Rebel camp.
- Lines of troops.
- Batteries.
- Ridge, thickly covered with undergrowth.



**THE CAMPS**  
NEAR THE  
**SCHUYLKILL RIVER.**  
Ridge Avenue (Girard College) Railway.  
Camp A.....Colonel McLEAN.  
Camp B.....Colonel KOLTS.  
Camp C.....Colonel BALLER.  
Camp D.....Colonel WALLACE.  
Camp E.....Colonel GREGORY.

Some of the most romantic scenery in or about Philadelphia is to be found in the Twenty-first and Twenty-second wards along the banks of the Schuylkill river. In these wards, various camps have been established by regiments in course of formation, and this morning we present to the readers of THE INQUIRER a view of the location of some of the more prominent military headquarters.

On either side of the Depot of the Ridge Avenue Railroad, (Girard College), are the camps of Col. Wallace and Col. Baller. They are beyond the built-up portion of Philadelphia, in the green fields, through which streets have been projected but not laid out. They are the two nearest camps to the heart of the city in this direction, and are styled Camps Baller and Edwards, the former being within rifle shot of the depot, and the latter immediately opposite the entrance of Old Fellows' Cemetery, on Ivygreen lane. This was used in honor of the President of the Road, E. B. Edwards, Esq.

Col. McLean has chosen a more distant and more retired location, being on the right bank of the Schuylkill river, a short distance below the mouth of the Wissahickon. The ground is admirably adapted for the purpose, being a gentle declivity. The tops are arranged with striking regularity, and the requirements of camp life are easily observed.

Col. Gregory, now forming a regiment from members of the different Home Guard organizations in the city, has engaged the ground immediately opposite the depot. He has not yet taken possession, but will do so, it is understood, at an early day.

The camp marked on the map as being on Ivygreen lane, has just been broken up, Colonel Jno. A. Kolras having left with five companies of his regiment for Washington, to join the Blue-Grass Brigade. The ground will probably be reoccupied at once.

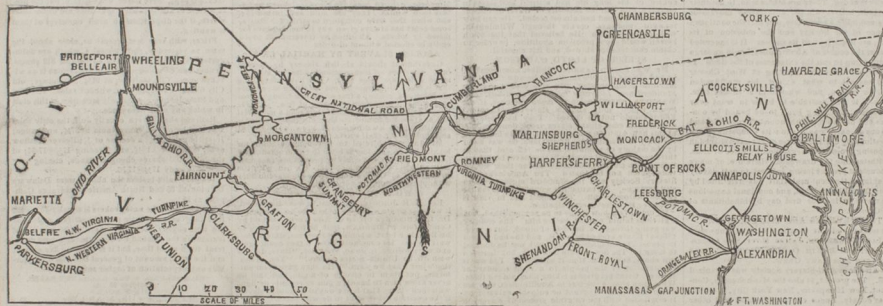
To the majority of our citizens, a visit to any of the above mentioned camps cannot but prove interesting. Those who desire to witness drill will have an opportunity, by attending at 6 A. M., 12 M. (every other day) and 6 P. M. The cars of the Ridge Avenue Railroad, leaving Second and Arch streets, and passing up Sixth street and Ridge Avenue, proceed directly to the camps.

PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1861.

5779.F.58.b

## MAP OF MARYLAND AND NORTHERN VIRGINIA,

Showing the Position of Romney, the Scene of the late Victory by General Kelley.



### THE TOWN OF ROMNEY—ITS LOCATION, ETC.

In time of war, the most obscure places are suddenly brought out before the public gaze, and assume importance. Such a place is Romney, the scene of the recent engagement, a diminutive country village, the like of which it would be

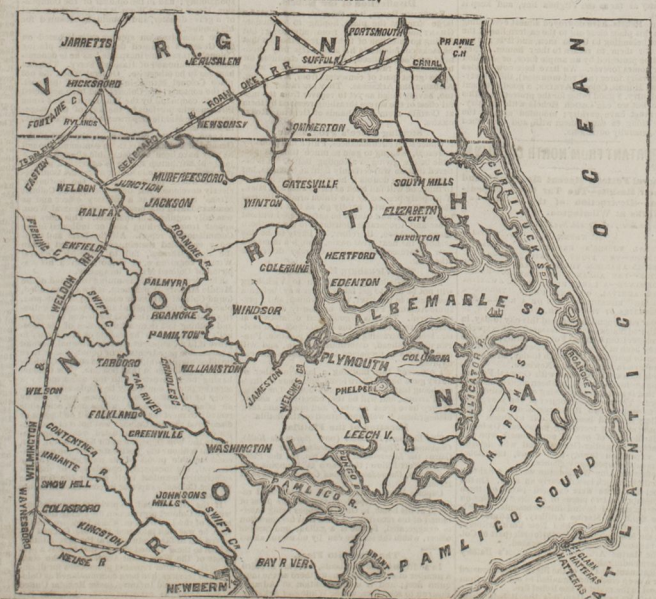
difficult to find in any other location than Northwestern Virginia. It was captured from the Rebels by the Indiana Volunteers, under command of Colonel Lewis Wallace, on the 11th of June last, but reverted to them upon the withdrawal of General Patterson's Division from Virginia. It is situated upon the great Northwestern Virginia turnpike, running from Winchester to Parkersburg, on the Ohio river, being

about forty miles west of Winchester, one hundred and ninety-five miles northwest of Richmond, and thirty miles below Cumberland, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, fifty-eight miles northwest of Manassas Junction, and about ninety miles north of west from Washington. The town was established by law in 1792, and laid out in streets and half-acre lots by its founder, Lord Fairfax. Much of the surrounding country

is mountainous and unproductive. New Creek, the point from which General Kelley's forces marched, is a small village on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, about twenty miles west from Cumberland, and about sixteen miles from Romney. It has been occupied by our troops for some weeks past, and has been strongly fortified.

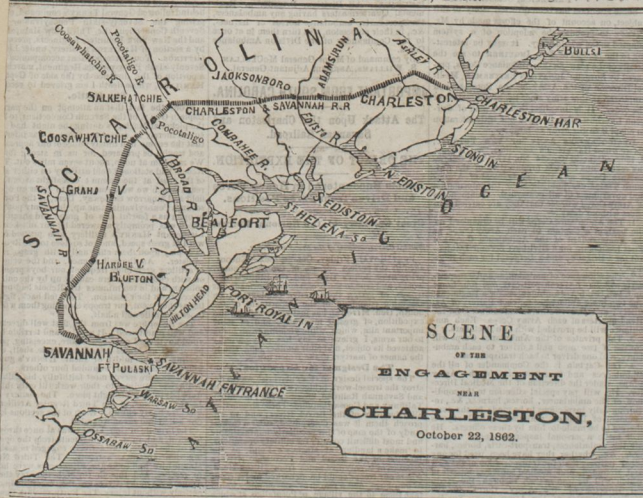
## OPERATIONS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Map Showing the Localities Recently Visited by General Foster's Command.



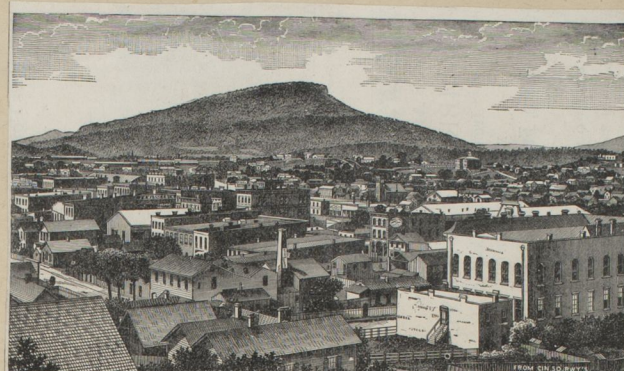
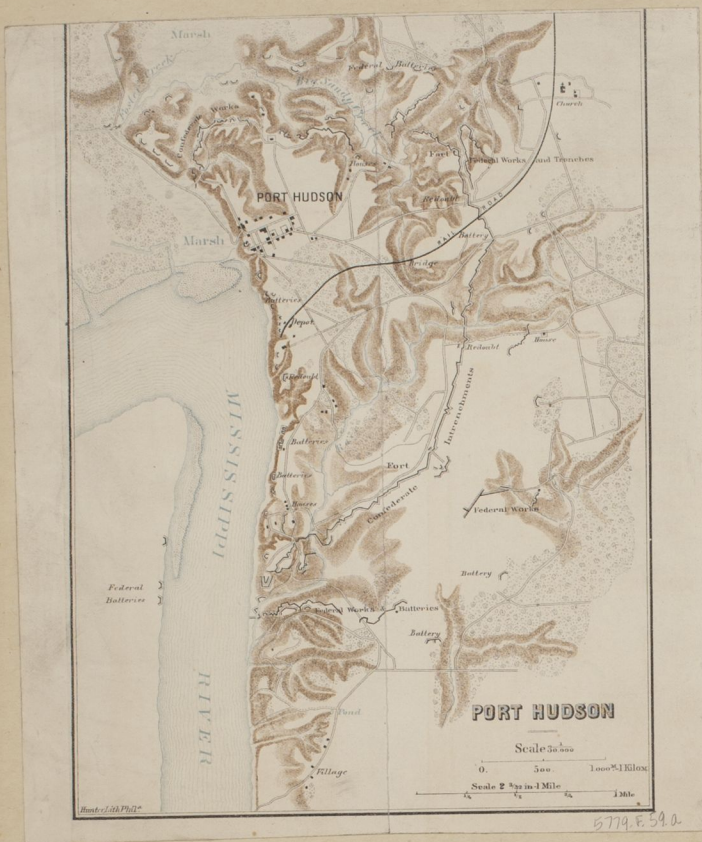
PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1862.

5779.F.58.d



**SCENE**  
OF THE  
**ENGAGEMENT**  
NEAR  
**CHARLESTON,**  
October 22, 1862.





THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1861.



**The Battering Ram at New Orleans.**

The above cut represents the *Monsieur*, or "Fertile," as she is called, which our readers will remember was the Battering Ram employed by the Rebels under Captain Huxley, for the purpose of destroying the blockading fleet stationed at the mouth of the Mississippi, and which proved, in the late engagement at that point, so signally a failure. The *Ram*, formerly the low boat *French Frigate*, of Bayou, is of peculiar construction, and was fitted out at New Orleans at a cost of \$20,000. Its appearance is that of a short, clumsy stern-wheel steamer, perfectly black, with a single funnel rising from the centre. A revolving iron beam protrudes from her bow, which, when required, would be able to run into a vessel and sink it. She carries but two guns, a heavy one at the bow, and another at the stern. She is strengthened with heavy timber, and then iron-plated, so as to be secure from the shot of her antagonists. The *Ram* runs by screw power, and, though her engines are very powerful, she makes but slow progress through the water. She is protected by means of iron plates of half an inch thickness from her pipes.

5779.759.e



# OUR BRILLIANT NAVAL VICTORY.

Sketch of Beaufort, Port Royal and Forts Beauregard and Walker—  
Scene of the Operations of Our Great Expedition.



## ISLAND NUMBER TEN



This island is situated in the corner of that bend of the Mississippi river which touches the border of Tennessee, a few miles further up the river than New Madrid, although nearly southwest of that point. It is located about two hundred and forty miles from St. Louis, and nine hundred and fifty miles from New Orleans. The elevation of the river at this point is about two hundred feet above the level of the delta, or its mouth. The average depth of the water at this point is from ninety to one hundred and twenty feet, and the breadth of the stream, from main land to main land, about nine hundred yards. The current runs by the island at a moderately fast rate, and with the power of the three rivers—Mississippi, Missouri and Ohio—combined. The island is near the southern, or what might be termed the eastern, bank of the river, but that, at this point, the stream varies from its southern and course, turns abruptly to the northwest, leaving this island in the southern angle of the bend. It is about forty-five miles, by the course of the river, south of Columbus, and about twenty-six miles from Hickman. It is near Obionville.

The Rebel force at this island is about 2500. All the heavy Columbus ordnance, numbering about sixty guns, has been mounted on the island fortifications, and the Rebels are prepared to make a desperate stand. The chief fortification is a battery also, on the Kentucky shore of the river. All of the Rebel transports are lying at the foot of the island. Their river force consists of five gun-boats and a floating battery.

New Madrid, eighty-six miles below Cairo, the right bank of this position, which has lately been occupied by our forces, is ten miles distant from this island. We hope soon to chronicle the reduction and capture of this important Rebel position, which will make our descent to Memphis comparatively easy.

man 28 1862

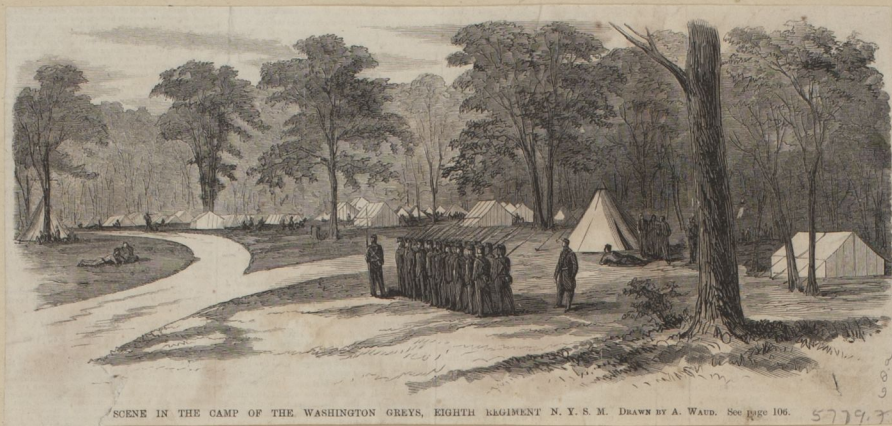
## Ground Plan of the Battle of Dranesville.

[SEE EIGHTH PAGE.]

EDITOR PAPER:—Dear Sir: All the sketches I have seen published of the Dranesville fight are so exceedingly incorrect, that I thought it might not be amiss to send you one which, I believe, is generally approved by those who were on the ground. Having prepared a draft of the same ground during a former reconnaissance, which was approved by our colonel, my hasty sketch may be pretty correct.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
J. J. SEARS.











# The Philadelphia Inquirer.

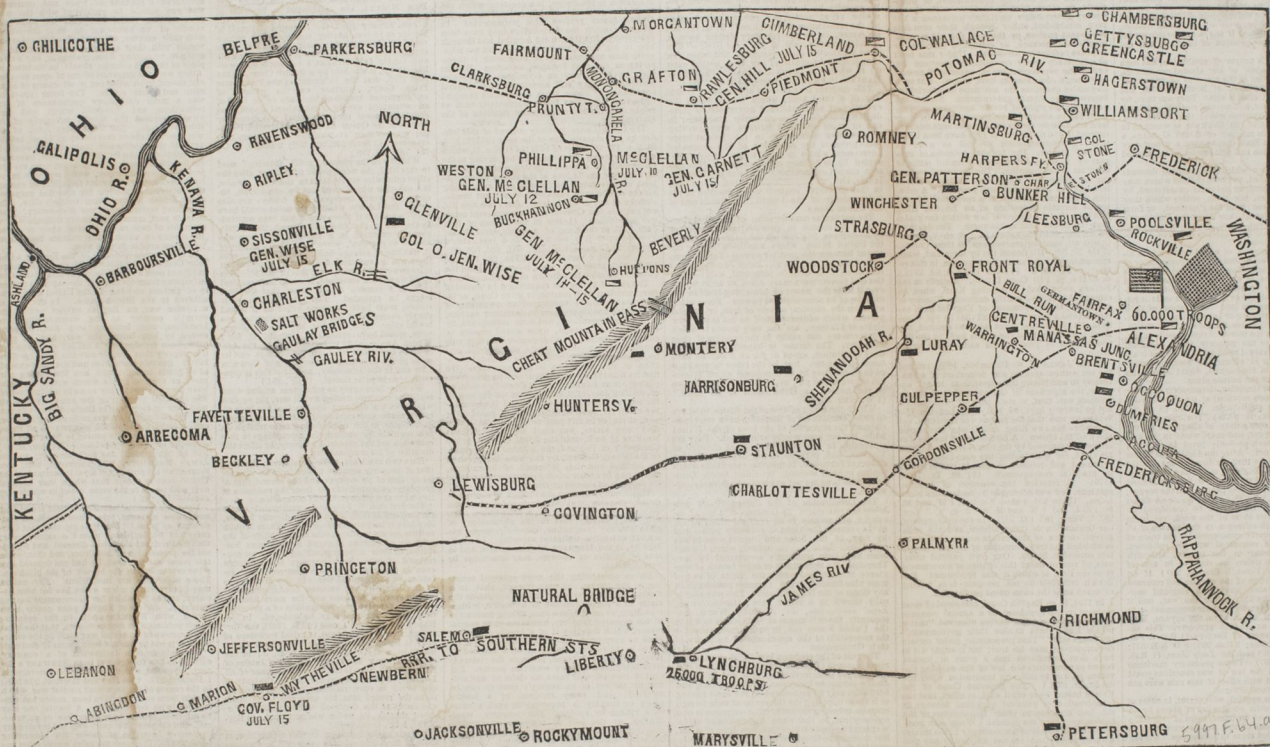
ESTABLISHED 1829.

PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1861.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

## THE SEAT OF WAR IN VIRGINIA.

Showing the Positions of the Contending Forces in Eastern and Western Virginia, and the Columns advancing on Richmond.

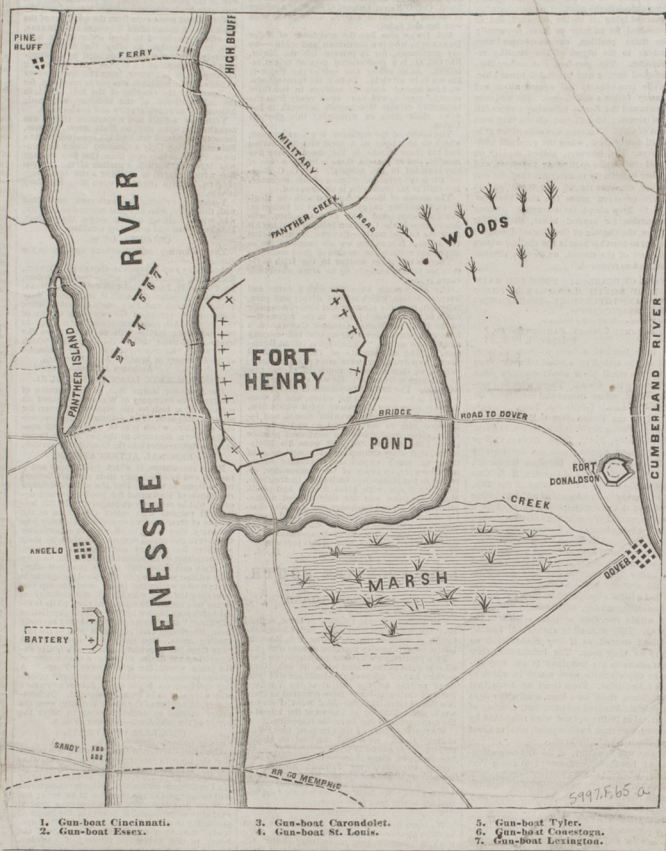




# Philadelphia Inquirer

PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1862.

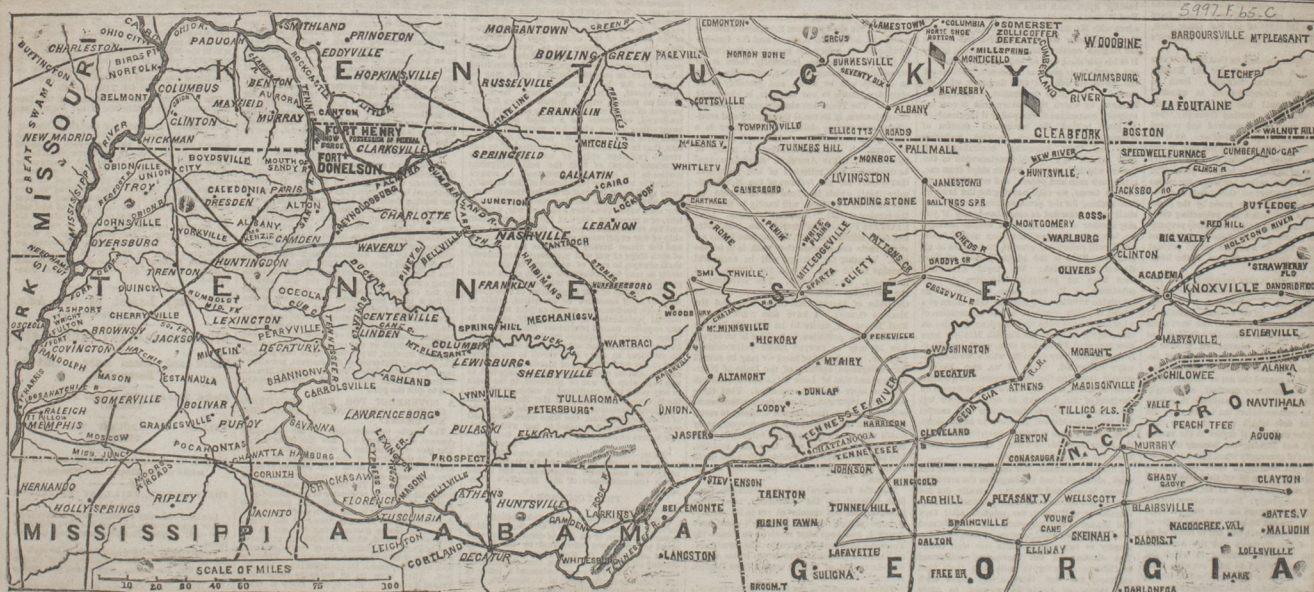
THE POSITION OF FORT HENRY AND THE OTHER REBEL FORTIFICATIONS



PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1861.

## TOPOGRAPHICAL MAP OF VIRGINIA,

From Leesburg to Matthias Point and the Rappahannock, including Washington and Manassas.



MAP OF THE SEAT OF WAR IN THE WEST, EXTENDING FROM KNOXVILLE ON THE EAST TO MEMPHIS ON THE EXTREME WEST.



# THE EVACUATION OF BOWLING GREEN.

The Strength of the Position--The Necessity of Leaving It--The Effect of the Capture of Fort Henry and the Attack on Fort Donelson.



Mitchell's Hill--A breast fort, containing ten guns--two 25-pounders, four 12-pounders and four 9-pounders. Quinn's Hill--Batter at base of hill, mounting four 6-pounders, on top of hill three 12-pounders.  
 Pilot Knob and Russell's Hill--Fortifications not completed.  
 Fort Knox--Lancette fort, mounting twelve siege guns.  
 Unfinished Fort--Batter fort, mounting sixteen guns, caliber unknown.  
 Height of hills above Nashville street, Bowling Green--Mitchell's Hill, 97 feet; Pilot Knob, 100 feet; Cedar Knob, 85 feet.  
 The timber in the vicinity of Bowling Green for miles is all felled; farms in vicinity are highly cultivated.



THE PROPOSED DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.  
 In the late Report of Secretary Cameron, it is recommended that that portion of the District of Columbia, which, by act of Congress, has retroceded to the State of Virginia, should be re-annexed to the present area of the District. In the year 1790, the States of Virginia and Maryland ceded to the United States ten miles square of land lying upon both sides of the Potomac, within the limits of which the Federal Capital was to be located. The site had previously been selected by George Washington, by authority of Congress; and on the 16th of April, 1791, the first stone to mark its boundary was set in Jones' Point. The District was divided into two counties--Washington county, on the north side of the Potomac, and Alexandria on the south, and in 1846 contained 47,713 inhabitants. In the year 1846 Alexandria county was retroceded to Virginia, and the area of the District was thus reduced to sixty square miles or 38,400 acres, less than 20,000 of which are unimproved.

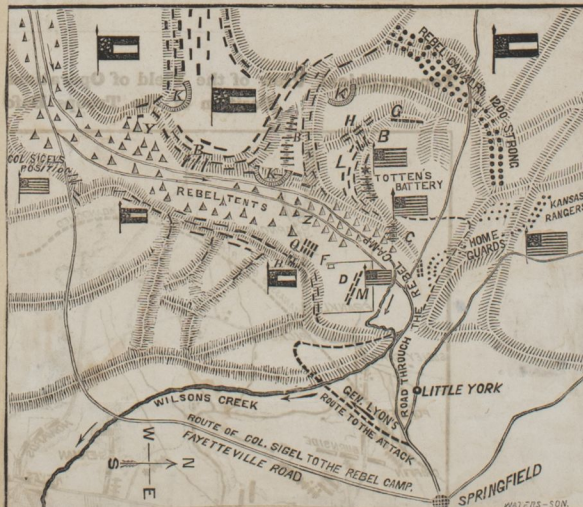
## THE CULMINATING VICTORY.

Scene of the Great Battle Yesterday Between Sharpsburg and Middletown.

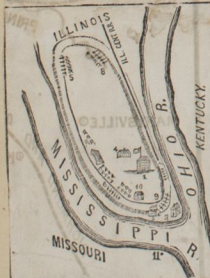


## THE BATTLE OF WILSON'S CREEK.

The Plan of the Battle Field of Wilson's or Davis' Creek, as Called by the Unionists, or Oak Hill, as Designated by the Rebels.



### DIAGRAM OF THE CAMP AT CAIRO



### HARPER'S FERRY AND ITS VICINITY.



A--Quarters of Col. Jackson, the commandant of the garrison, near which is placed a 100-pounder siege piece.  
 B--Battery of two iron guns, bearing upon Maryland heights.  
 C--Roman Catholic Church, near which are located two pieces of light artillery.











BRILLIANT CHARGE OF GENERAL FREMONT'S BODY GUARD THROUGH THE TOWN OF SPRINGFIELD, MISSOURI, ON OCTOBER 24, 1861.

5797.F.68.a



THE REBELS BAYONETING OUR WOUNDED ON THE BATTLE-FIELD, AT BULL RUN.—[See Page 522.]

5797.F.68.b





INAUGURATION OF PRESIDENT JEFFERSON DAVIS OF THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY, AT MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA, FEBRUARY 18, 1861.

5779.F.69a

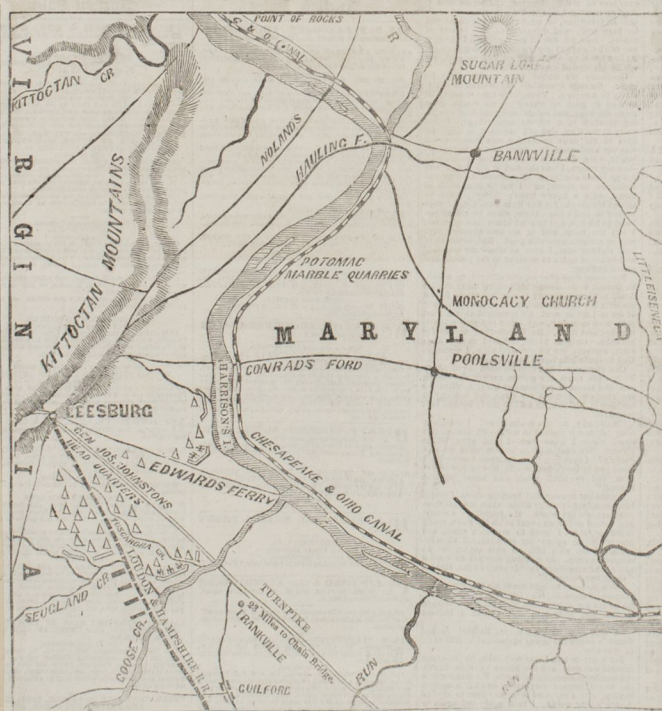
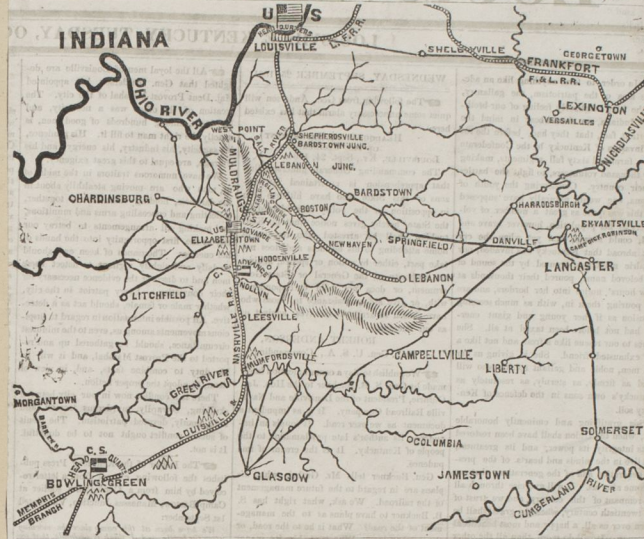


# THE PRESENT CAMPAIGN.

MAP showing the position of Martinsburg, Harper's Ferry, Winchester, Snickersville, Leesburg, Purcellville, Philemont, Aldie, and Wheatland.

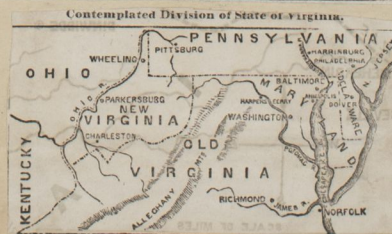
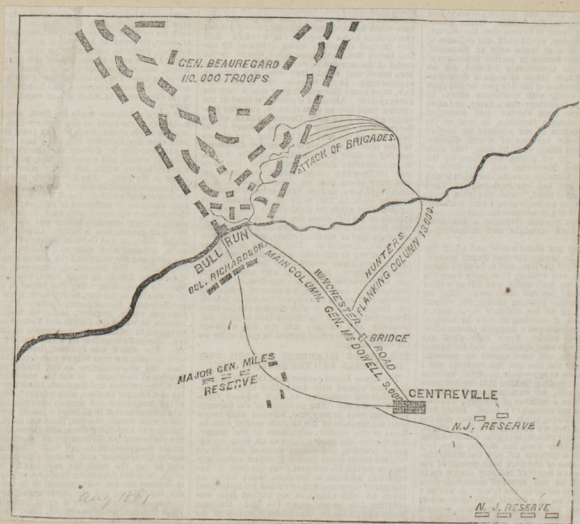


## The Seat of War in Kentucky.



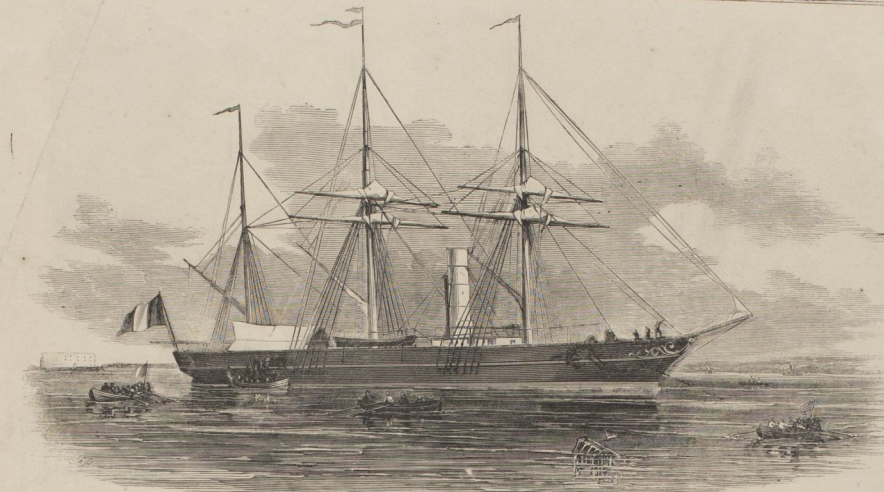
### THE BATTLE GROUND IN THE VICINITY OF LEESBURG.

The above map will convey to the reader an accurate idea of the position of Leesburg, Harper's Ferry, and the other important localities in the vicinity. The distance from Leesburg to Winchester is about five miles; from Leesburg to Frankfort the same distance; and from Leesburg to the Chain Bridge about twenty-three miles. Leesburg is the capital of Loudon county, Virginia, and is situated near a point called 'Kittling'. It is distant about one hundred and fifty miles north from Richmond, and contains, beside a court house, several churches, a bank or two, an academy, and is well supplied with food and other necessaries. *Oct 1862*



*Phil. Inquirer, Wednesday*





THE "JEROME NAPOLEON," PRINCE NAPOLEON'S STEAM-YACHT, NOW IN THE HARBOR OF NEW YORK.

Lieutenant-colonel Chambers saw a wounded soldier bayoneted by a rebel in cold blood. Colonel Sheum, wounded, and bleeding to death, was fired at by cannon so that he had to be moved six times by the surgeons before his wounds could be dressed. The Black Horse Cavalry rode down to the Salley Church, which was used as a hospital, and fired their revolvers through the windows at the wounded as they lay. In a word, scores upon scores of reliable witnesses testify that at this Bull Run battle the savages who fought under the Confederate flag systematically butchered the wounded, and this not only in challenge to their own finitist instincts, but by the order of their officers.

#### ON HER DEATH-BED.

A LULLABY.

Hush, baby, hush! the still dews are falling—  
 Since muffled all the earth, and reach over the sea,  
 Fair ride the moon—hush, ah, the fairest moon  
 Will never bring my darling back to me, love!  
 Hush, baby, hush! the gray light is dawning—  
 Simmer die from earth and sea, and peace hurries  
 away, love,  
 Fair glow the morn—hush, ah, the morning light  
 Has other eyes than mine to fill to-day, love!  
 Hush, baby, hush! the dull winds are waking—  
 Mournful over land and sea, and wild through the sky,  
 Yes, let them mourn—the love that men can give  
 Will never fill my darling's heart like my love!

Al, how they wait! And yet, they have tidings.  
 Things to a mother's soul too sweet not to be true,  
 When Love himself shall lead me back to you, love!

#### THE CAVALIER'S ESCAPE.

TRAMPLE! trample! went the roan,  
 Trap! trap! went the gray;  
 But pull! pull! rattle like a thing that was mad,  
 My chestnut broke away—  
 It was just five miles from Salisbury town,  
 And but one hour today.

Thud! thud! came on the heavy roan,  
 Rap! rap! the mettled gray;  
 But my chestnut mare was of blood so rare,  
 That she showed them all the way.  
 Spur on! spur on!—I doffed my hat,  
 And wished them all good-day.

They splashed through miry rut and pool,  
 Splintered through fence and rail;  
 But chestnut Kate switched over the gate—  
 I saw them drop and fall,  
 To Salisbury town—but a mile of down,  
 Once over this brook and rail.

Trap! trap! I heard their steel hoofs beat  
 Past the walls of many stone;  
 The roan flew on at a staggering pace,  
 But blood is better than bone.

I patted old Kate, and gave her the spur,  
 For I knew it was all my own.

But trample! trample! came their steeds,  
 And I saw their wild eyes burn;  
 I felt like a royal hart at bay,  
 And made me ready to turn.  
 I looked where highest grew the May,  
 And deepest arched the fern.

I flew at the first knave's sallow throat:  
 One blow, and he was down.  
 The second rogue fired twice, and missed;  
 I shed the villain's crown.

Clove through the rest, and flung brave Kate,  
 Fast, fast to Salisbury town!

Pull! pull! they came on the level sward,  
 Thud! thud! upon the sand  
 With a gleam of swords, and a burning match,  
 And a shaking of flag and hand:  
 But one long bound, and I passed the gate,  
 Safe from the caitiff hand.

#### PRINCE NAPOLEON'S YACHT.

We publish on this page a picture of Prince Napoleon's Yacht, the *Jerome Napoleon*, now lying in this port, where she arrived on 27th. She is about 1200 tons measurement, and is propelled by a screw, with an engine of 800 horse power. She is handsomely modeled, and is rigged as a bark, in jolooca style. In place of the usual white streak there is a wide gilt band around the ship. Her crew consists of 150 persons. The seamen are

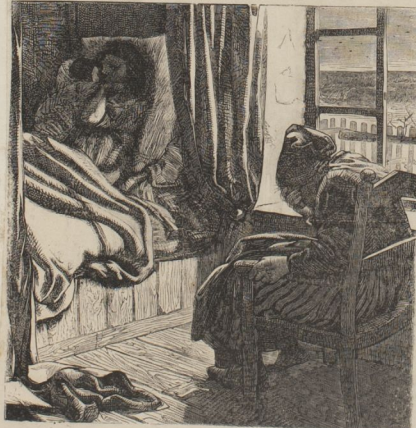
dressed in the blue of the French navy, and wear neat tarpaulin hats. The servants wear the imperial livery. The interior arrangements and decorations of the ship are rich, without attempt at meretricious display. The officers' rooms are models of comfort and neatness in their arrangement and decorations. The great saloon is finished somewhat in the style of the grand saloon of the *Great Eastern*. She carries two 12-pound brass cannonades for firing signals or salutes.

The following account of the distinguished travelers is from the *Times*:

Prince Napoleon is a son of Jerome Napoleon by his second wife, and made, next after the Prince Imperial, heir to the throne of the Napoleons. He is about forty years of age, somewhat stout, five feet eight, and rather like Napoleon the First in face.

His Princess Consort, Marie Therese Louise Clotilde, is and it will be remembered that she is a daughter of Victor Emmanuel, years ago, was looked upon as a "political marriage," standing between the two sovereigns, and the restoration of France and Prussia, and the negotiations being in about were delayed more than a year. She was born in 1843, and is consequently at present in her thirteenth year, and is petite, of Italian complexion and features, and very prettily and charming in manner. With the Princess, as her first maid of honor, is the Duchess of Abruzzi, also quite young and very pretty.

Among the suite of the Prince are two Colonels of the Empire, M. Buge and M. Ferri Pradier, both of them aides-de-camp—the former Governor of the Island of Corsica, and a commander in the French navy. M. Buge, and M. Maurice Sand, son of Madame George Sand, the illustrious novelist, and himself an author of rank. The commander of the vessel is M. Georges de Bais, and the officers are Lieutenant Prevost, M. Brunet, Engineer and Artillery Officer of the ship; Eugen Arpag, engineer of the great steamship; Eugénie De la Guernonnière, son of the French senator, newly elevated from the Parisian salotto ranks; M. Orsini, Purser; Surgeon Belanger, and Chief-Engineer Mounier.

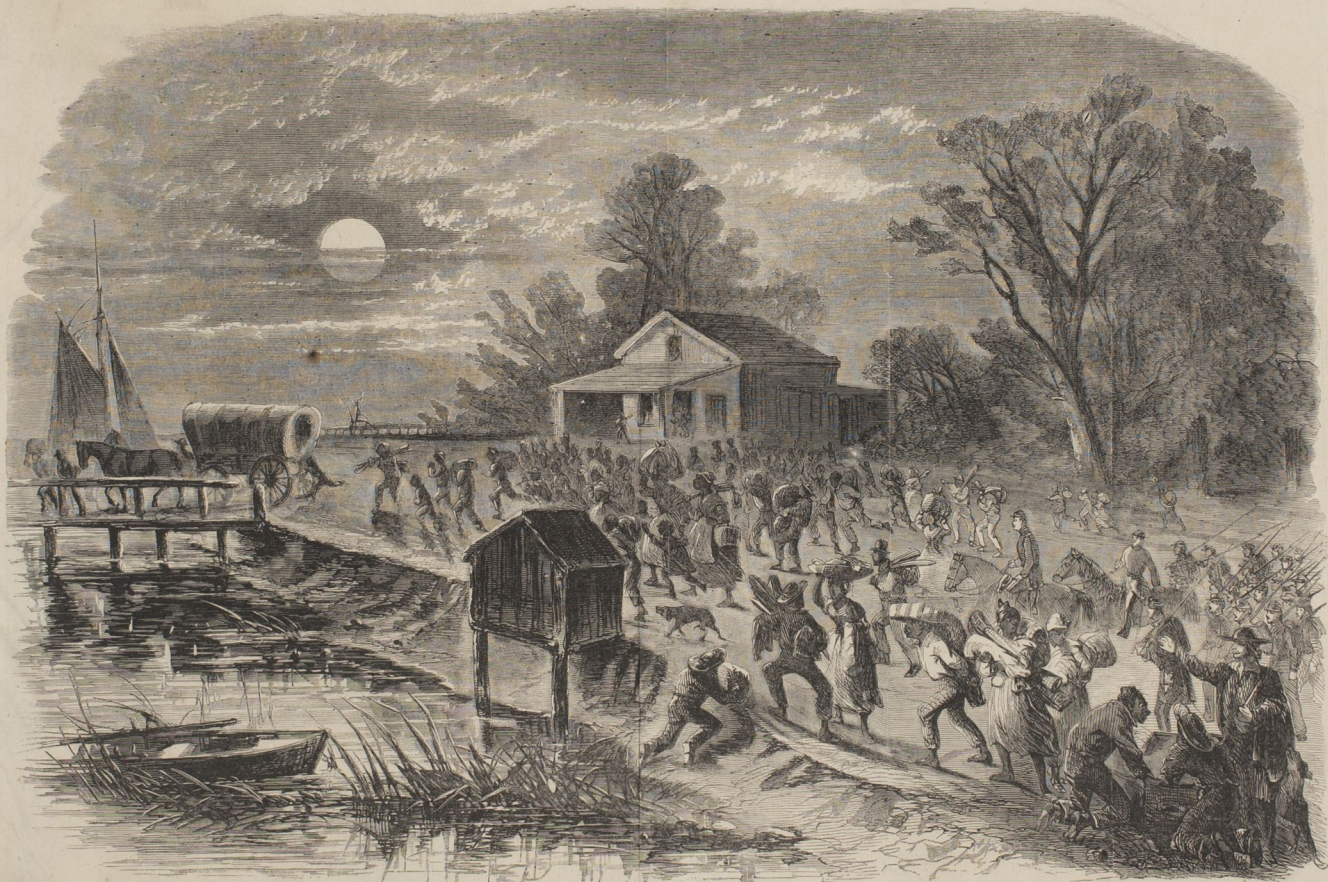


"DEATH MAY BE DAIRK; BUT SOON THERE IS A DAY."



"ONE LONG BOUND, AND I PASSED THE GATE."





STAMPEDE OF SLAVES FROM HAMPTON TO FORTRESS MONROE.—[SEE PAGE 527.]



THE PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1861.



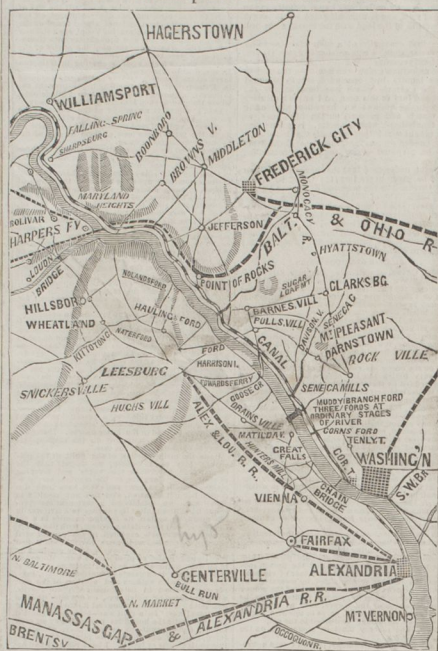
Oregon Queen, Oriental, Baltic, O. M. Pettit, Gem of the Sea, Great Republic, Wabash, Seneca, Pembina, Connecticut, Norway, Canella, Augusta, Albatross

THE GREAT NAVAL EXPEDITION—FROM FORTRESS MONROE, OCT. 29.

5779 F 72 a



**THE SEAT OF WAR ON THE UPPER POTOMAC**  
From Williamsport to Mount Vernon.



## THE LOWER POTOMAC.

This is a detailed historical map of the Chesapeake Bay region, showing the Potomac and James Rivers, major cities like Washington, Alexandria, and Baltimore, and numerous smaller towns and islands. The map is oriented with North at the top.

**Geographical Features:**

- Rivers:** Potomac River, James River, Rappahannock River, York River, and the Chesapeake Bay.
- Islands:** Numerous islands are labeled, including Annapolis, St. Michaels, and many smaller ones like Patuxent, Solomons, and Back.
- Coastal Features:** The map shows the intricate coastline of the bay with many inlets and points.

**Major Cities and Towns:**

- Washington:** Labeled as "WASHINGTON" and "WASHINGTON CITY" near the top right.
- Alexandria:** Labeled "ALEXANDRIA" near the top center.
- Baltimore:** Labeled "BALTIMORE" on the left side.
- Annapolis:** Labeled "ANAPOLIS" in the center.
- Other Towns:** Includes Fairfax, Falmouth, Stafford, and many others.

**Infrastructure:**

- Roads:** Indicated by dashed lines with labels like "FARM ROAD", "POST ROAD", and "MILITARY ROAD".
- Waterways:** Shown as solid lines representing the rivers and bay.

**Map Details:**

- The map is densely packed with labels for towns, islands, and geographical features.
- It includes a compass rose in the upper right corner.
- The map is oriented with North at the top.

to Mathias Point, with the various Rebel batteries, and a delineation of the adjoining country.

# THE LOWER POTOMAC.

This is a detailed historical map of the Tidewater region of Virginia, showing the Potomac River, Chesapeake Bay, and surrounding land areas. The map includes numerous place names such as Alexandria, Washington, Baltimore, and various smaller towns and villages. It also shows major roads, waterways, and geographical features like hills and bays. A scale bar at the bottom right indicates distances in miles.

[illegible]

A represents the rebel camp.	2 Lieut. Green's battery
B masked batteries of the reconnoiters.	3 Hunt's battery.
C Col. Miles' Fifth division.	4 Tyler's division.
D Brig. Gen. Hicker's brigade, fortified on the heights of Centerville.	5 Hunter's division.
	6 Hartselman's division.
* represents Lieut. Haynes' ponderous 30-pounder Par. red gun.	7 Franklin's division.
1 Major Barry's Fort Pickens battery, Capt. Tidball, commanding.	8 Keyes' division.
	9 Porter's division.
	10 Ayres' batteries.



THE PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER.  
SATURDAY, JULY 6, 1861.



PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, WASHINGTON—THE GRAND PARADE OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY.

5779 F 74a

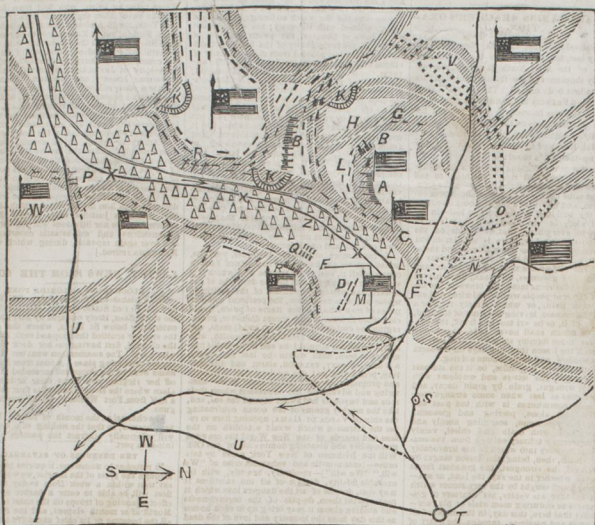


# BATTLE-FIELD ON WILSON'S CREEK, NEAR SPRINGFIELD, MO.

Position of the United States Forces, under Gen. Lyon, and the Rebel Forces, under McNichols, Bates, Price, McIntosh, &c.

FOUGHT ON THE TENTH DAY OF AUGUST, 1861.

Drawn by Frederick William Reeder, of Company C, First United States Cavalry—An Eye-Witness of the Battle.



The above diagram was drawn by FREDERICK WILLIAM REEDER, of Company C, First United States Cavalry, who participated in the action, and the extremely careful and faithful manner in which he performed his task was so clearly recognized by all who were witnesses of the scene, that Major STROUD appended a copy to his official report.

The Federal forces, it will be remembered, left Springfield on the evening of the 9th inst. In three divisions, commanded by General LYON, General STROUD, and Major STROUD. General STROUD moved in a southerly direction fifteen or sixteen miles, coming out upon the east flank of the enemy. No full report has yet been made of the movements of this division, but it is known that General STROUD opened fire a few minutes after TOTTEN's battery, which was attached to General LYON's division, had begun to play. The enemy was driven out of his camp, and the Union troops moved on to within half a mile of the Fayetteville road, crossing a masked battery was encountered, and the division was compelled to retire.

After marching a short distance from Springfield, General LYON's Division left the road and marched through a wheat field on the left, and, after crossing the hill, turned up the valley toward the road again, coming out very near the point occupied by the front rank of the enemy. A portion of TOTTEN's battery now opened upon the Rebels in the woods in front, and the other pieces were thrown forward to the right on higher ground, and the Rebels were driven back toward the crests of the hills, and immediately over their own camp. In the meantime the First Missouri

and First Kansas had become engaged with a vastly superior force of the enemy, and were being hard pressed, when the Second Kansas, which had been held in reserve, was ordered up, and Gen. LYON placed himself in their front to rally them on to a charge. At the very instant he received a wound which caused his death in a few seconds. The spot where he fell is marked in the diagram.

The Federal forces fought with great courage and heroism, as attested by the havoc made in the ranks of the enemy. The battle was the bloodiest, for the numbers engaged, ever known in this country. At Bull Run, our force engaged was 18,000 and the most authentic report puts the killed and wounded at 17,000, being a fraction less than ten per cent. of the number under fire; while at Wilson's Creek there were only 3,000 Federal troops, and the official reports fix the number of killed and wounded at 1,200, or more than twenty-three per cent. of the number engaged. At the battle of Alma, which has been so famous as a scene of terrible slaughter of 40,000 allied troops, only 2,000 were killed or wounded, a fraction over eight per cent, the ratio being barely one-third that of Wilson's Creek. Although the United States troops were compelled by overwhelming odds to retire from the field, they did not do so until after gaining what must, under the circumstances, be considered a decided victory.

## Explanation of Diagram.

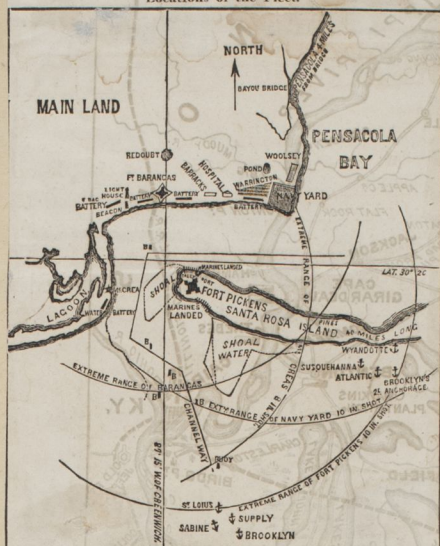
- A—Capt. TOTTEN's Battery.
- B—Section of Capt. TOTTEN's Battery.
- C—Capt. DE BOIS's Battery.
- D—Confederate body connected.
- E—Log house—body connected.
- F—Abolitionists for sick.
- G—Second Missouri Volunteers.

H—Second Kansas Volunteers.  
I—Spot where Gen. LYON fell.  
K—Masked Rebel batteries.  
L—First Kansas, First Missouri, First Col. STELLER's Battalion.  
M—Capt. PICKENS's Battalion.  
N—Home Guards—mounted.  
O—Kansas Rangers—mounted.  
P—Col. STROUD's position.  
Q—Train of Rebels—part.  
R—Concealed battery—Rebel.  
S—Town of Little York.  
T—Springfield.  
U—Fayetteville road—the road by which Col. STROUD advanced upon the Rebel camp.  
V—Rebel cavalry, 1,200 strong.  
W—Strode's Brigade—Third and Fifth Missouri.  
X—Road through Rebel camp.  
Y—McCOLLUM's headquarters.  
Z—HAINES' headquarters.

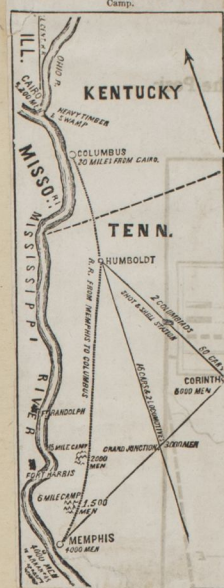
▲▲▲▲▲ Tents of Rebel forces.  
— Wilson's creek.  
--- Route General LYON took when advancing upon the Rebel camp.  
--- Lines of troops.  
+++++ Batteries.  
===== Ridge, thickly covered with undergrowth.

# PENSACOLA AND ITS DEFENCES.

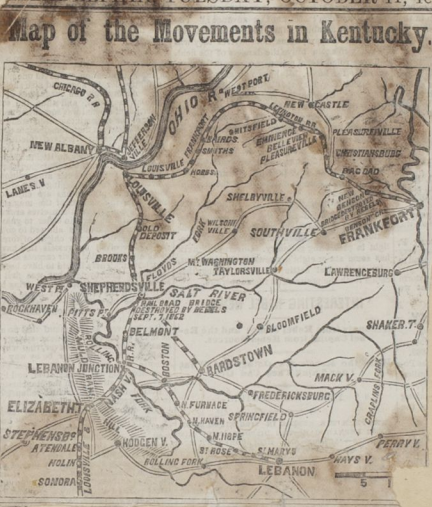
The Range of the Guns at Fort Pickens, McCrea and Barancas. The Locations of the Fleet.



The Mississippi from above Cairo to Memphis Showing the supposed location of the Rebel Camp.



# Map of the Movements in Kentucky.



# PLAN OF MEMPHIS AND ITS APPROACHES.



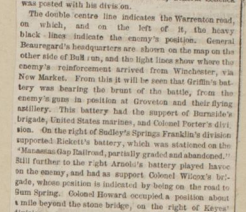
# VERY CURIOUS REBEL SEMI-OFFICIAL PICTORIAL VIEW OF THE BATTLE OF BULL RUN.





The Official Map of the Bull Run  
Battle Fields.

We present our readers this morning with a correct map of the field of action at Bull Run, and the positions occupied by the Union troops prior to the engagement, and that of the rebel forces on the field of battle. The illustration is a copy of the plan of operation transmitted by General McDowell to the War Department, accompanying his graphic report. From the above cut it will be seen that Colonel Miles' (25th) division, consisting of the First brigade, in command of Colonel Hinkle, and the Second, commanded by Colonel Davis, occupied the advanced position on the left, while Colonel Keyes had the outpost on the extreme right.

[illegible]

restraint, Colonel Miles having placed his force in order of defence, giving the command to Colonel Hopley, Acting Brigadier General, near Colonel Richardson broke up his plans with his performance. From the map it will be seen that the enemy's force were nearer to Centerville than any other place situated in the illustration, and had he occupied the heights at Centerville our army would have been annihilated or forced to surrender unconditionally. However, the well ranged shots of Major Hunt and Captain Edwards, from their Parrot gun, on the extreme left, at Blacksville, and, of Lieutenant Green's rifled Parrot, further to the right, deterred the enemy from advancing on our left, and found it extra hazardous to attempt a flank movement.

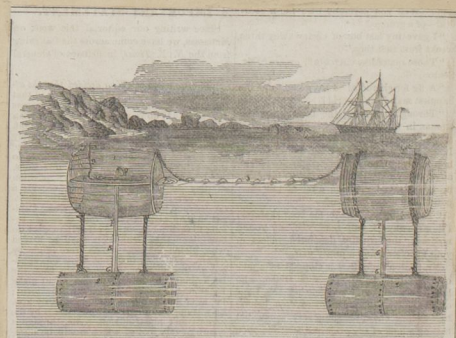
As stated above, the enemy's reinforcements under Johnston, took good care to keep out of range of the last named battery, and the entire force finally concentrated at and about Butler's Springs. The country on the other side of Hull run is nothing but woodland, and the only way our commanders could notice the advance of the enemy was by the immense clouds of dust raised by the cavalry. When the enemy shots fell among them, the same dust clouds could plainly be seen receding; and after twelve o'clock M. the three last named batteries, by order of Colonel Miles, ceased firing. Beyond a little skirmishing, nothing of any consequence occurred.

Some time after four o'clock this column was ordered to take up a position at Centerville, to cover the retreat, while Benker's brigade was ordered forward as a reinforcement, and to rally the panic-stricken troops. This brigade fired the last shot at the pursuing cavalry. None of the lines in our map can indicate the track taken by the troops in their retreat. The Warrenton road being blocked up with vehicles, from a buggy to a four-horse wagon, the old Bradrick road (indicated on the map by the line on which Howards' column is stationed), bridges, fields and meadows were filled with the retreating army.

## A black and white illustration of a man in a top hat aiming a long rifle at a multi-story building at night. A child is visible in a window. The scene is set in a narrow alleyway with a small shed on the left. The man is in the foreground, crouching and aiming the rifle. The building has several windows, some with shutters. A child is looking out from one of the upper windows. The scene is lit by a full moon in the sky. The artist's signature 'W. S. 1871' is visible in the bottom right corner.

## BUTCHERY OF OUR PRISONERS IN THE RICHMOND JAIL

Jan'y 1862



Infernal Machine Picked up on the Potomac by the U. S. Steamer "Pawnee."

REFERENCES.—No. 1. Large oil-casks, serving as buoys. 2. Iron boiler or bomb, 4 feet 6 inches long, 18 inches in diameter. 3. Rope 3 inches, with large pieces of cork at a distance of every 2 feet. 4. Box on top of cask, with fusée. 5. Gutta-percha tube fitting in to copper pipe. 6. Brass tap on bomb. 7. Copper tube running through cask. 8. Wooden platform in centre of cask, in which fusée was coiled and secured. 9. Fusée.

We are indebted to a sketch in Harper's Weekly for the above engraving of the infernal machine. It was discovered floating down the Potomac, a few hundred yards from the steamer Pawnee, on the evening of Sunday, the 7th inst. In the tanks used for floating the iron cylinders were placed platforms, on which were coiled the slow-matches for communicating fire to the fuses. The fuses connect with the cylinders, which are filled with powder. Had this machine drifted, as was located, ahurvt the bows of the Pawnee, and there exploded, its destructive effects might indeed have been great. A boat from the Pawnee extinguished the fuse in one barrel, and the other barrel sunk.



# TOPOGRAPHICAL MAP OF VIRGINIA, From Leesburg to Matthias Point and the Rappahannock, including Washington and Manassas.

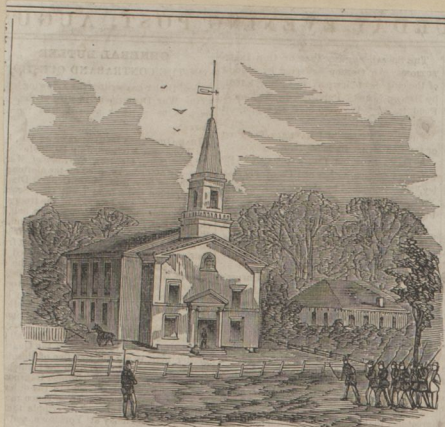


## NEW YORK HERALD WAR MAPS AND DIAGRAMS A BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF THE Operations of the Naval Expedition.

### Map of the Coast and Inlets of North Carolina—Important Geographical Position of Hatteras Inlet.







FALL'S CHURCH, VIRGINIA.

This church, so long the advanced post of our army at Washington, and which has been the scene of several picked skirmishes, was built over 150 years ago, in 1700—and rebuilt, as an inscription on the wall informs us, by the late "Lord" Fairfax, whose son, the present "Lord" Fairfax, is supposed to be serving in the rebel army. The title of Lord, we may observe, is still given to the representative of the family. The inscription on the old church reads as follows:

"Henry Fairfax, an accomplished gentleman, an upright magistrate, a sincere Christian, died in command of the Fairfax Volunteers at Saltillo, Mexico, 1847. But for his munificence this church might still have been a ruin." Service was held in the old church some weeks since, by the Rev. Dr. Mines, Chaplain of the Second Maine Regiment; most of the Union troops in the neighborhood being present. For our sketch we are indebted to *Harper's Weekly*.



HOUSE OF DETENTION IN WASHINGTON  
FOR WOMEN UNDER ARREST FOR TREASON.

The house which the Federal authorities have assigned for the females, whose active complicity with the rebels has compelled the Government to place them under restraint, is pleasantly situated at the corner of K and 16th streets, Washington. It was the residence of Mrs. Greenhow, but it is now her prison, since she is considered as one of the most malignant of secessionists. In addition to its once fair hostess, there are Mrs. Phillips, whose husband is the gentleman alluded to by Mr. Russell of the London Times, as serving letters in the Washington City Post Office to send to his secession friends—her

daughters, Fanny and Caroline, Mrs. Hotel, widow of the late Captain Hotel of the U. S. A., Mrs. Hossler, and two others whose names are not given. With his usual gallantry, Mr. Lincoln has merely deprived them of their visitors, correspondence, and all access to their friends. We have no reason for believing the report that they have been deprived of their looking glasses. The extent to which females have been used by the rebels is almost incredible—indeed, it would seem as though the Southern conspirators had sought to degrade the sanctity of the sex by converting them into spies, intriguers and traitors.

PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, APRIL 19, 1861.

A VIEW OF HARPER'S FERRY, VIRGINIA.



As the numerous rumors and statements relative to attacks contemplated upon the Government property at Harper's Ferry have made that point an object of peculiar anxiety and interest to the people of the United States, the following sketch, compiled from authentic sources, will be found interesting.

Situated on a narrow tongue of land, directly at the confluence of the Shenandoah and Potomac rivers, and embedded as it were in mountain scenery, which is grand and beautiful but not equal in this country, is the little village of Harper's Ferry.

It is situated on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, about 100 miles north of Richmond, 81 miles from Baltimore, and 53 miles northwest of Washington. The northern terminus of the Winchester and Potomac Railroad is at this point, and the Ohio and Chesapeake Canal passes along on the opposite side of the river. For many years after its original settlement, it was known as Shenandoah Falls, but subsequently took its present name from a ferry established across the Potomac river. The river is also spanned by a stupendous

bridge, nearly nine hundred feet in length, and situated at the western end.

The village, without regard to regularity, is completely built around the base of a hill, and within its limits a large amount of business is transacted each year. It contains four or five churches, several manufacturing and flouring mills, and an armory belonging to the United States Government.

In this armory about two hundred and fifty barrels, men and boys, are constantly employed, and among other articles produced are about ten thousand muskets annually.

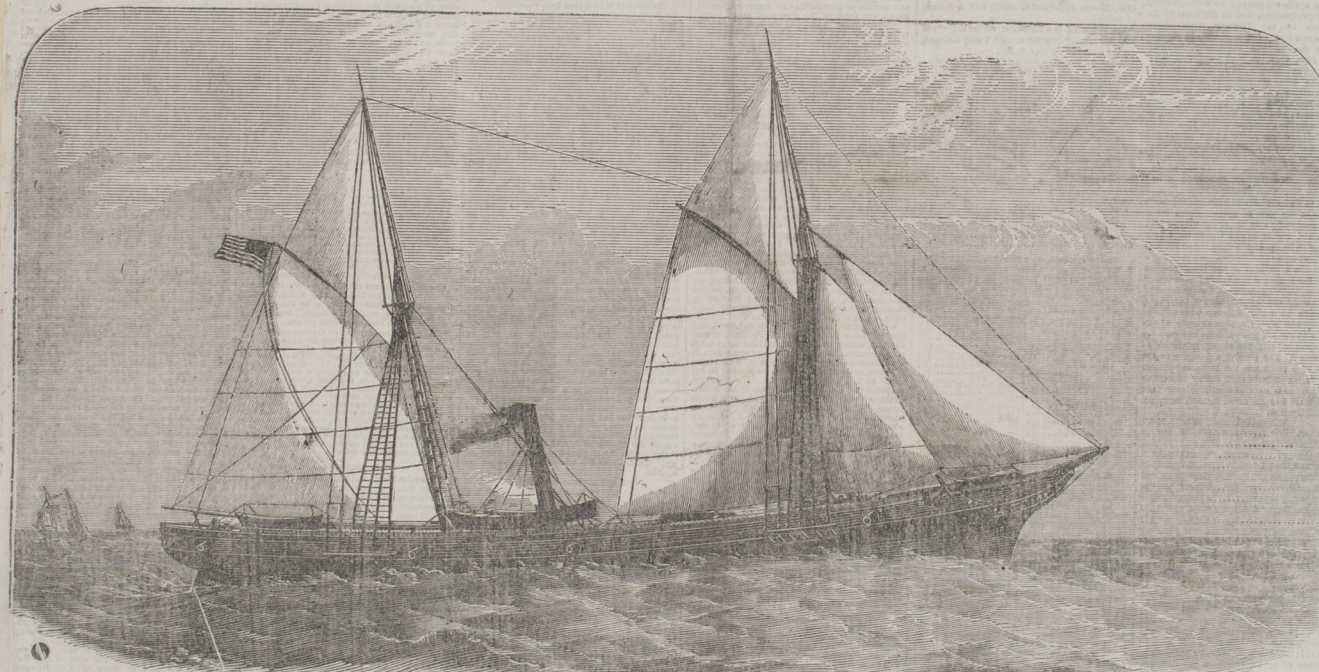
The United States Arsenal is also located at Harper's Ferry, and within its walls are usually from 50,000 to 100,000 stand of arms. In the hands of the secessionists, such an immense number of effective weapons would be a formidable addition to their armament, and it is to prevent this that the Government contemplates establishing a strong garrison there.

This place has already obtained quite a reputation from being the scene of the John Brown raid in October, 1859, and from present appearances we have reason to believe that its reputation will be still more extended.

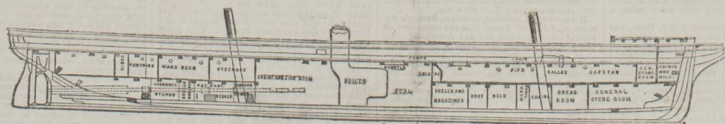
ESTABLISHED 1829.

PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1861.

PRICE TWO CENTS.



THE NEW GUN BOATS.



We present our readers, this morning, with a view of one of our new gun boats in full trim, with all sails set. These vessels have been termed gun-boats because of their light draft; they are built for the purpose of running into shallow waters, and harassing the enemy on the coast. Notwithstanding their light draft, these boats are really ships of war in strength, capacity and armament. The bill authorizing the construction of these boats—twenty three in number—was passed last Spring, and early in June the Navy Department had invited proposals for building them. The hulls and machinery were designed by the chief of the Naval Construction and Engineering Department of the Navy, and the specifications were all prepared at the Navy Bureau for the contractors. To obtain an efficient navy, the vessels must be constructed with special adaptation for the duties they are intended to perform. This was the ruling idea which governed these in authority to plan and propose the building of these vessels. A very large number of proposals was received for constructing them, and considerable delay was experienced before the contracts were made, but at last they were given out and distributed among twenty-three builders—one to each—scattered from Maine to Maryland.

There is but little variation in any of these vessels, except in the matter of outline model. All are about the same size, and of the following

general dimensions:—108 feet on deck; 158 feet on the lead line; 28 feet extreme beam; depth 11 feet; capacity 500 tons. They are rigged as a fore-and-aft schooner, but steam is the power to be mostly depended upon. The model is beautiful; but the builders really did not know the shape of the vessel upon which they were engaged until completed, as each was modeled entirely from patterns—the working drawings and specifications having been furnished from the Navy Department at Washington. The forward orlop or under deck is for crew and store rooms; the hold is for cabin, officers' rooms, washroom, &c. The after orlop deck is divided into two parts, one for the engine and machinery, and the other for the gun. The gun-deck is placed for six guns, but will not carry this number, as

she would draw too much water when loaded. Besides the broadside 32-pounders, each of the gun boats will carry an 18-pounder pivot gun fore and aft. With such an armament, these twenty-three gun-boats will form an effective fleet in themselves—carrying about three hundred guns in all.

The engines placed in these vessels are known as back action marine engines, their peculiar construction enabling their builder to put them in a very small space, occupying as they do but 15 feet in the hold. The cylinders, two in number, are 30 inches in diameter, 18 inches stroke, and calculated to make one hundred revolutions per minute. Each vessel has two patent boiler boilers that occupy a space of 12 by 17 feet, leaving room on each side for coal bunkers.

The screw propellers are of brass, 9 feet in diameter, and weigh 2000 pounds each. The engines are about 400 horse power, and it is calculated the vessel will make from ten to twelve miles per hour.

The following is a list of the gun-boats of the above description already launched:—  
Ottawa... New York... J. A. Worcester.  
Columbia... New York... J. A. Worcester.  
Columbia... New York... J. A. Worcester.  
Columbia... New York... J. A. Worcester.  
Columbia... New York... J. A. Worcester.  
Columbia... New York... J. A. Worcester.  
Columbia... New York... J. A. Worcester.  
Columbia... New York... J. A. Worcester.  
Columbia... New York... J. A. Worcester.  
Columbia... New York... J. A. Worcester.

Marblehead, Newburyport, &c. W. Jackson, Jr.  
Tulsa... Wilmington, Del. W. & A. Tinsley.  
Pineola... Baltimore... J. C. Althaus.  
Kalamazoo... New Haven... E. W. & G. Woodruff.  
The following of the same description, or ready to be launched:—  
Oswego... Myrtle River... Messrs. Fish & Co.  
Barnstable... Portsmouth, Me. W. Lawrence.  
Annotook... Kennebunk, Me. A. W. Sampson.  
Rhine... Portland, Me. J. W. Dyer.  
Vineyard... Belfast, Me. C. F. Curtis.  
Messrs. T. P. Monks & Co. furnished the engines for the *Sticks* and *Bees*, and Messrs. Munroe & Sons constructed that for the *Wasp*. All of which will be ready for sea as soon as their armaments are prepared.  
The gun-boat *Tulsa*, which was built at Wilmington, Del., and is now at the iron works of

REARLY & Son, at Chester, will soon be completed, steam having been applied to her machinery on Saturday. REARLY & Son were only fourteen days in placing the boilers and machinery on board. The engines are said to be fine specimens of mechanical skill.

It is asserted by those competent to judge, that the Philadelphia built boats will surpass all others in strength, speed and durability, and we advise those of our readers who feel an interest in naval architecture, to visit the Navy Yard, where one of these beautiful vessels may be seen.

A large number of steamers have been bought by the Government, and all are into gun-boats, but they are not war vessels, and could not be depended upon in close action as could the gun-boats described.

Seven half-proof gun-boats for the Western rivers have been constructed, at a cost of \$225,000—four at Cincinnati, near St. Louis, and three at Alton City, near Cairo. Each boat mounts 16 heavy guns, and does not draw more than six feet of water.

An iron clad gun-boat is on the stocks at the yard of C. H. Bennett, Myrtle, Conn. Her dimensions are—Length over all, 500 feet; extreme breadth, 56 feet; depth of hold, 12 feet; 1000 tons register; draught of water, about 11 feet. The frame is entirely solid, and the thickness, before the iron plates are put on, is 30 inches.



NEW YORK, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1862.

## FORT DONELSON, TENN.

The Scene of General Grant and Commodore Foote's Latest Achievement.



ER 55,000.

PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1862.

## SCENE OF OUR RECENT VICTORIES.



NEW YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1862.

THE BATTLE AT BATON ROUGE, TUESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1862.



### NOTES OF REFERENCE.

- 1.—United States Army Barracks.
- 2.—United States Arsenal.
- 3.—Camp of Maine regiment, burnt by the rebels.
- 4.—Camp of Indiana regiment.
- 5.—Indian and other federal troops repulsed the rebels.
- 6.—High road over which the rebels tried in vain to cross.
- 7.—Driveway where the rebel centre made the attack.
- 8.—Michigan regiment.
- 9.—United States Artillery.
- 10.—House shot with rebel wounded.
- 11.—Rebel Artillery.
- 12.—Rebel right wing.
- 13.—House that the rebels succeeded in gaining, but could not hold.
- 14.—Where General Williams, United States Army, was killed, leading a charge.
- 15.—Cavalry of Kentucky and Kansas.
- 16.—Cavalry of Kentucky, Kansas and Texas.
- 17.—Army of Kentucky.
- 18.—Line of gunboats.
- 19.—Second position of the post near Arkansas where the rebels were defeated and driven up by the Texas, William D. Porter commanding.

## IMPORTANT NUMBER

Frank Leslie's

## Illustrated Newspaper

No. 309,

To be published on the 19th of October, will contain

## A MAMMOTH MAP OF THE BORDER AND SOUTHERN STATES,

Showing the positions of the National and Rebel forces throughout the country. Also, the localities of all the Battles that have taken place, and the positions of the Blockading Fleets.

This will be the most comprehensive and complete Map ever issued from the Newspaper Press.



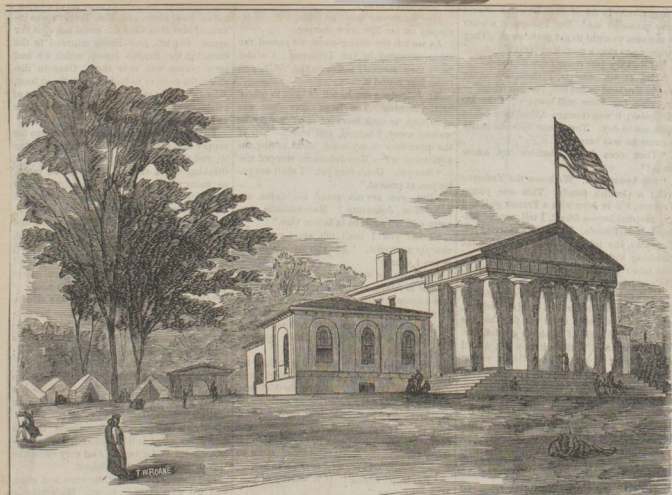


"FRESH BREAD!"---IMPROMPTU OVEN BUILT BY THE NINETEENTH REGIMENT, NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS, IN GENERAL BANKS'S DIVISION, WESTERN MARYLAND.

By the above sketch, which we take from "Frank Leslie," our readers will see that Northern ingenuity is fully up to the exigencies of camp life. In such an oven bread of the best quality can be baked. We hear no complaints nowadays that the troops do not get enough to eat. In fact they cannot consume the whole of their rations.



THE CAPTURE OF NEWBURN, NORTH CAROLINA.—SKETCHED AND ENGRAVED FOR THE WAR PRESS.



ARLINGTON HOUSE, THE PROPERTY OF GEN. LEE, COMMANDER OF THE VIRGINIA DISUNIONISTS, NOW OCCUPIED BY GEN. McDOWELL, COMMANDING U. S. FORCES IN VIRGINIA.

The following description of this celebrated building, is from a Washington letter in the N. Y. Herald:

"We visited the celebrated Arlington House, the residence of Mr. Robert Lee, (the commander of the rebel forces in Virginia,) formerly that of George Washington Parke Custis. It is now the headquarters of Gen. McDowell, commanding the Department of Fairfax county. The situation is a splendid one, commanding the whole city and a wide sweep of the Potomac. The Eighth New York Regiment, Colonel Lyons, is quartered here. They have their battery of light artillery.

"But the mansion is the memorable object. It is of the old Revolutionary style of architecture—solid, white, spread and low. The flying family have left but little in it, but, as if trusting to our reverence for their family ancestor, Washington, they have left many pictures and letters of him and of the Revolution. Hanging in the entry are the paintings of Revolutionary scene, painted in his old age by George Washington Custis himself. They are very spirited.

"The dining room is adorned with, among other things, three deer's heads, preserved from deer actually killed by George Wash-

ington. A fine engraving of the Duke of Wellington confronts a full length oil painting of 'Light Horse Harry,' as he was called, the father of Gen. Lee. A few books and letters lie about marked with the familiar and eminent names of Lee and Custis.

"When I thought how often Washington had walked on this noble portico, and enjoyed these lovely grounds, I felt sad to think it had become the duty of the soldiers of the republic to occupy it in the name of the republic and against the will of his disloyal heirs."

PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1861.

### THE REBEL EARTHWORKS ON MUNSON'S HILL.



Munson's Hill is probably the highest eminence within ten miles of the Potomac, immediately opposite Washington. It is about six miles from the Capitol, the intervening space being covered with a succession of gentle rolling hills, crowned principally with forest trees, although here and there dotted with churches, farm houses, and country villages. The streams are unimportant, and the roads dusty.

The hill presents its most abrupt side to ward the National Capital, and unlike those around, has but few trees upon its summit. Many of those which originally existed have, as doubt, been felled while the entrenchments were in progress.

At present, an immense Rebel flag, the red, white and blue stripes in which are at least five feet wide each, is the most prominent object upon the top of the eminence. Two of the trees which have been allowed to remain, were used at the time our sketch was taken, as an observatory. In the picture they are plainly visible.

The Rebel defences are constructed entirely of earth, fifteen feet being the highest elevation. They were not at all even a moderate camouflaged, if a favorable point could be found from

which to make an attack. The number of guns which have been mounted is not definitely known. The sloping hillside in front of the fort is clear of underbrush or trees, and is sufficiently extended to allow three thousand men to parade without iron ventouse. The ground is firm, however, and in the event of an effort to storm the earthworks, would give good footing to our advancing volunteers. The distance from the cover of the woods to the summit of the hill, is not so great, but that a quick movement would drive the enemy from their guns with very little loss of life.

The flank defences of the Fort consist of three batteries, designated in the engraving. It is amusing and believed that earthworks have been thrown up on another portion of the hill, (invisible from the North), commanding the road to Fairfax Court House. The fort is intended more particularly to command the road leading from Alexandria to Falls Church, the road from Washington to Fairfax, just mentioned, the railroad from Alexandria to Vienna, and the position of Bailey's Cross Roads.

HUNTER'S Chapel, designated by a building in the foreground of the picture, is on an alluvial

from the Capitol Dome at Washington to the Rebel Fort. It is about three miles this side of Munson's Hill. Near it are two United States camps, which must be plainly visible, without a glass, from the earthworks on the summit of the eminence. The Hill itself, with its fortifications and its Secession flag, can be seen from the Dome of the Capitol, although the sketch which we give was taken from the upper story of a deserted house near Bailey's Cross Roads, and within rifle shot of the enemy. In further explanation of the engraving we give the following description:—

A. Tripod with glass of Rebel Engineers.

B. Two trees, with boards arranged for an observatory.

C. Encampment of Rebel regiment in orchard.

D. Dense woods.

E. Parade ground, on sloping hillside.

F. Horse picketed.

G. Squads of men.

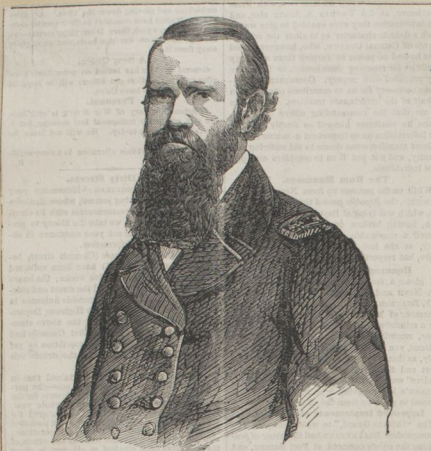
H. At this point, to the extreme left of the earth works, the embankment is 8 feet high.

I. Embankment 15 feet high.

J. Old peach orchard.

K. Height of embankment 9 feet.





CAPTAIN JOHN LORIMER WORDEN.

Captain (formerly Lieutenant) JOHN LORIMER WORDEN, the hero of the great naval battle at Hampton Roads, and who commanded the gallant little *Monitor* in her engagement with the *Merrimack*, is a native and citizen of New York, from which State he received his appointment to the navy in 1834. His entry, as a midshipman, into the service, bears date the 10th of January, in that year, his commission as Lieutenant, the 30th of November, 1846. During this time he has seen nearly sixteen years of sea service. His shore and other duty amounted, at the end of 1860, to nearly seven years. Since his appointment, he has been only three years unemployed. His total length of service up to the present time exceeds twenty-eight years.

He was last at sea in November, 1860, on board the sloop *Saxmash*, twenty-two guns, on the blockading squadron, and was granted a short leave of absence on his return. After this he was sent as a special messenger to Fort Pickens, with despatches to Captain ADAMS, of the *Sabine*. ADAMS was in command of the fleet which, carrying two companies of artillery, had been sent to Fort Pickens for the purpose of its reinforcement. Leaving Washington with despatches which conveyed orders to that effect, on the 7th of April, Lieutenant WORDEN, journeying by way of Richmond and Montgomery, arrived at Pensacola on the 11th. Fearing an arrest and search, owing to the excited state of the country, he tore up his despatches after committing them

to memory. As he anticipated, he was arrested at Montgomery, Alabama, and as no papers were found on his person, he was allowed to pass.

On his arrival at Pensacola he obtained a pass from the Rebel General BRAGG, permitting him to carry a verbal message from Secretary CAMERON to Captain ADAMS. He went to him and repeated from memory his despatches. The fort was reinforced by Captain VONOTZ that night; Lieutenant WORDEN took the car at 4 P. M., on the 12th, on his return, and on the 13th, when within about five miles of Montgomery, he was arrested by five Rebel army officers, under the pretence of having broken his parole, but the main object was to obtain his despatches to the Government, if he should have had any in his possession. He was sent to Montgomery, where he was kept for some time as a prisoner of war. There was an intense excitement against him, as the Rebel General BRAGG had collected a force of 1000 men and intended to attack Fort Pickens the very night it was reinforced. This he subsequently learned. Lieutenant WORDEN was kept in confinement until the middle of November last, when he was exchanged and went to Fortress Monroe where he joined the *Monitor*. He was afterward detached from that vessel and appointed to the command of the *Monitor*. His gallant performance at the battle of Hampton Roads is recorded in every heart. Under Providence he saved our navy.

**The Steam Battery "Monitor."**

We present herewith a perspective view of the Ericsson steam battery, engraved from a drawing which was made by our artist while the vessel was lying at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, just before she sailed on the trial trip which has proved so full of important and exciting events.

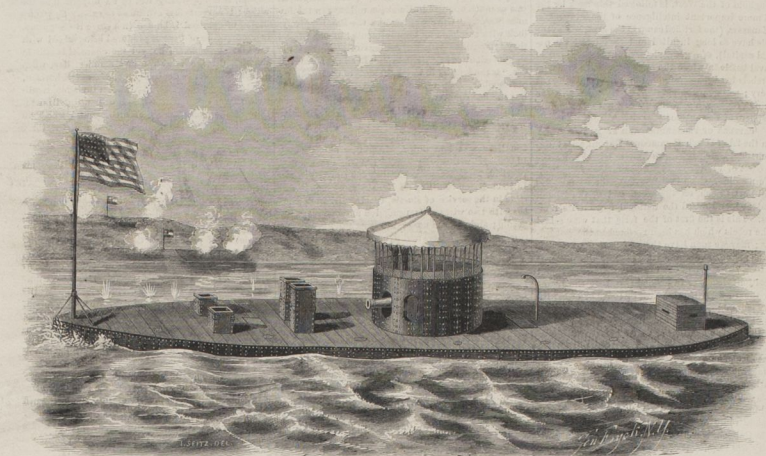
On page 331 of our last volume we gave a full description of this battery, but will repeat the principal dimensions. The upper section of the vessel is in the form of a flat-bottomed scow, with sharp ends and vertical sides, 5 feet deep, 174 feet long and 41 feet 4

lower edge on a smooth, flat ring of composition metal, but when in action the principal portion of its weight is sustained by a central shaft, about which it revolves; a massive wedge being driven below the stop of the shaft on such occasion to raise it, and thus cause it to bear up the turret. A large spur wheel upon the shaft is connected by a train of gearing with a small steam engine, which supplies the power for turning the turret.

Two 11-inch guns are placed within the turret in position precisely parallel with each other, on smooth ways, or slides; a clamp being arranged upon the

lower edge on a smooth, flat ring of composition metal, but when in action the principal portion of its weight is sustained by a central shaft, about which it revolves; a massive wedge being driven below the stop of the shaft on such occasion to raise it, and thus cause it to bear up the turret. A large spur wheel upon the shaft is connected by a train of gearing with a small steam engine, which supplies the power for turning the turret.

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THE ERICSSON STEAM BATTERY "MONITOR."

inches wide. The central portion of the bottom is cut out for a length of 124 feet and a width of 34 feet, to communicate with the lower section, which is attached to the bottom of the scow, and which extends down with inclined sides to a depth of 7 feet 6 inches. The lower section is built of iron, the plates being 2 inch in thickness. The upper section is built very strongly of wood and iron, the vertical sides being of solid oak 30 inches in thickness, covered by one-inch rolled iron plates to the thickness of 6 inches. The propeller and rudder, being under the projecting end of the upper section of the vessel, are securely protected from shot.

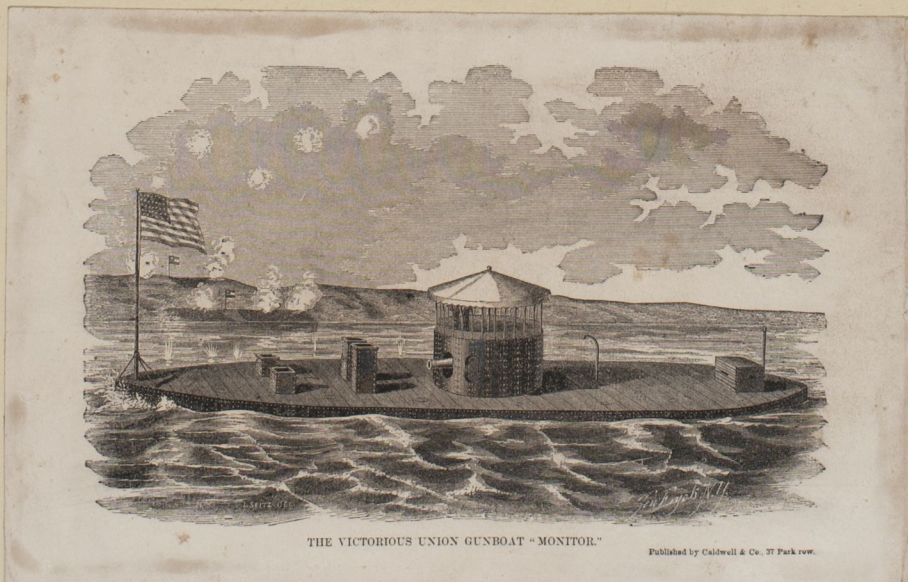
The principal novelty of this vessel is the cylindrical revolving turret in which the guns are placed. This is formed of rolled one-inch iron plates bolted together to the thickness of 8 inches; its internal diameter is 20 feet and it is 9 feet high. It rests at its

sides of the ways for adjusting the friction and taking up the recoil in such distance as may be desired.

The turret is pivoted in different places with four holes for the insertion of telescopes, and just outside of the holes reflectors are fixed to lend the ray of light which comes in a direction parallel with the guns through the axis of the telescope, which is crossed by a vertical thread of spider's web through the line of collimation. The sailingmaster takes his position in the turret, with his eye to the telescope and his hand upon the wheel that governs the motion of the small engine, and turns the turret so as to keep the guns always directed with absolute precision to the object against which the fire is directed. A scale is also arranged for adjusting the elevation of the guns with similar engineering precision, and it would seem that the firing should be directed with unprecedented accuracy.

necessary for us to say that we comply with the suggestion with the most hearty acquiescence. While so many thousands of our countrymen are enduring the labors and sufferings of the campaign, and hundreds are pouring out their hearts' blood for the salvation of the nation, we who stay at home should certainly do nothing to embarrass the military operations. Should the occasion for privacy, however, be soon removed, we shall probably publish three views with a perspective of the interior of the turret.

Our engraving represents the battery as ready for sea. In preparing for action, the swiveling turret is removed and the square smoke stacks as well as the shorter pipes, through which air is drawn into the vessel, are taken down. The small square tower at the end is the wheelhouse in which the steersman stands. It is made of bars or beams of iron 9 by 12 inches interlocked at the corners.



THE VICTORIOUS UNION GUNBOAT "MONITOR."

Published by Caldwell & Co. 37 Park row.



THE FIRE IN CHARLESTON.

The chief exports are cotton and rice. The average crop of Sea Island cotton in South Carolina is 22,000 to 23,000 bales, about two-thirds of which come to Charleston, the remainder to Savannah.

The rice crop of the State is 150,000 to 160,000 bales. Charleston receives about 130,000 to 135,000 bales of Sea Island cotton, 40,000 to 45,000 bales of upland cotton, 225,000 bushels of rough rice and as much as much cleaned rice and 22,840,600 feet of lumber. Charleston exported more rice than any other city in the Union, and was surpassed only by New Orleans and Mobile in the exportation of cotton.

The great extent to which Charleston has been the outlet for the interior affords Charleston superior advantages for inland trade.

The city of Charleston is one of the oldest in the United States, having been founded in 1670.

**THE BURNED DISTRICT.**

This portion of Charleston comprises the most compact and all the business parts of the city, except some wholesale houses northward. Nearly all the public buildings were consumed; and almost the fire extend in the direction in which it was moving at last accounts, it would sweep all the fashionable residences down to Ashley river. It appears that the docks and warehouses along the Cooper river had not been touched, owing to a wind blowing from that direction. But the fire crossed the eastern side of Broad street, and it is feared it proceeded in that direction the destruction would immense, so very many of the buildings are framed that quarter.

The city generally contains so many frame buildings that it is not surprising that the fire should

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THE CH. GENERAL, CH. GENERAL

East Bay street contained all the offices of the cotton factors and leading commission merchants. It is the nearest street to Cooper river, running parallel with it. The short streets which run down from the docks also contain important offices and warehouses. Meeting street contains the Mill House, Charleston Hotel, Institute Hall, the Market and the Theatre. The new or Charleston Tacon is simple and unpretending in its appearance, but quite commodious and well adapted to theatrical purposes. Meeting street presents many other public and private edifices. Interspersed among many buildings of early date. Meeting and Kitter are the longest streets in the city, running from South Battery, north and northwesterly, through the entire length of Charleston.

The following is a partial list of the buildings  
partly destroyed, with the names of the firms or  
merchants occupying the respective portions of the  
premises:  
Charlotte Theatre, Meeting street; Institute Hall,  
Meeting street; Hibernian Hall, Meeting street;  
Andrew's Hall, Broad street; Methodist Church,  
Meeting street; Methodist Cathedral, Broad street;  
Clerical Church, Meeting street.  
**BANKS, SAVINGS INSTITUTIONS AND**  
**FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.**  
Bank of Charleston, Broad street; Bank of South  
Carolina, Broad street; Union Bank, East Bay  
Plasterers' and Steamfitters' Bank, East Bay;  
Charleston Exchange Bank, East Bay; Savings  
Exchange Bank, East Bay; Bank of the State,  
South Carolina, Broad street; Charleston Savings  
and Investment Bank, Meeting street; Savings In-  
stitution, Meeting street; Charleston Loan and Trust  
Company, Broad street; South Carolina Insur-  
ance Company, Broad street; Charleston Fire In-  
surance Company, Broad street.

**HOTELS.**  
 Mills House, Meeting street; Charleston Hotel, Meeting street; Planters' Hotel, State street.

**NEWSPAPER OFFICES.**  
 Charleston Mercury office, Broad street; Charleston

[illegible]

words, Meeting street; C. D. Fleming & Co., clothing, Main street; J. F. McMurrie & Co., dry goods Hayne street; H. A. Fanning & Co., hats, Hayne street; W. E. Eglington & Co., clothing, Hayne street; J. Mitchell, shoes, Hayne street; J. B. Hall, hats, Hayne street; J. Hazaline & Walton, shoes, Main street; H. T. Strohecker, hardware, Meeting street; Marshall, Burge & Co., fancy goods, Meeting street; Foster Bros. & Co., groceries, Edge street; Richards & Co., paper, Main street; C. D. Richards & Co., tailors, Broad street; Chamberlain, Miller & Co., hats, Hayne street; R. Douglas & Co., stationery, Hayne street; G. Fellin, groceries, Meeting street; Johnson, Adams & Co., dry goods, Hayne street; McCarter & Dawson, books, Main street; W.

The public market was situated in Market

18

Institute Hall, or as it was familiarly known in Charleston, Seceaders' Hall, was located in Meeting street, and was the headquarters of the Democratic Presidential Convention which met in that city in May, 1860.

St. Andrew's Hall was situated in Broad street and was the headquarters of FERNANDO WOOD's delegation in the days of the Convention.

The hotel destroyed was of brick, with stone facings in imitation of stone. The Mills House—the largest in the State—was situated on Meeting street and kept by Messrs NICHOLSON & PUGHILL. The Charleston Hotel, next in importance, was also in Meeting street, and kept by GEORGE G. MIXER. The "Pickens" Hotel (second place) was on State street.

The Catholic Cathedral, on Broad street, was handsome edifice of brown stone.

The Circular Church, on Meeting street, was brick, with stone front.

The Theatre was on Broad street, west of brick row under the management of G. F. MARSHALL.

The Gas foundry, on East Bay, S. Co., recently used for the manufacture of shot, shell, &c., was on Hazel street, near its junction with East Bay, and was among the first buildings destroyed.

The Post Office and Custom House are located at the foot of B-road street, and on the eastern side of East Bay, so that it is probable they have escaped the ravages of the late fire.

The City Hall and Court House are located at the corner of Meeting and Broad streets in a small park similar to the City Hall Park of New York, and have most probably for that reason escaped destruction.

The office of MORDEGAT & Co., agents of the Havana line of steamships, located east of East Bay and therefore escaped the flames without doubt. MORDEGAT, it will be remembered, contributed a sum of \$10,000 to the Rebel war finances.

In extent, the d.e. so far as known, embraced a district of the city over one-half a mile long by one-fourth wide.

If, the undersigned, employ, or the First National Bank and Trusting Railroad Company, do hereby agree to subscribe monthly the same opposite our respective names in sums of one dollar, and upward to the extent of the Government's 7.30 per cent. loan during the continuance of the war; the interest which may accrue to be re-invested in the said loans; the whole investment—principal and interest—to be sold upon the termination of the war, as the public interest of the stockholders shall determine, and the proceeds to be divided among us in proportion to the amounts and dates of our original subscriptions.

And we hereby direct that the same sums, so subscribed, shall be retained from our monthly pay or received from the above company, and that its President and Treasurer shall be its trustees thereof.

GOD SAVE THE UNION! 185

That is our case to-day. The American continent shakes with the commotion of civil war—the sun of our national prosperity is darkened, the moon of social and civil peace has withdrawn her light, and our stars are falling from heaven. Secessionists and Rebels both betray and hate us—and the land is filled with wars and rumors of wars.

Our people are divided into two hosts, insurgent and loyalists, we the loyalists did not seek this war for we knew what it would cost. They the insurgents forced it upon us—we had to accept it or stand supinely by and see the Government of our fathers destroyed—and see freedom throttled by the despotism—we are fighting for freedom—the insurgents are fighting in madness and hatred for the recognition of human bondage as the chief corner stone of civilization. That is their position in the world to-day. They may call it by what name they will, that is their principle while

As such an enormity finally succored. Not that these Goliath heads and shoulders the crown was not have been wholly blotted from the face of the universe and God's divine law drawn on the soil of man's sin, but that the light of the sun and the moon and the stars and all the institutions of the Government to be consumed to day—say, were this generation to be wasted in this conflict, another would immediately rise from the earth to take their place. As the apostle says, "think not that I am come to send peace on earth—for I shall not, but a sword, and a man's life." I fear that the struggle between liberty and oppression, between light and darkness. When Christendom reigns, light and liberty prevail; when she is in darkness and despotism. In the South it does really begin to seem that the light of a pure Christianity

giving it to the poor, and therefore the whole nation suffers in its punishment. The merciful Father of all men, who is the Father of the poor, has sent His Son, Jesus Christ, to die for the sins of the world, and to give us the promise of eternal life. He has sent His Holy Spirit to dwell in our hearts, and to give us the power to overcome the world, the flesh, and the devil. He has sent His Word, the Bible, to guide us in the way of life. He has sent His Church, the Body of Christ, to be a light to the world, and to be a source of life and healing to all who come to it. He has sent His angels to minister to the needs of the saints, and to be a witness to the world of the power of His Kingdom. He has sent His Son, Jesus Christ, to die for the sins of the world, and to give us the promise of eternal life. He has sent His Holy Spirit to dwell in our hearts, and to give us the power to overcome the world, the flesh, and the devil. He has sent His Word, the Bible, to guide us in the way of life. He has sent His Church, the Body of Christ, to be a light to the world, and to be a source of life and healing to all who come to it. He has sent His angels to minister to the needs of the saints, and to be a witness to the world of the power of His Kingdom.





THE U.S. CO. 222<sup>d</sup> REGT. ILL. ART. BATT.—BOMBARDING OF ISLAND NO. 10—EIGHT BOMBARDMENT BY THE NATIONAL MORTAR BOATS, 10 O'CLOCK, P.M., MARCH 18, 1862.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. H. LOVIE.—SEE PAGE 333.

5774.F.85.a





BEEF FOR THE ARMY CROSSING THE LONG BRIDGE AT WASHINGTON.

5779F87a



Manuscript and purchased by the per's Weekly."



## CHAPTER XXXVI.

The belief prevalent in the town ascribed the murder of Sir Philip to the violence of some vulgar robber, probably not an inhabitant of L—. Mr. Vigers did not favor that belief. He intimated a suspicion which seemed extravagant and groundless. The murder had been murdered by a man who was missing purse but currently believed and consulted one and that this im- insurance to which diverted into egre- characteristic ac-

may, the coroner's inquest closed string any light on so mysterious a re my own conjectures I scarcely mit—I certainly could not venture a. But my suspicions centered upon a. That for some reason or other he was dead Sir Philip's presence in L— was a reason to my reason. And how could I reject all the influences which had been at to be to my imagination, whether by one in the museum or my conversation in the desert? But it was impossible to account much of these—impossible even to confide them. (all I have told to any man he effect produced in me in the museum, he would have considered me a liar or a madman. And in Sir Philip's accusations against Margrave there was nothing tangible, nothing that could bear repetition. Those accusations, if analyzed, vanished into air. What did they imply?—that Margrave was a magician, a monstrous prodigy, a creature exceptional to the ordinary conditions of humanity. Would the most credulous of mortals have ventured to bring against the worst of characters such a charge on the authority of a deceased witness, and to found on violence so fantastic the awful accusation of murder? But of all men, certainly I—a sober, practical physician—was the last whom the public could accuse of such incredible implications—and, finally, of them, the last against whom any suggestion of heinous crime would be readily made. It was that joyous youth in whose sunny life and conscience alike seemed to rejoice in holiday. But I could not over- come my attempt to reason against the error of my detestation that had succeeded to the fascinating attraction by which Margrave had been conciliated a liking founded rather on admiration than esteem.

In order to avoid his visits I kept away from the street in which I had habitually spent my evenings and to which he had been accustomed to have access; and if he called at the house I directed my servant to tell him that I was not at home or engaged. He did endeavor the first few days to visit me as before, but my intention to shun him became so manifestly desired—naturally enough, as I often so pointedly repelled would have been from all those houses in which I had been wont to meet him. I went my professional visits in a carriage, so that I might avoid meeting him in his walk. One day, a few days after Sir Philip Derval's letter, I received a note from my old college acquaintance, saying that he was going to Derval Court that afternoon, that he should take with him the memoir which he had found; and begging me to call at his new home the next day and

be passed by another drawn up to the pavement, and I recognized the figure of Margrave standing beside the vehicle, and talking to some one seated within it. I looked back, as my own carriage whirled rapidly by, and saw, with uneasiness and alarm, that it was Richard Strahan to whom Margrave was thus familiarly addressing himself. How had the two made acquaintance? Was it not an outrage on Sir Philip Derval's memory that the heir he had selected should be thus apparently intimate with the man whom he had so sternly denounced? I became still more impatient to read the memoir; in all probability it would give such explanations with respect to Margrave's antecedents as, if not sufficing to criminate him of legal offenses, would at least effectually terminate any acquaintance between Sir Philip's successor and himself.

All my thoughts were, however, diverted to channels of far deeper interest even than those in which my mind had of late been so tumultuously whirled along; when, on returning home, I found a note from Mrs. Ashleigh. She and Lilian had just come back to L—, sooner than she had led me to anticipate. Lilian had not seemed quite well the last day or two, and had been anxious to return.

## CHAPTER XXXVII.

LET me recall it—softly—softer!—Let me recall that evening itself with her!—that evening, the last before darkness rose between us like a solid wall.

It was evening, at the close of summer. The sun had set, the twilight was lingering still. We were in the old monastic garden—garden so quiet, so cool, so fragrant. She was seated on a bench under the one great cedar-tree that rose sombre in the midst of the grassy lawn, with its little paradise of flowers. I had thrown myself on the sward at her feet; her hand so confidently lay in the clasp of mine. I see her still—how young, how fair, how innocent!

Strange, strange! So inexpressibly English; so thoroughly the creature of our sober, homely life! The pretty delicate white robe that I touch so timorously, and the ribbon-knots of blue that so well become the soft color of the fair cheek, the wavy silk of the brown hair! She is murmuring low her answer to my trembling question—

"As well as when last we parted? Do you love me as well still?"

"There is no 'still' written here," said she, softly, pressing her hand to her heart. "Yesterday is as to-morrow in the Forever."

"Ah, Lilian! if I could reply to you in words as akin to poetry as your own."

"Fie! you who affect not to care for poetry."

"That was before you went away—before I missed you from my eyes, from my life—before I was quite conscious how precious you were to me, more precious than common words can tell! Yes, there is one period in love when all men are poets, however the penury of their language may belie the luxuriance of their fancies. What would become of me if you ceased to love me?"

"Of me if you could cease to love?"

"And somehow it seems to me this evening as if my heart drew nearer to you—nearer as if for shelter."

"It is sympathy," said she, with tremulous eagerness; "that sort of mysterious sympathy which I have often heard you deny or deride; for I, too, feel drawn nearer to you, as if there were a storm at hand. I was oppressed by an indescribable terror in returning home, and the moment I saw you there came a sense of protection."

Her head sank on my shoulder; we were silent some moments; then we both rose by the same involuntary impulse, and round her slight form I twined my strong arm of man. And now we were winding slow under the lilacs and acacias that belted the lawn. Lilian has not yet heard of the murder, which forms the one topic of the town, for all tales of violence and blood affected her as they affect a fearful child. Mrs. Ashleigh, therefore, had judiciously concealed from her the letters and the journals by which the dismal news had been carried to herself. I need scarcely say that the grim subject was not broached by me. In fact, my own mind escaped from the events which had of late so perplexed and tormented it; the tranquillity of the scene, the bliss of Lilian's presence, had begun to chase away even that melancholy foreboding which had overshadowed me in the first moments of our reunion. So we came gradually to converse of the future—of the day, not far distant, when we two should be as one. We planned our bridal excursion. We would visit the scenes endeared to her by song, to me by childhood—the banks and waves of my native Windermere—our one brief holiday before life returned to labor, and hearts now so disquieted by hope and joy settled down to the calm serenity of home.

As we thus talked, the moon, nearly rounded to her full, rose amidst skies without a cloud. We paused to gaze on her solemn haunting beauty, as where the lovers who have not paused to gaze? We were then on the terrace walk, which commanded a view of the town below. Before us was a parapet wall, low on the garden side, but inaccessible on the outer side, forming part of a straggling irregular street that made one of the boundaries dividing Abbey Hill from Low Town. The lamps of the thoroughfares, in many a line and row beneath us, stretched far away, obscured, here and there, by overhanging roofs and tall church towers. The hum of the city came to our ears, low and mellowed into a lulling sound. It was not displeasing to be reminded that there was a world with-

out of us—melody—foreign, uncomprehended—air and words not new to me. I heard the voice and chant of Margrave. I started and uttered an angry exclamation.

"Hush!" whispered Lilian, and I felt her frame shiver within my encircling arm. "Hush! listen! Yes; I have heard that voice before—last night—"

"Last night you were not here; you were more than a hundred miles away."

"I heard it in a dream! Hush, hush!"

The song rose louder; impossible to describe its effect, in the midst of the tranquil night, chiming over the serried roof-tops, and under the solitary moon. It was not like the artful song of man, for it was defective in the methodical harmony of tune; it was not like the song of the wild bird, for it had no monotony in its sweetness; it was wandering and various as the sounds from an Æolian harp. But it affected the senses to a powerful degree, as in remote lands and in vast solitudes I have since found the note of the mocking-bird, suddenly heard, affect the listener half with delight, half with awe, as if some demon creature of the desert were mimicking man for its own merriment. The chant now had changed into an air of defying glee, of menacing exultation; it might have been the triumphant war-song of some antique barbarian tribe. The note was sinister; a shudder passed through me, and Lilian had closed her eyes, and was sighing heavily; then with a rapid change, sweet as the coo with which an Arab mother lulls her babe to sleep, the melody died away. "There, there, look," murmured Lilian, moving from me, "the same I saw last night in sleep; the same I saw in the space above, on the evening I first knew you!"

Her eyes were fixed—her hand raised; my look followed hers, and rested on the face and form of Margrave. The moon shone full upon him, so full as if concentrating all its light upon his image. The place on which he stood (a balcony to the upper story of a house about fifty yards distant) was considerably above the level of the terrace from which we gazed on him. His arms were folded on his breast, and he appeared to be looking straight toward us. Even at that distance the lustrous youth of his countenance appeared to me terribly distinct, and the light of his wondrous eye seemed to rest upon us in one lengthened, steady ray through the limpid moonshine. Involuntarily I seized Lilian's hand, and drew her away almost by force, for she was unwilling to move, and as I led her back, she turned her head to look round; I, too, turned in jealous rage. I breathed more freely. Margrave had disappeared.

"How came he there? It is not his hotel. Whose house is it?" I said aloud, though speaking to myself. Lilian remained silent; her eyes fixed upon the ground as if in deep reverie. I took her hand; it did not return my pressure. I felt cut to the heart when she drew coldly from me that hand, till then so frankly cordial. I stopped short: "Lilian, what is this? you are chilled toward me. Can the mere sound of that man's voice, the mere glimpse of that man's face, have—?" I paused; I did not dare to complete my question.

Lilian lifted her eyes to mine, and I saw at once in those eyes a change. Their look was cold; not haughty, but abstracted. "I do not understand you," she said, in a weary, listless accent. "It is growing late; I must go in." So we walked on moodily, no longer arm in arm, nor hand in hand. Then it occurred to me that the next day Lilian would be in that narrow world of society; that there she could scarcely fail to hear of Margrave, to meet, to

Lilian's brother instead of her pet. I have never done so before this night—I must address to you a prayer which I implore you not to regard as the dictate of a suspicious unworthy you and myself. The person whom you have just heard and seen is at present much courted in the circles of this town. I entreat of you not to permit any one to introduce him to you. I entreat you not to know him. I can not tell you all my reasons for this petition; enough that I pledge you my honor that those reasons are grave. Trust, then, in my truth as I trust in yours. Be assured that I stretch not the rights which your heart has bestowed upon mine in the promise I ask, as I shall be freed from all fear by a promise which I know will be sacred when once it is given."

"What promise?" asked Lilian, absently, as if she had not heard my words.

"What promise? Why to refuse all acquaintance with that man; his name is Margrave. Promise me, dearest, promise me."

"Why is your voice so changed?" said Lilian. "Its tone jars on my ear," she added, with a peevishness so unlike her that it startled me more than it offended; and without a word farther, she quickened her pace and entered the house.

For the rest of the evening we were both taciturn and distant toward each other. In vain Mrs. Ashleigh kindly sought to break down our mutual reserve. I felt that I had the right to be resentful, and I clung to that right the more because Lilian made no attempt at reconciliation. This, too, was wholly unlike herself, for her temper was ordinarily sweet—sweet to the extreme of meekness; saddened if the slightest misunderstanding between us had ever vexed me, and yearning to ask forgiveness if a look or a word had pained me. I was in hopes that before I went away peace between us would be restored. But long ere her usual hour for retiring to rest she rose abruptly, and complaining of fatigue and headache, wished me good-night, and avoided the hand I sorrowfully held out to her as I opened the door.

"You must have been very unkind to poor Lilian," said Mrs. Ashleigh, between jest and earnest, "for I never saw her so cross to you before. And the first day of her return, too!"

"The fault is not mine," said I, somewhat sullenly; "I did but ask Lilian, and that as a humble prayer, not to make the acquaintance of a stranger in this town, a man whom I have reasons for distrust and aversion. I know why that prayer should displease her."

"Nor I. Who is the stranger?"

"A person who calls himself Margrave. Let me at least entreat you to avoid him?"

"Oh, I have no desire to make acquaintances with strangers. But, now Lilian is gone, tell me all about this dreadful murder? The servants are full of it, and I can not keep it long concealed from Lilian. I was in hopes that you would have broken it to her."

I rose impatiently; I could not bear to talk thus of an event the tragedy of which was associated in my mind with circumstances so mysterious.

I became agitated and even angry when Mrs. Ashleigh persisted in rambling woman-like inquiries—Who was suspected of the deed? Who did I think had committed it? What sort of a man was Sir Philip? Who was that strange story about a "pet?" Breaking







THE CONFEDERATES EVACUATING BROWNSVILLE, TEXAS.—[SKETCHED BY AN ENGLISH ARTIST.]

### EVACUATION OF BROWNSVILLE BY THE CONFEDERATES.

BROWNSVILLE lies on the Texas side of the Rio Grande opposite Matamoras, which is two miles dis-

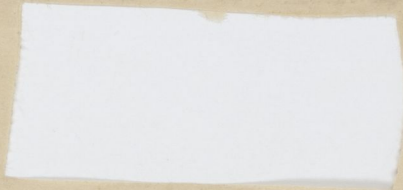
tant. We present above the hasty departure from this place of the Confederate garrison on November 2, 1863. The occasion of this sudden flight was the anticipated arrival of our fleet of transports off Brazos, Santiago. For two days every means

of transit across the river was overcrowded with goods, furniture, cotton, and baggage, while upon both banks were piled, in confused heaps, bedding, cotton bales, luggage, vehicles, and merchandise of every description. The garrison buildings in the

mean time were burned, and all cotton and stores that could not be removed. On the 6th the Federal troops occupied Brownsville, where is now the headquarters of General Herron. It was General Banks who originally occupied the position.

5779E.87.b





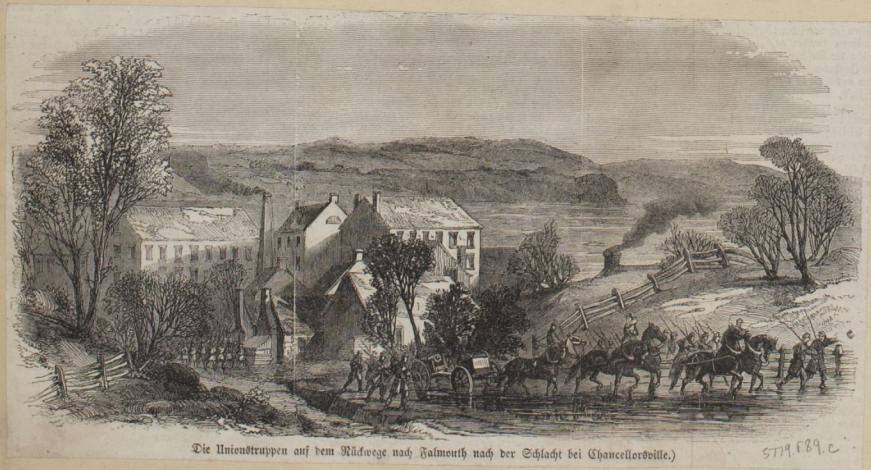
Enka



THE COLONEL'S HEAD-QUARTERS, BRIGHT MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENT, AT THE CAMP NEAR THE RELAY HOUSE, MARYLAND. FROM A SKETCH BY THEODORE DILLON. See page 106.

Sarah

leave a  
sheet  
if  
possible



Die Unionstruppen auf dem Rückwege nach Baltimore nach der Schlacht bei Chancellorsville.

579.89.c



VIEW OF THE PHILADELPHIA NAVY YARD.—SEE FIFTH PAGE.

*Jan 1862*



5779.F.90.a





BURNING OF THE AMERICAN MERCHANTMAN, HARVEY BIRCH, OF NEW YORK, CAPT. NELSON, IN THE BRITISH CHANNEL, BY THE REBEL STEAMER NASHVILLE, CAPT. PEAGRIM, ON THE 17TH NOVEMBER.

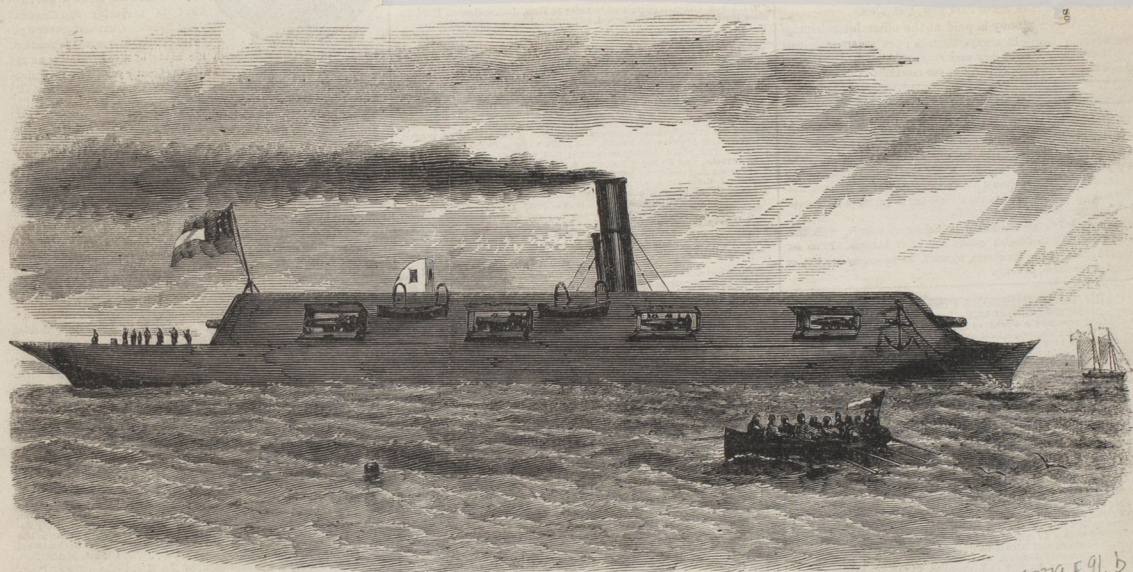
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### The Rebel Steamer "Merrimac."

On page 304 of our last volume we published an illustration of the iron-plated steamer *Merrimac* which made such sad havoc with several of our war vessels on Saturday night. We reproduce the engraving as being the most interesting subject of any thing with which we could fill our pages at the present time. The engraving was made from a sketch drawn by one of the mechanics who worked on the vessel when it was being iron plated.

It will be remembered that the *Merrimac* was one of

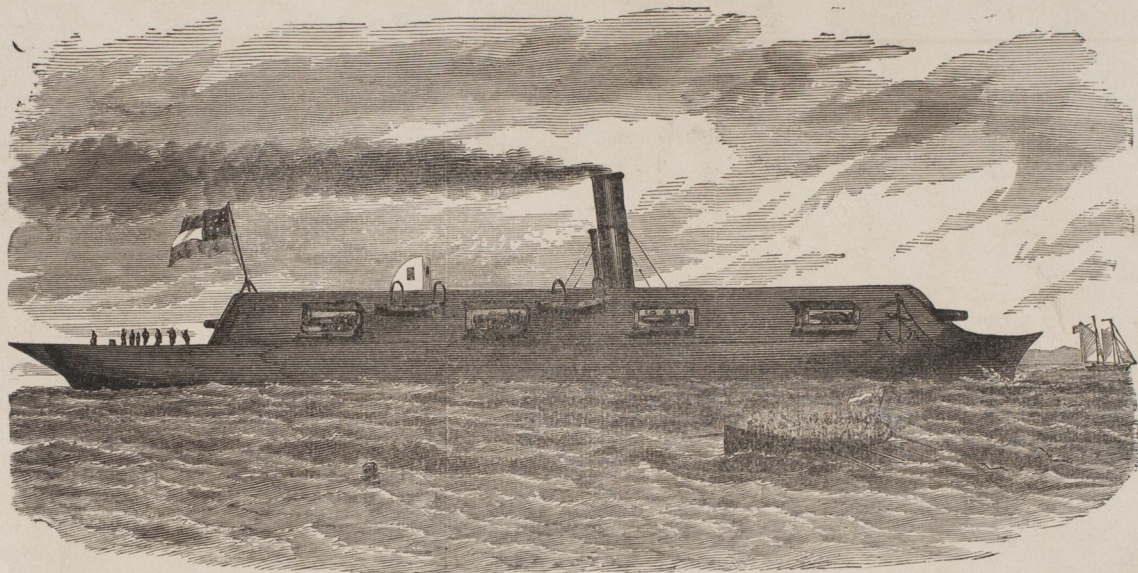


THE IRON-PLATED REBEL STEAMER "MERRIMAC."

our first class war vessels which was partially burned and then sunk at the time that the Gosport Navy Yard was destroyed to prevent it from falling into the hands of the rebels. She was a fine screw frigate, of 3,200 tons burthen, carrying 40 large guns. The rebels, after considerable effort, succeeded in raising her, and have plated her with railroad rails inclined at a sharp angle. This armor in the recent severe trial seems to have afforded very efficient protection against the heaviest artillery at very short range. The mechanic who made the sketch described her armament as consisting of 11-inch guns, and two 100-pounder Armstrong guns. In regard to the Armstrongs he was probably mistaken, as it is understood that all those weapons that have been made were made for the British government. He said that she had a sharp steel projection at the bow for the purpose of piercing the sides of vessels; and in this he was correct, as it was with this projection that the *Chumberland* was pierced and sunk.

In connection with this illustration we also give a correct picture of the *Monitor*, sketched by our own artist previous to her departure to Fortress Monroe. A thrilling account of the contest of the *Monitors* with the *Merrimac* may be found on another page.





"THE REBEL MONSTER" MERRIMAC.

Published by Caldwell & Co., 37 Park row.

5779.F.91.C





SCENES, SPORTS AND INCIDENTS IN CAMP GRAHAM, NEAR WASHINGTON D. C., HEADQUARTERS OF THE TWENTY-THIRD

REGIMENT, OCCASION OF THE PRESENTATION OF REGIMENTAL COLORS BY THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 16.—FROM A SKETCH TAKEN BY THE SKETCHER OF THE SCENE BY THE SKETCHER.





CONFEDERATE FLEET

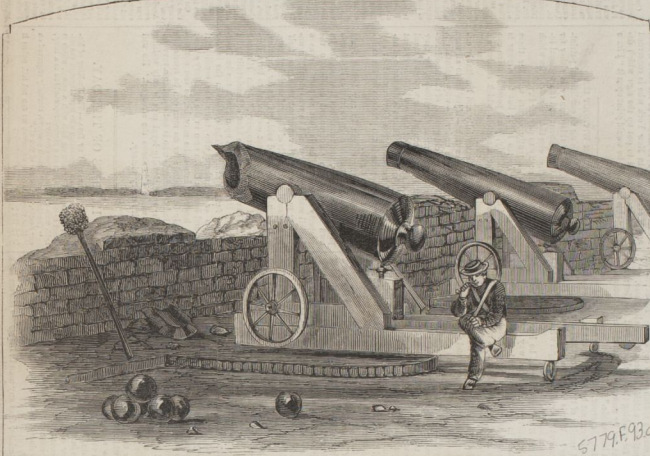
STEAM BOLLERS & MACHINERY

SAND BATTERIES

LOADING GUNS



ENTRANCE TO FORT PICKENS, FACING FORT BARANCAS, AFTER TWO DAYS' BOMBARDMENT.—[SEE PAGE 827.]

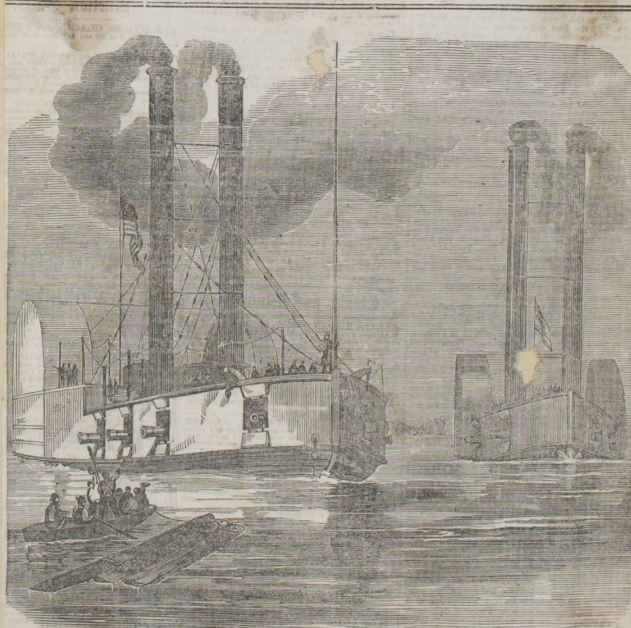


NORTHERN ROW OF GUNS AT FORT PICKENS, AFTER TWO DAYS' FIRING.—[SEE PAGE 827.]



BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF FORT PICKENS DURING THE BOMBARDMENT.—[SEE PAGE 827.]

PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER. SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1861.



THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER GUN-BOATS.









5779 F 95 a  
 OLD FLEET AT THE MOUTH OF THE MISSISSIPPI, ATTACKED BY HOLLIN'S FLEET OF FIRE-SHIPS ON OCTOBER 12, 1861.—[SEE PAGE 714.]



5779 F 95 b  
 RECRUITING IN PHILADELPHIA FOR THE BUCKTAIL PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENT.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR ARTIST.—SEE PAGE 274.



5779.F.101.a



A PIVOUC FIRE ON THE POTOLOAC.

5779.7



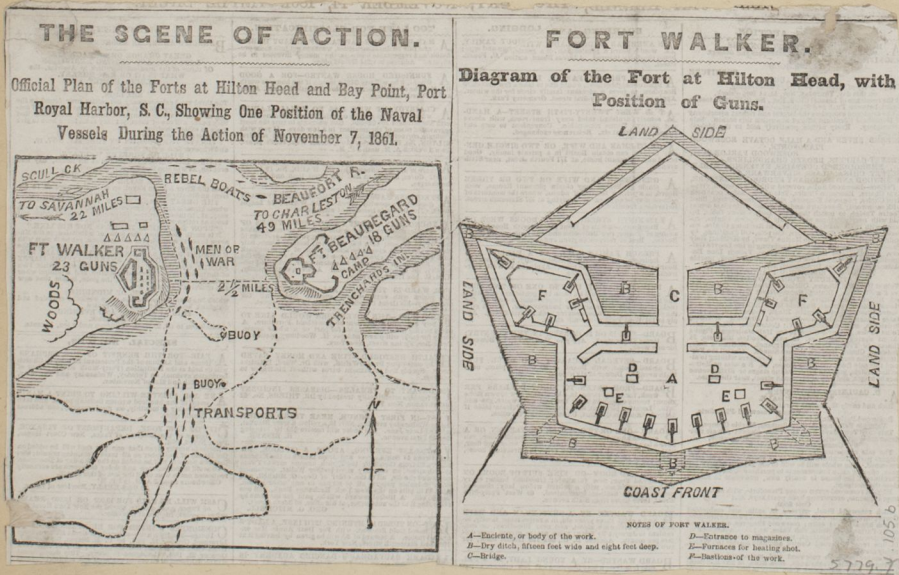


DEPARTURE OF THE UNION FLEET FROM NEWPORT NEWS, VIRGINIA, ON MAY 4, 1864.—FROM A SKETCH BY A NAVAL OFFICER.—[SEE PAGE 204.]



ARRIVAL OF GENERAL BUTLER'S ADVANCE AT CITY POINT, VIRGINIA, ON MAY 5, 1864.—FROM A SKETCH BY A NAVAL OFFICER.—[SEE PAGE 204.]

5779.7<sup>105</sup>







*Monument at Cassysburg*

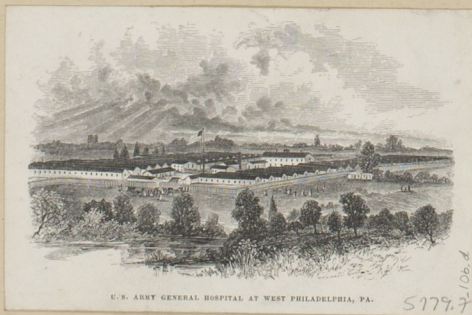
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MARCH 15, 1862.

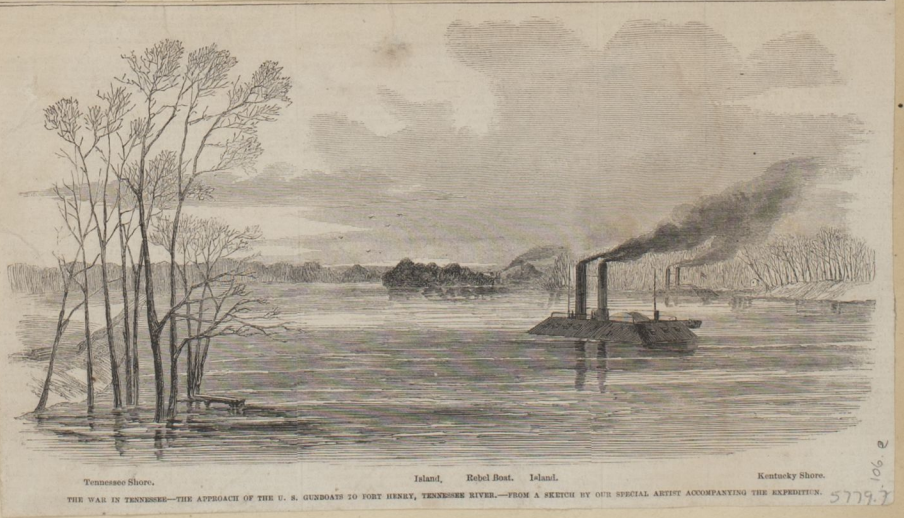


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5779-7

MARCH 15, 1862.]



5779-7





Major-General M'Callister.

Major-General Dix.

Lieutenant-General Scott.

Major-General Fremont.

Major-General Banks.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SCOTT AND THE MAJOR-GENERALS OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY.—[SEE PAGE 539.]

5779. F. 109. a



August 31, 1861.]



CAMP JOHNSON, NEAR WINCHESTER, VIRGINIA—THE FIRST MARYLAND REGIMENT PLAYING FOOT-BALL BEFORE EVENING PARADE.

5779.F.110.a

5779.1









LIFE IN THE ARMY—HAWKING ESTABLISHMENT IN THE WOODS. "CUTTING THE LINE," NEAR MEMPHIS, TENN.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. HENRI LÖVE.



THE WAR IN NORTH CAROLINA—GALLANT AND SUCCESSFUL BAYONET CHARGE OF THE 5TH NEW JERSEY REGIMENT ON THE REBEL FORTIFICATIONS, NEAR NEWBERRY, MARCH 14.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. SCHIEL.



Baraways. Shiloh Chapel. Gen. Sherman. Tth Ohio. Taylor's Charge. BATTLE OF PETERSBURG—THE SHILOH CHAPEL—COMMENCEMENT OF THE FIGHT, APRIL 6.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. LÖVE.





DESTRUCTION OF REBEL SCHOONERS OFF HOMOSASSA RIVER, FLORIDA.





Cumberland River.      National Gunboats.      Dover.      Three Gun Water Battery.      Fort Donelson.      5779. T.P. 116.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE—VIEW OF THE PRINCIPAL WORKS AT FORT DONELSON, INCLUDING THE WATER BATTERY, WITH THE NATIONAL GUNBOATS ON THE CUMBERLAND RIVER, AND A DISTANT VIEW OF THE TOWN OF DOVER—MORNING OF THE SURRENDER—EXHIBITION OF WHITE FLAGS ON THE WORKS—CAPITULATION OF THE REBELS, AND NATIONAL TROOPS MARCHING TO OCCUPY THE FORTIFICATIONS.—FROM A SKETCH BY H. L. L.





577924  
BOMBARDMENT OF FORTS JACKSON AND ST. PHILIP—THE U. S. SQUADRON, UNDER THE COMMAND OF FLAG-OFFICER FARRAGUT.

THEY WERE TAKEN AND DESTROYED BY THE NEW ORLEANS ON THE MORNING OF THE 24TH OF APRIL, 1862.—FROM A SKETCH TAKEN FROM THE FORETOP OF THE NATIONAL BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. Wm. WATTS.





MAP OF THE MISSISSIPPI, FROM HAINES BLUFF TO BELOW GRAND GULF, SHOWING THE THEATRE OF GEN. GRANT'S AND ADMIRAL FARRAGUT'S OPERATIONS, ETC.





THE BATTLES AT CHANCELLORSVILLE—SCENE DURING THE DAY, MAY 1.—FROM A SKETCH BY MR. A. R. WAUD.—[SEE PAGE 331.]



THE BATTLES AT CHANCELLORSVILLE—HOWARD'S HEAD-QUARTERS, AND POSITION OF THE RIGHT OF THE LINE OF BATTLE, MAY 2.—FROM A SKETCH BY MR. A. R. WAUD.—[SEE PAGE 331.]





5779.F.152.0

PENNSYLVANIA - 1863 - JULY 1, 2, 3 - 1881 - THE BATTLEFIELD AND NATIONAL SOLDIERS' CEMETERY AT GETTYSBURG. - FROM SKETCHES BY D. EMMERT. - SEE PAGE 14.

725

HARPER'S WEEKLY.

NOVEMBER 15, 1861.



5779.F.152.6

THE GREAT EXPEDITION - THE VESSELS AT ANCHOR AT HAMPTON ROADS PREVIOUS TO THE DEPARTURE. - [SKETCHED BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.]





SCENE AT THE UPPER FERRY, ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI—CONSTRUCTION OF FLOATING MORTAR BATTERIES, ETC., BY ORDER OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.—FROM A SKETCH BY O. P. SPECIAL AGENT WITH GEN. HALLACK'S CORPS.—[SEE PAGE 102.]

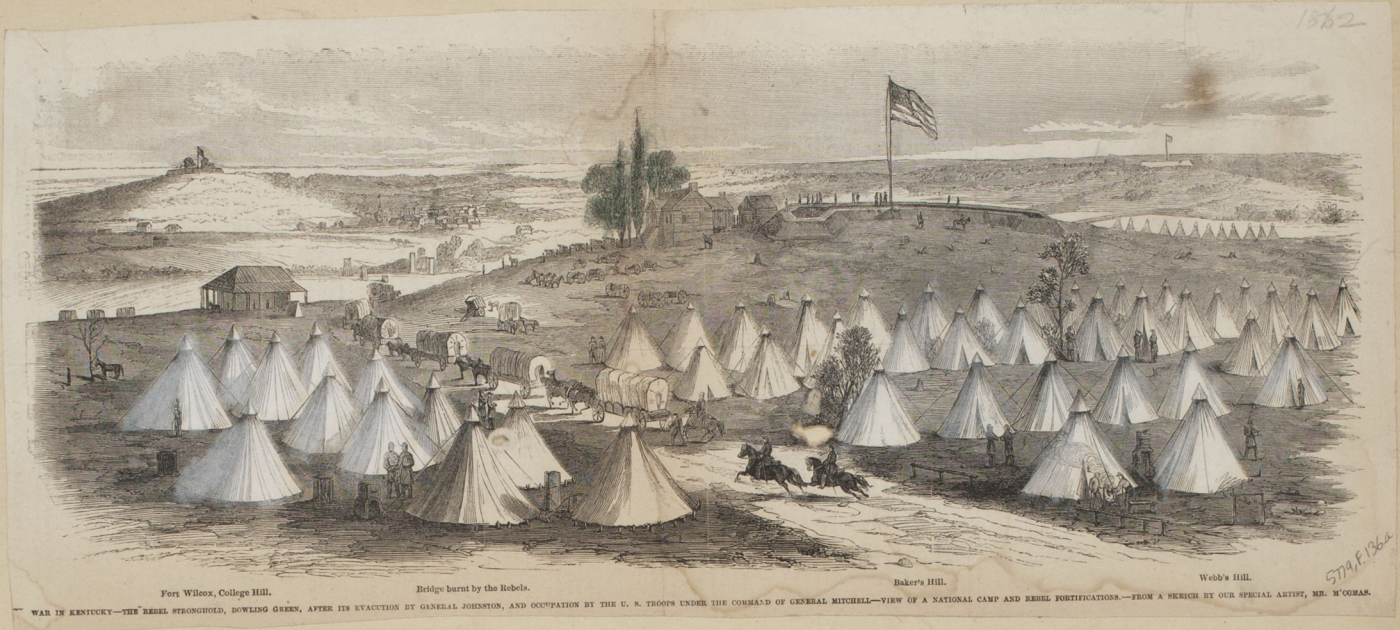
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A SLAVE AUCTION AT THE SOUTH.—FROM AN ORIGINAL SKETCH BY THOMAS H. DAVIS.—[SEE PAGE 44.]

579.F.135 b











# HARPER'S WEEKLY.

A JOURNAL OF CIVILIZATION.

Vol. V.—No. 242.]

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 17, 1861.

[SINGLE COPIES SIX CENTS.  
\$3 50 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE.]



THE WOUNDED ZOUAVE IN THE HOSPITAL AT WASHINGTON.—[See Page 922.]—THE HOSPITAL FOR THE WOUNDED AT WASHINGTON.



[THE BURNING EXPEDITION—THE STEAMER POCAMONTAS, LADEN WITH HORSES FOR THE EXPEDITION, WRECKED OFF JATIERAS ISLAND, JANUARY 13.—FROM A SKETCH BY MR. WHEEL, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.]









Illiana Zouaves.

Washington Artillery of New Orleans.

Mississippi Rifles.

Hickey Infantry of Georgia.

Alabama Light Infantry.

Marine Battery, Manassas Junction.



Cavalry.

Dragon Guards, 14th  
Regt. Va. Cavalry.

Mounted Rifles,  
North Carolina.

Virginia Cavalry.

Greyson Dragoon.

Kentucky 8th Dragoon.

Yankee Sharpshooters.





CAPTAIN MULLER, 7th PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENT, MAKING FASCINES AND GABIONS FOR BREASTWORK.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, ATTACHED TO THE SAID REGIMENT IN KENTUCKY.—SEE PAGE 102

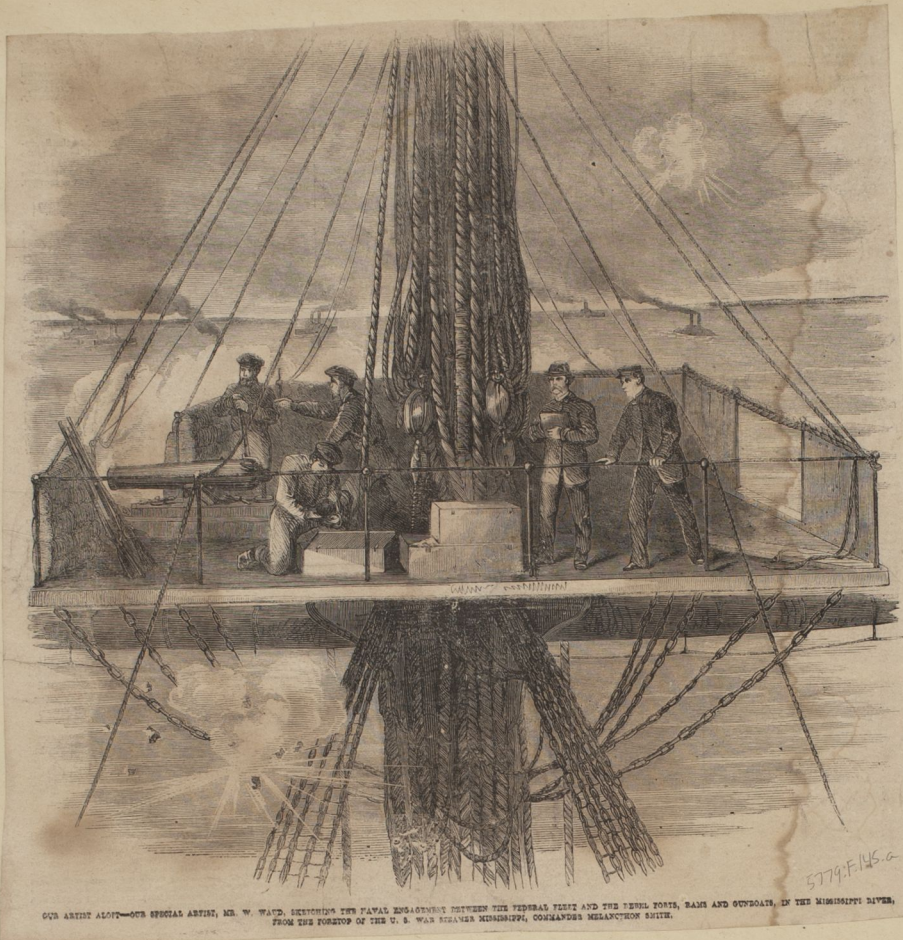


FRIENDLY DEAD BATTLE, N. C., BETWEEN REBEL CAVALRY AND THE U. S. PICKETS, DECEMBER 5.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST WITH GENERAL SHEPARD'S COMMAND.



THE HANGOVER OF WAR.—INGENUOUS METHOD OF DESTROYING THE MASTS AND MULLS OF CONFEDERATE PORTUGAL MORTAR FLUILLA, WITH BOATS OF TARS, ETC., TO DEPRIVE THE REBELS OF ARTILLERY.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. W. W. WALKER.







DECEMBER 21, 1861.]



TWEEN DECKS OF A UNITED STATES MAN-OF-WAR IN ACTION.

5779.F.146.a

JUN 27, 1861.]



NEW YORK ZOUAVES BUILDING ENTRENCHMENTS AT SHUTER'S HILL, NEAR ALEXANDRIA, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF CAPTAIN WRIGHT, UNITED STATES ENGINEERS. DRAWN BY A. WARD. See page 106

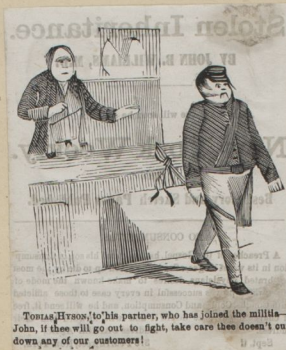
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RIFLE  
VOLUNTEERS



COL. HEAVYMAN, WHO CONTEMPLATES RAISING A REGIMENT, READS HIS ADVERTISEMENT IN THE HERALD.



Thomas Hiram, to his partner, who has joined the militia—John, if these will go out to fight, take care they doesn't cut down any of our customers!



A WELCOME VISITOR.  
A few delicacies for the Seventy-first.



WHY SHOULDN'T HE?

COUNTRY GIRL.—Volunteer, will you please take this ham to my cousin; he belongs to the 21st Regiment. You are from the 22nd—it is quite near.  
OBLIGING ZOUAVE.—Oh, yes; certainly—of course!

—Vanity Fair.



A PAINFUL FACT.

MATILDA.—The papers say they sleep on the cold ground. Poor William! He never could bear feathers, and I'm almost inclined to think it's a judgment on him!

HUMORS OF THE WAR.



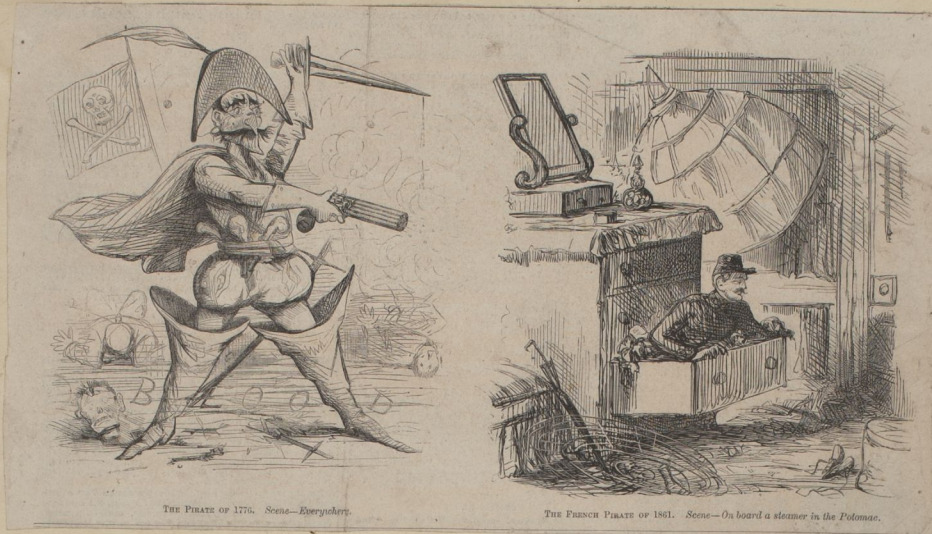
THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.

As It Was to Be.

As It Is.

What is the difference between a Commercial Panic and a Military panic!  
One is a run on the Banks, and Banks on the run.









CHARLES INGERSOLL:

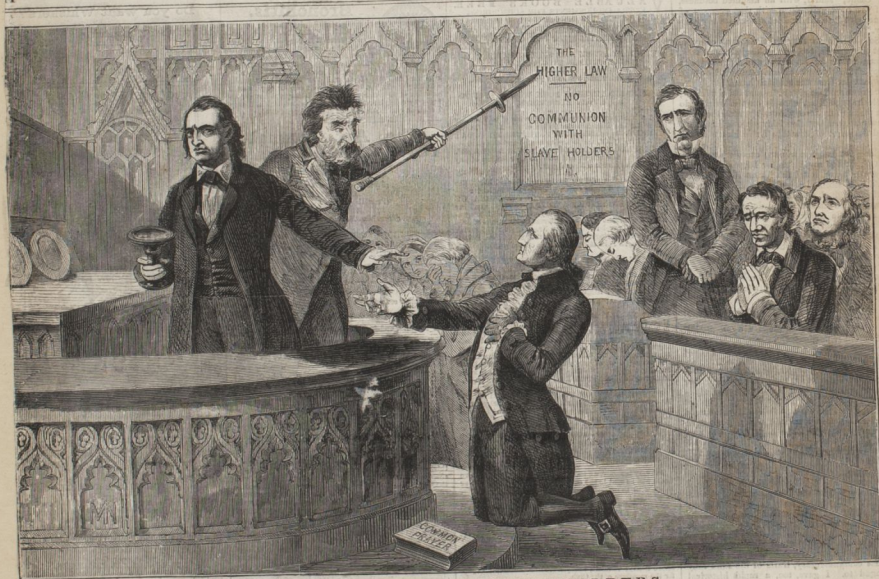
NARRATING TO THE CENTRAL CLUB OF PHILADELPHIA HOW HIS GRANDFATHER AIDED THE COUNTRY BY COLLECTING THE STAMP-DUTY, AS AN "OFFICER OF THE CROWN," UNDER THE PROTECTION OF A BRITISH MAN-OF-WAR, AND WHAT HIS FATHER'S OPINIONS WERE REGARDING TEA-DRINKERS AND TORYISM.



Mr. Bull in his Big Ship "NEUTRALITY" Floundering about in the Sea of Commercial Distress.

HARPER'S WEEKLY.

[MARCH 2, 1861.]



NO COMMUNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS.

"Stand aside, you Old Sinner! WE are HOLIER than thou!"



THE CRIPPLED AMERICAN EAGLE, THE COCK, AND THE LION.

Look. "Why, Brother Jonathan, you don't look so fierce as you used. How about the MONROE DOCTRINE now?"  
Cock. "Yes, my good Jonathan, what you tink of PRIVATERING under de present cir- cumstance?"



An Impossible Order to Obey.

Officer.—ATTENTION! CAN'T YOU HEAR! EYES TO THE FRONT! RIGHT DRESS! WHY CAN'T YOU OBEY



A Slight Difference.

CHRISTMAS VISITORS TO THE REBEL PRISONERS AT FORT WARREN, BOSTON HARBOR.



CHRISTMAS VISITORS TO OUR BRAVE BOYS CONFINED IN PRISON DOWN SOUTH.





Here's a Baltimore "blood tub," drawn from the life,  
The foremost in blasphemy, treason and strife,  
The gorilla of mankind, whom nothing can check,  
But a good hempen neck-tie placed tight round the neck.  
Uncle Sam's just the boy, though, such rascals to tickle,  
And for each he has got a nice rod placed in pickle;  
And when he applies that same rod to their shoulders,  
We don't think they'll attack any more of our soldiers.



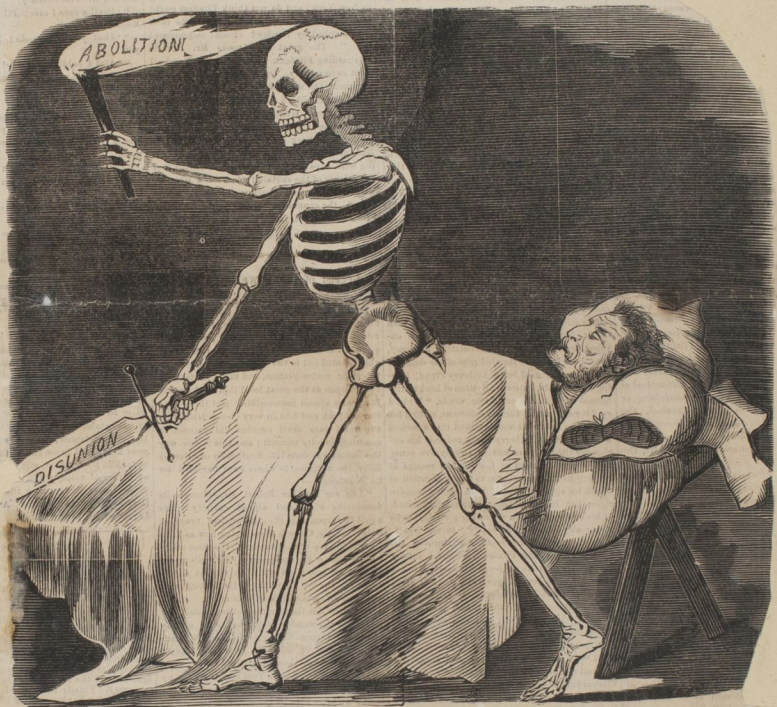
This is L. L. D. Russell, the great English blunderer,  
And streak of gassed lightning for Albion's thunderer;  
A learned quintessence of his er grammar transgresser,  
His "Haich" aspirates and is 'ell on his tessers.  
He's one of a number who'll ne'er be content  
Till blood blots hont the insults bin' eaped on the Tress.  
So beavare, Captn Vilkes, hor p'raps you may rue  
The day ven you stopp'd H. B. Majesty's crew.

# THE NEW YORK PICAYUNE

VOL. XI--NO. 47.

NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 19, 1859.

## OLD BROWN'S EXECUTOR.



DEATH WILL CARRY OUT HIS ATTEMPT MORE EFFECTUALLY THAN HE DID IN LIFE, AND TO AN EXTENT AS YET UNANTICIPATED.



### THE NEW ZOOLOGICAL SPECIMENS.

(Scene in the Zoological Gardens, London.—JOHN BULL is showing his Foreign Friend, NAPOLEON, the wonders of the place, and they are standing at an enclosure looking at Two Extraordinary Creatures—a compound of Fox and Rattlesnake—MASON and SLIDELL.)

NAPOLEON. "Diab!e! Vat Strange Beasts! Vat you call him, Mr. Bull?"  
JOHN BULL (mournfully). "There is two HAMBARATORS I just got from Hameria. Nasty Hexpensive Hanimals! I could 'ave laid the Atlantic Cable with what they cost me."



### REBEL MARKETING.

"WHAT'S THE PRICE OF CHICKENS?"





JACK RALSTAFF HOLDS a (in the Bar-room of the St. Charles at New Orleans). "I've Peppered two of them - five. I am sure I have Sunk. I tell thee what, if I tell thee a lie, spit in my face, call me horse. Four came all a front, and mainly made in me. I made no more ado, but took all their seven fires in my iron-clad coat; they followed me close, and with a thought Severed the River I was aground."  
[Compare SHAKESPEARE, First Part Henry II., Act II., Scene 4.]



A Juvenile Trick Played on Older Parties.  
"Open your mouth and shut your eyes and see what Jeff Davis will send you."



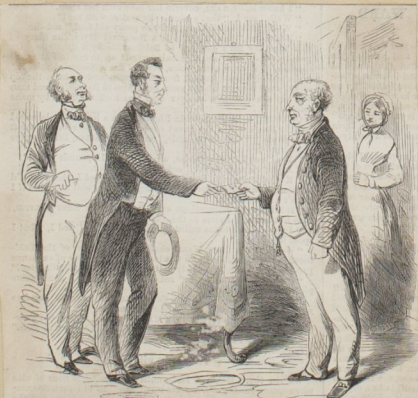
#### A SUBLINE CONCLUSION.

Returned Volunteer.—"WELL, AFTER HE HAD DERIVED TWO RAILROAD BRIDGES, AND INFORMED THE REBELS OF ALL OUR MOVEMENTS, WE CALLED HIM; AND HE LOVE WE JUST TOOK HIM AND . . ."  
Excited Listeners.—"WHAT? WHAT?"  
Returned Volunteer.—(With dreadful emphasis).—"MADE HIM TAKE THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE, SIR!"



#### THE ONLY SUCCESSFUL "EXEMPT."

ENGLISHMAN (who has corked his face and hands, à la Negro Minstrel).—"Hof course I'm a Hofriann, hand hexempt, has hany chop might see haf they 'd hize in their 'ed. Of course you'll let me pass!"  
OFFICER.—"All right, Sambo, go ahead."—[English Nigger escapes.]



#### FRIENDLY AID.

Mr. C.—FRIEND BROAD, I KNOW YOU TAKE A GREAT INTEREST IN THIS WAR BE HAPPY TO HAVE YOUR SUBSCRIPTION TO THE VOLUNTEER FUND.  
Friend B.—THERE KNOWS FRIEND CASE, I CANNOT GIVE THREE MONEY FOR \$50 WILL HELP THE GOVERNMENT POLICE, IT IS THINE.



In the first place it requires explanation (at this time), that JOHN BULL'S creed is, "Fair Play!—Never hit a man when he's down!"  
In the second place, any decent fellow would instinctively help to kill a snake. Such, however, in the above instance, is not the remotest intention of old Bull.





BEFORE THE FIGHT.

*Brother Jonathan.*—What'll you have it, old Musquash? Look out for that left eye of yours, and as I'm death on stroyin' bridges, look out for the bridge of your nose.  
*Louis Napoleon.*—By gar, hit him one between wot you call his peepers. And if you can geeve his friend J. hny one punch in de breadbasket, I shall be vaw much glad.  
*Jeff Davis* (to John Bull).—Stand by me, my dear friend, and tell where I'm to hit him. I feel so excited I'm quite out of wind.  
*John Bull.*—Hesitated, har you, that's right. Fih him right and left, and keep it up about his cad and hears till his toeses hup the 47 ings.



AFTER THE FIGHT.

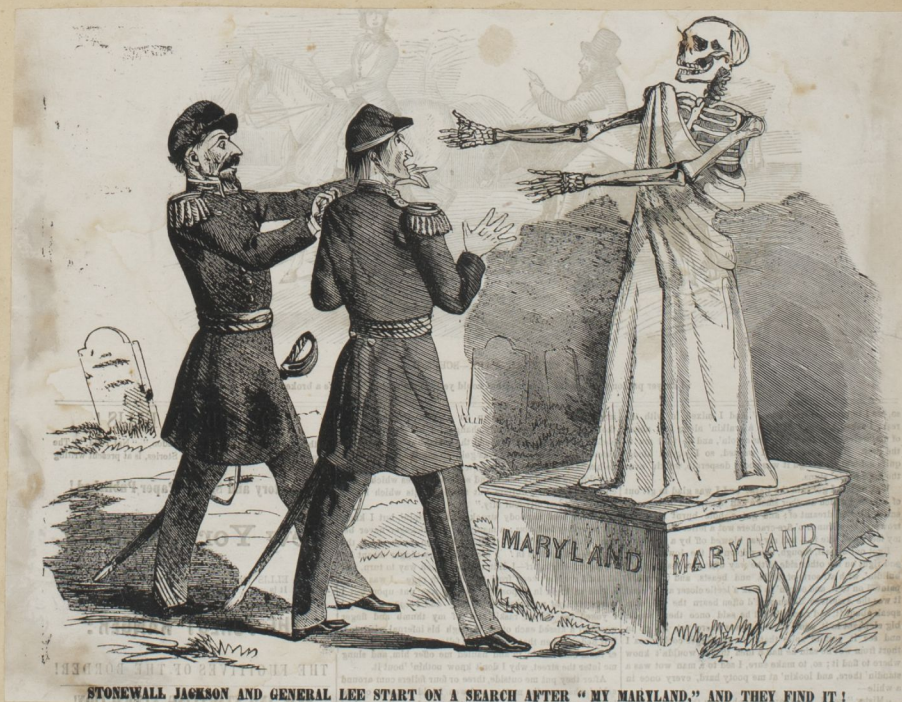
*Jeff Davis.*—O lord! take him away! take him away! Tell him I can't come to time. I'm all smashed to smithereens.  
*John Bull.*—I'm going 'ome. My nose his broke—whatever did I poke it into other people's business for.  
*Brother Jonathan.*—Oh! you've both got enough, have you, you blamed whelps? Evacuate quick, old button-buster. Leave this "sacred soil" or I'll give you another specimen of the Monroe Doctrine. And as for you, Jeff, if you don't lay still, I'll lan you till you spit cotton.  
*Louis Napoleon.*—Hoora! Vive Columbia. You 'ave peppered dem superbe. Vancave you vant a backer, call on me, Monsieur Jonaxon. Perfide Anglais tink I am his friend! No, by dam—I stand at his back and see his brains blowed out!



POLICEMAN WILKES, noticing by the last Number of *Harper's Weekly*, that the well-known Rogues, MARION and SLIDELL, were about to Penn some of their late Employer's Property at Messrs. Dill, Crapaud & Co.'s Shop, kept a bright look-out for'ard, and nabbed them in the nick of time.



THE WHITE POPULATION OF BRAUFORT WELCOMING THE ARMY AND NAVY OF THE U. S.



STONEWALL JACKSON AND GENERAL LEE START ON A SEARCH AFTER "MY MARYLAND," AND THEY FIND IT!





UNCLE SAM AS THE PRESTIDIGITATEUR

UNCLE SAM.—"You see, ladies and gentlemen, there has been no preparation—yet here they come, ships, cannon, men, and money."



LORD LYONS:

IN FULL REGALIA, AS HE APPEARED ON THE OCCASION OF BEING CHOSEN CHIEF MEDIATOR OF THE COPPERHEAD OR K.G.C. TRIBE OF INDIANS.



Not According to the Constitution.

Mr. Copperhead—I know my house is on fire, just as well as you do. If you want to save it play on it from the outside as much as you choose, but I deny your right to enter without my permission: my house is my castle, and any attempt to enter it by force is clearly UN-CONSTITUTIONAL.





[NOVEMBER 23, 1861.]

THE DEFENDERS OF FORT DELMONICO.



1. A PROMINENT MEMBER OF LE JEUNE DORE ADDRESSES A FEW VORTHIL PATRIOTS--"YEE! WE WILL PLACE DELMONICO IN A THOROUGH STATE OF DEFENCE!"



2. DELMONICO'S GARRISON



3. THE OATH--THEY SWEAR NEVER TO LEAVE IT--



4. BUT OCCASIONALLY THEY GO OUT RECRUITING



5. "WE ARE RAPIDLY FILLING UP."



6. TERRIFIC ENGAGEMENT--GRAND CHARGE--UTTER ROUT OF THE F. D. D'S WITH GREAT LOSS--TO THE LANDLORD.







THE HAPPY FAMILY OF MILITARY GENERALS.

"It is a fearful sight, when children of one family fall out, and chide and fight!"

THE FORREST RANGERS  
ON THE  
EQUITIES OF THE ROAD









**NORTH AND SOUTH--THE SIAMESE TWINS.**

AND SOUTH (speaking together).--It seems that after having been united so many years, we cannot get along together, and yet it is death to part us!

**VANITY FAIR.**



**GUARDIAN ANGELS.**

INFORMATION HAS BEEN RECEIVED HERE THAT MESSRS. SLIDELL AND MARON, THE REBEL MINISTERS TO FRANCE AND ENGLAND, ARE AUTHORIZED TO PLACE THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY FOR A LIMITED PERIOD UNDER THE PROTECTION OF THOSE POWERS.--N. Y. Herald.



**GORILLA BRITANNICUS.**

"HE STOOD THERE, AND BEAT HIS BREAST WITH HIS HUGE FISTS, TILL IT SOUNDED LIKE AN IMMENSE BASS DRUM, MEANTIME GIVING VENT TO ROAR AFTER ROAR. (Du Chaille.)





A SKETCH IN THE VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.  
*Gov. Letcher.*—"I AIN'T DRUNK, EH? DAMNED UNION! IMPOSSIBLE FOR GES'L'MAN 'SOCIATE WITH NOR'MAN. WEDDOR! EH ON MORE LIQUOR! THEN'S MY SEMMENS!"



READS THE PAPERS.  
 Our Friend, Mr. Jones, who is deeply interested in the condition of the country, takes all the Papers, and reads them thoroughly. The following Dispatches puzzle him somewhat: The Cabinet have issued the orders for the Evacuation of Fort Sumter.—*Herald*. It is at last decided that Fort Sumter shall be reinforced.—*Times*. Orders were sent off last evening to Reinforce Major ANDERSON at all costs.—*Tribune*. It is believed that Major ANDERSON Evacuated Fort Sumter by order of the Government last evening.—*World*.



THE GRAND RECEPTION.  
 MARSH. "In the name of Political Martyrdom, allow us to thank you, Mr. BULL, for your Magnanimous Protection—your Noble—" JOHN BELL. "Oh—none 'o that 'unbag to me! I know you two fellows well enough, as the Biggest Henchmen Hengland ever 'ad. Don't flatter yourselves. I'd 'av done the very same thing for havy Two Niggers!"





THE WAY IN WHICH MESSRS. MASON AND SLIDELL WILL PROBABLY BE TAKEN HOME.

**JOHNNY BULL**---Come along, mi-boys! The blarsted Yankees can't chaff me, ye know!

[Oct. 26, 1861:

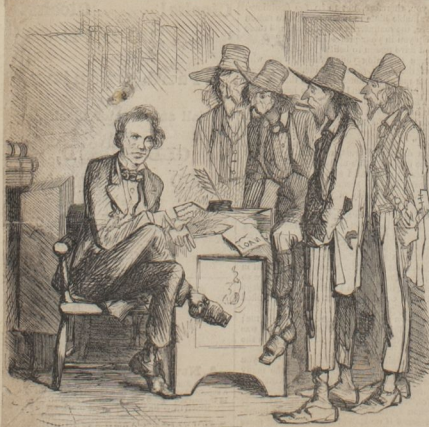


DARK ARTILLERY: OR, HOW TO MAKE THE CONTRABANDS USEFUL.

736

HARPER'S WEEKLY.

[NOVEMBER 16, 1861.



SOUTHERN COTTON PLANTER. "Look hyar, Mr. MEMMINGER, how're we going to Feed our Niggers if the Darned Government won't Buy our Cotton or let us Sell it to some one else?"

SECRETARY MEMMINGER. "That, Gentlemen, is a very interesting question of Economical Science, and I recommend you to study it closely. As for the Government we have established, so far from being able to help you, it needs all your Money and Portable Property, and I rather reckon it 'll take 'em by and by."

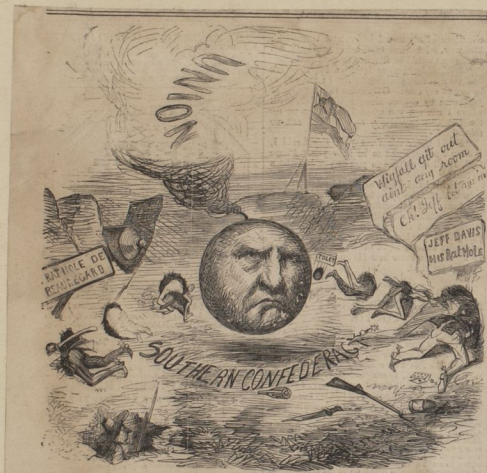


JOHN BULL (*an English Peddler*). "Well, Mum, it ain't the Cotton I care so much about just now, but if you would only Purchase a few small Articles to help me to Buy BREAD for my Starving Children."





AID AND COMFORT TO THE ENEMY.—THE WAY MR. J. G. BROWN DOES THE LOYAL BUSINESS.



THE BOMB-SHELL (Gen. Scott) and THE RAT-HOLES.

"I was amused to observe that most of these works had galleries in the rear, generally in connection with the magazine passages, which the constructors called 'rat-holes,' and which are intended as shelter to the men at the guns, in case of shells falling inside the battery. They may prove to have a very different result, and are certainly not so desirable in a military point of view as good traverses. A rush for the 'rat-hole' will not be very dignified or improving to the morale every time a bomb hurtles over them; and assuredly the damage to the magazines will be enormous if the fire from Pickens is accurate and well sustained."—Dr. Russell's Letter from Pensacola to the London Times.



THE SITUATION.  
OFFICER LINCOLN. "I guess I've got you now, JEFF."  
JEFF DAVIS. "Guess you have—well now, let us compromise"



A TOUCHING EPISODE.



DOUBLE-QUICK STEP TO RICHMOND.



[APRIL 5, 1862.]



UNCLE SAM—"There, Bob—there's a quarter for you; and now go and let that poor black bird loose."

HARPER'S WEEKLY.

[August 17, 1861.]



PENNSYLVANIA REEF CONTRACTOR. "Want Beefsteak? Good Gracious, what is the World coming to? Why, my Good Fellow, if you get Beefsteak, how on earth are Contractors to live? Tell me that."



Mr. John Bull in His Famous Old Part of Pecksniff.

"A mighty contest looms in the distance, and all that we can clearly see is that our own policy of Neutrality is both Wise and Just."—*London Times*.  
"We are strong enough to be Neutral in the best sense of the word; at once TRUE TO OURSELVES, just to our neighbors, and eager, by moral support, to secure every improvement consistent with the legitimate claims of ALL PARTIES."—*London Chronicle*.



A COCK AND A BULL STORY.



BATTLE BETWEEN THE "BOHEMIAN BRIGADE" OF CORRESPONDENTS AND SPECIAL ARTISTS, AND THE MOSQUITOES AND GALLESSITES OF THE SOUTH-WEST.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, F. M. LAURENCE.



THE SECESSHERS' TARGET

"Our Artillery are improving rapidly in their Firing; they practice constantly at Targets."—*Rebel Paper*.

Horrid Nightmare of John Bull on Hearing of Prince Napoleon's Visit to Washington.













UNIFORM OF COLONEL GEARY'S ARTILLERY (GENERAL BANKS'S DIVISION).—[See Page 70.]

### FORAGING IN VIRGINIA.



Private Jones, Brown, and a milk, coming in from picket duty capture a live pig. The Colonel happens to be in the vicinity; they haven't time to kill him.



To keep it to their tent, to its legs and put into their bed for concealment.



While they are quietly sleeping the pig awakes and takes a look around.



Brown, Jones, and Smith awake, and see the position of the pig. They move happy however, and carry him to their own tent, read to him the articles of war and prepare to exultatory execution upon him, but the long roll sounds, and hastily attend to their duty—'to the colors!'



Piggy escapes once more with the know-nothing on his back, and in the course of his wanderings approaches the enemy's camp. Not knowing the pass word, Piggy is immediately shot as a spy.

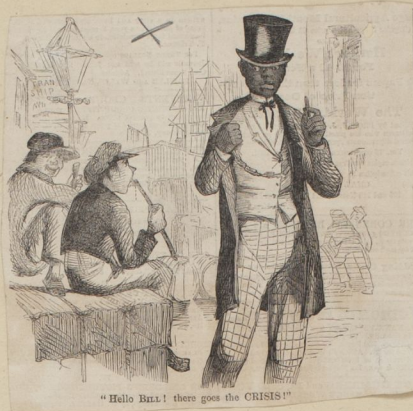


The pig is finally dressed, when the Colonel steps in, and to discourage stealing, warns it to his own premises twenty-four hours guard-house for the next offender.





HUMORS OF THE WAR.  
REBEL AGRICULTURE—A MISSISSIPPI SHILLER AND PLANTER.



"Hello Bill! there goes the CRISIS!"



NORTHERN AMALGAMATION PRINCIPLE.  
What it particularly delights New York gents to do.



NORTHERN VULGARITY.  
Scene at Grace Church.



NORTHERN ANARCHY AND MISRULE.  
Scene in Broadway any afternoon.



NORTHERN POVERTY.  
A Ball in Fifth Avenue.





LOOK OUT FOR SQUALLS.

JACK BULL. "YOU DO WHAT'S RIGHT, MY SON, OR I'LL BLOW YOU OUT OF THE WATER."



NECESSITY THE MOTHER OF INVENTION.

"A detachment of ——— Militia, desiring of getting the rebels within range of their smooth-bore, resort to the expedient of placing over all boats, an empty brandy-bottle, and a salt-bag (filled with sand), on an antithesis pole their impudently, and thus succeed in firing the entire rebel Regiment to their destruction!" —Special Correspondent.





The Demon of Discord and Treason, while attempting to remove the Pillars of the Republic, cemented by the blood of Martyrs, is repelled by the Genius of America.



BLACK MAN.  
"The Negroes were seen in great numbers, and, as the boats passed, came down to the shore with BUNDLES IN THEIR HANDS, AS IF EXPECTING TO BE TAKEN OFF."—Report of the Expedition.



THE LAST GASP OF THE CONFEDERACY.



WHITE MAN.  
"The day after the Fight the Sevens and two other Gunboats, under the command of Captain AXHON, proceeded up to Beaufort and found but ONE WHITE MAN IN THE WHARF, AND HE WAS DRUNK."—Report of the Expedition.

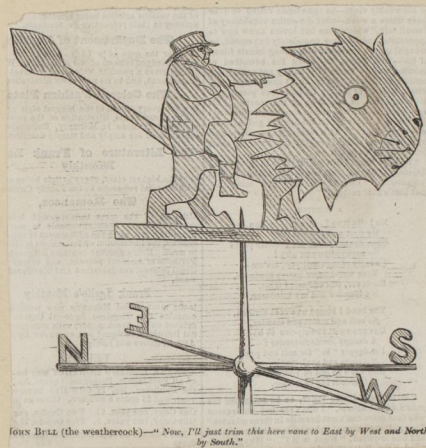


THE IDEAL. THE VIVANDIERE. THE REAL.



A REBEL GUN-BOAT SEEN OFF FORT LAFAVETTE, A SHORT TIME SINCE.









THE OLD MAN AND HIS SONS.

An old Man had many Sons, who were often quarrelling with one another. When the father had exerted his authority, and used other means to reconcile them, but all to no purpose, he at last had recourse to this expedient: he ordered his Sons to be called before him, and a short bundle of sticks to be brought; then commanded them each to try if, with all his might and strength, he could break it. They all tried, but to no purpose; for the sticks being closely and compactly bound up together, it was impossible for the force of man to do it. After this, the father ordered the bundle to be untied, and gave a single stick to each of his Sons, at the same time bidding him try to break it; which when each did with all imaginable ease, the father addressed them to this effect: "O, my Sons, behold the power of unity: for if you, in like manner, would but keep yourselves strictly conjoined in the bonds of friendship, it would not be in the power of any mortal to hurt you; but when once the ties of brotherly affection are dissolved, how soon you become exposed to every injurious hand that assaults you!"

MORAL.—Union is Strength.





VANITY FAIR.

NEGROES  
FOR SALE

J. Bull Agt for J. Davis.



John Bull's Consistency.

J. B.—“WHAT I SAID A FEW YEARS AGO IS NEITHER HERE NOR THERE. DO YOU THINK I WAS IN EARNEST WHEN I CALLED SUCH A COVE AS YOU A ‘MAN AND A BROTHER’?”





### UNCLE SAM AS THE PRESTIDIGITATEUR.

UNCLE SAM.—"You see, ladies and gentlemen, there has been no preparation—yet here they come, ships, cannon, men, and money."



VANITY FAIR.



A FAMILY QUARREL, OR THE REASON WHY.

*North.*—I DIDN'T MIND IT, SO LONG AS HE ONLY BULLIED AND THREATENED, BUT WHEN HE STRIKES YOU, MOTHER, IT'S TIME FOR ME TO THRASH HIM—HE'S GOT TO TAKE IT.





"We're the Boys that fear no Noise."

Zouave—"Uncle Abe will be glad to see you."



Jeff's March on Washington.  
His courage kept up to the "sticking point."



Jeff Davis' attack on Fortress Monroe.



The "BRAGG" FRUIT of  
the PALMETTO TREE-son.