

# FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED



## NEWSPAPER

Entered according to the Act of Congress in the year 1852, by FRANK LESLIE, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court for the Southern District of New York.

No. 330—VOL. XIV.]

NEW YORK, MAY 3, 1862.

[DOUBLE NUMBER. PRICE 10 CENT.]

### OUR ADVANCE UPON YORKTOWN.

#### The Topography—Yorktown.

This famous town, which has twice been the theatre of great events in American history (let us hope the present will be equally glorious with the past), is a port of entry on the York river, about 12 miles from its mouth, nearly 18 miles from Fortress Mifflin and the same distance from Newport News. Its distance from Richmond is 55 miles in a direct line, or 68 miles by the road through Williamsburg, etc. It was first settled in 1705, and was named after the Duke of York. In 1781 it was the scene of Lord Cornwallis's surrender to Washington. It had hitherto dwindled into such insignificance, that in 1854 only two vessels were built there, the united tonnage of which were only 500 tons, the aggregate tonnage of the place being about 3,500 tons.

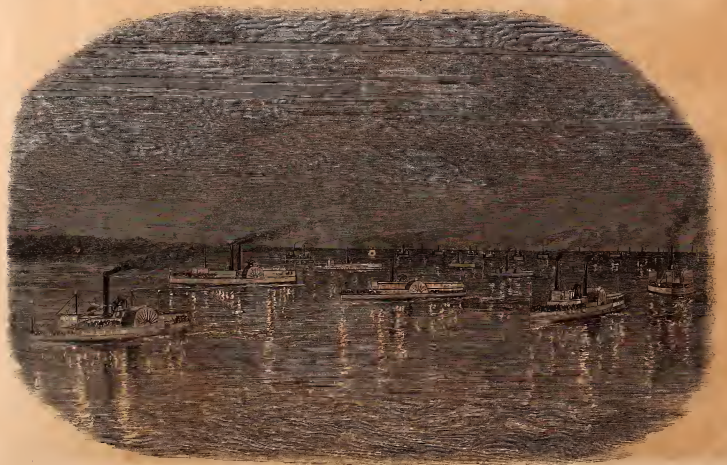
York county is situated in the south-eastern part of the State, at the entrance of the York river into Chesapeake Bay, which, together, form its north-eastern boundary. The area of the county is about 70 square miles, and the surface is nearly level, much of the soil being very fertile. Large quantities of oysters have been taken in York river, and previous to the Rebellion the oyster fisheries were the source of a large trade with the Northern States. The last return gave the population of the county at 4,460, of whom nearly one-half were slaves.

#### York River.

This river, which is destined, doubtless, to be the theatre of exciting events, is formed by the Union of the Pamunkey and Mattaponi rivers, at the south-eastern extremity of King William county. After flowing in a south-easterly direction, the river falls into Chesapeake Bay, nearly opposite Cape Charles. The river is so broad, through its whole course, as to present rather the appearance of a bay than that



THE WAR IN SOUTH CAROLINA.—A NIGHT SCENE OF AN ENTAILMENT FROM GENERAL VIESS'S BRIGADE IN DOCKS, NEAR DANFORTH ISLAND, OPPOSITE SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. CRANE.—SEE PAGE 2.



THE EXPEDITION IN VIRGINIA.—GENERAL FREEMAN'S DIVISION MARCHING DOWN THE RYDMAN IN FRANCES, ON THE NIGHT OF THE 22D MARCH, ON "THEIR WAY" FROM ALEXANDRIA TO FORTRESS MONROE.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST ACCOMPANYING THE EXPEDITION, E. D. HALL.—SEE PAGE 2.











THE WAR IN VIRGINIA—ADVANCE OF THE UNION ARMY. UNDER GENERAL McCLELLAN, TOWARDS YORKTOWN—SCENE ON THE ROAD BETWEEN BIG BETHEL AND YORKTOWN, APRIL 5. FROM A SKETCH BY MISS SERRAVALLO ADAMI,  
R. S. HALL.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA—ARRIVAL OF GENERAL McCLELLAN, Gen. O. APRIL, 1862, TO TAKE PERSONAL COMMAND OF THE UNION ARMY IN ITS ADVANCE ON YORKTOWN—ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION BY THE TROOPS.  
From a Sketch by our Special Artist, E. S. HALL.—See Page 2.













THE WAR ON THE MISSISSIPPI—THE REBEL FORCES, CONSISTING OF OVER 5,000 MEN, ETC., UNDER THE COMMAND OF GEN. MACKALL AND GANTY, SURRENDERING TO GEN. FAINE.



D GANT, SURRENDERING TO GEN. FAINE, COMMANDER OF THE UNION TROOPS, AT TIPTONVILLE, TENN., ON THE MORNING OF APRIL, 8.—FROM A SKETCH BY JAMES W. McLAGHLEN.—SEE PAGE 12.











THE WAR IN VIRGINIA—ADVANCE POSITION OF THE UNION ARMY—CAMP OF THE 9TH MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENT IN THE WOODS ONE MILE FROM THE BRISTOL FORTIFICATIONS, APRIL 10.—FROM A PICTURE BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, E. S. HALL.—SEE PAGE 2.

Bulstrode seemed to look back at the merry group about the hearth, as he might have looked at a scene on the stage from the back of the boxes. He almost wished for an opportunity as he watched Aurora's graceful gestures and the play of her sparkling eyes; and then turning to the piano, he listened to the drowsy music, and contemplated Lucy's face, marvellously fair in the light of that fell moon which Archibald Floyd had spoken, the glory of which, streaming in from an open window, put out the dim wax-candles on the piano.

All that Aurora's beauty most lacked was richly possessed by Lucy. Delicacy of outline, perfection of feature, purity of tint, all were there; but while one face shined on you by its shining splendor, the other impressed you only with a feeble sense of its charms, slow to come and quick to pass away. There are so many Lucys, but so few Auroras; and while you never could be critical with the one, you were merciless in your scrutiny of the other. Tobias Bulstrode was attracted to Lucy by a vague notion that she was just the good and timid creature who was destined to make him happy; but he looked at her as calmly as if she had been a statue, and was as fully aware of her defects as a sculptor who criticizes the work of a rival.



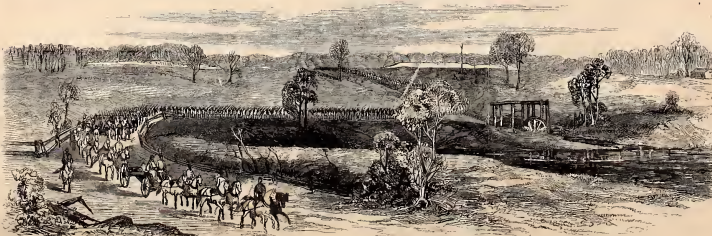
THE WAR IN VIRGINIA—HEADQUARTERS OF GEN. McCLELLAN, AT HIS BETHEL.—SKETCHED BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

But she was exactly the sort of woman to make a good wife. She had been educated to that end by a careful mother. Purity and goodness had watched over her and benighted her in from her cradle. She had never seen unsexed sights, or heard unsexed sounds. She was as ignorant as a baby of all the vices and horrors of this big world. She was half-did, accomplished, well-informed; and if there were a great many others of precisely the same type of general womanhood, it was certainly the highest type, and the holiest, and the best.

Later in the evening, when Captain Bulstrode's absence was brought home to the slight of steps in front of the great doors, the little party assembled on the terrace to see the two officers depart, and the banker told his guests how he hoped this visit to Falden would be the beginning of a lasting acquaintance.

"I am going to take Aurora and my niece to Brighton for a month or so," he said, as he shook hands with the English; "but on our return you must let us see you as often as possible."

Tobias bowed, and stammered his thanks for the banker's cordiality. Aurora and her cousin Perry Floyd, the young Etanion, had gone down the steps, and were admiring Cap-



Earthworks on Hill.

Fortifications on Hill.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA—ADVANCE OF THE UNION TROOP, NEAR HOWARD'S BRIDGE AND HILL, FOUR MILES FROM BETHEL, ON THE ROAD TO YORKTOWN.—FROM A PICTURE BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, E. S. HALL.—SEE PAGE 2.



THE WAR IN VIRGINIA—MADEN'S MASSACHUSETTS BATTERY, G., OPENING FIRE ON THE REBEL FORTIFICATIONS COMMANDING THE APPROACHES TO YORKTOWN, APRIL 5.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, E. S. HALL.—SEE PAGE 2.

tain Bushrod's, thorough-bred boys, and the captain was not a little distracted by the picture the group made in the moonlight. He never forgot that picture. Aurora, with her countess of plaited dark braids against the purple air, and her silk dress shimmering in the uncertain light, the delicate head of the bay horse visible above her shoulders, and her raised white hands caressing the animal's slender ears, while the peribald nod manfully, vaguely jealous, whined complacently at her side.

How mysterious is the sympathy which exists between man and the brute creation! I think that horses and dogs understood every word that Aurora said to them—that they worshipped her from the dim depths of their instinctive souls, and would have willingly gone to death to do her service.

I had observed all this with an uneasy sense of bewilderment.

"I wonder whether these creatures are wiser than we?" he thought; "do they recognize some higher attributes in this girl than we can perceive, and worship their sublime presence? If this terrible woman, with her infernal tastes and mysterious propensities, were man, or cowboy, or laborer, or hunter, I do not think that maniff would love her as he does; I do not think my thorough-breds would let her hands manifle with their hides; the dog would snarl, and the horses would bite—such animals need to do in those remote old days when they recognized virtue and will spirits, and were convulsed by the presence of the unknown. I dare say this Miss Floyd is a good, generous-hearted creature—the sort of person fat men would call a glorious girl—but as well read in the *Review* *Colander* and *Hay's* *Travels* as other ladies I miss *Yong's* novels. I'm really sorry for her.

(To be continued.)

in order to prevent the victorious Union troops from pursuing them to their camp at Mount Jackson, which is about 13 miles still farther south-west. Our Artist has sketched the rain as it appeared the day after it was fired.

COL. A. R. PORTER.

COL. A. R. PORTER, whose portrait we gave on page 308, was born in Bourbon county, Kentucky, and is about 46.

lateral hailstorms of bullets. On his return home he was offered the colonelcy of a cavalry regiment, and as another evidence of his popularity, within less than a week after he had made known his acceptance of this command seven companies had handed in their muster rolls, and the others filled up rapidly. This regiment is known as the 4th Iowa cavalry, and is now in Gen. Halleck's division.

SURRENDER OF THE REBELS AT TIPTONVILLE.

Near Island No. 10, on the Mississippi.

In our recent numbers we have pictorially traced the progress of the great achievement on the Mississippi, from the planting of the mortar-boats in position to bombard Island No. 10, and through each successive stage. We have now to complete our series with the crowning scene of that important event, the surrender of the rebel forces under command of Gen. Mackall and Grant, to that division of our army under Gen. Faine. The surrender was made at Tiptonville, Tennessee, where the defeated rebels had retreated after evacuating Island No. 10 and their other batteries. In our last paper, page 386, we gave Gen. Pope's official report of the surrender, and have now newly to recapitulate the victor's spoils: 11 elaborate fortifications, irrespective of minor batteries; 100 heavy guns; 20 pieces of field artillery; 5,000 rank and file prisoners; one Major-General prisoner; three Brigadier-Generals; 6,000 stand of arms; 56,000 solid shot, besides other ammunition, shells, cartridges, etc.; six stout transports; two gunboats; one floating battery of 16 heavy guns. In this enumeration we omit equipage, wagons, horses, tents and supplies of war of all kinds.

Our sketch was taken at the moment when the rebel Generals delivered up themselves and their commands to Gen. Faine, who commanded the Union troops. Such was the fitting termination of one of the most singular feats in military annals, by which a position, considered impregnable, was captured after a continuous resistance of 22 days, by the co-operating forces of Gen. Pope and Gen. Faine, with the loss only of one man killed by the enemy, and 13 killed on our side.

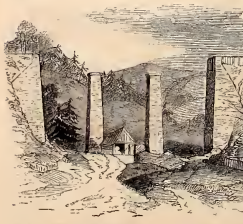


TELEGRAPH OPERATOR'S TENT. GENERAL'S TENT. BUILDINGS DESTROYED BY REBELS. THE WAR IN VIRGINIA—HEADQUARTERS OF GEN. FRANKLIN PIERCE, NEAR DANFOS BRIDGE, APRIL 3.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, E. S. HALL.

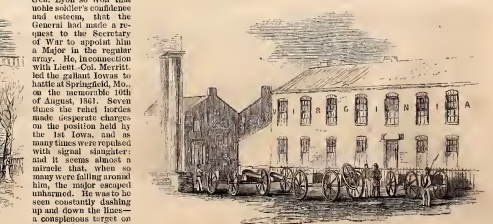
RUINS OF A RAILWAY BRIDGE

Near Woodstock, Virginia. AFTER the battle of Winchester the rebel army, under Gen. Jackson, retreated, first to Strasburg, a town about 18 miles from Winchester, and of which we gave a view in No. 317, and thence to Woodstock, about 10 miles from Strasburg, and 13 miles from Mount Jackson, the site of the rebel camp on the 25th March. Woodstock is a beautiful post village, the capital of Shenandoah county, Western Virginia, and is situated on the Valley Turnpike, one mile from the north side of the Shenandoah River, 160 miles north-west of Richmond. The surrounding country is fertile and finely diversified. The village contains several churches, a newspaper office, and has about 1,000 inhabitants. In their flight from the battle of Winchester the rebels burnt the railroad bridge,

early days. He removed from Kentucky to Illinois at an early day, and thence to Iowa. In 1836, and was a prominent member of the Territorial Legislature of the latter State during the years of 1838, 1841 and 1842. Since that period he has resided at Mount Pleasant, Iowa, and was one of the very first, if not the first, to respond heartily to the President's call for volunteers to put down the rebellion. He was elected Major of the Iowa 1st, and was a great favorite of that regiment during the almost unparalelled hardships of their Missouri campaign, and in all his relations with the regiment. Gen. Lyon so won that noble soldier's confidence and esteem, that the General had made a request to the Secretary of War to appoint him a Major in the regular army. He, in connection with Lieut. Col. Merritt, led the gallant Iowans to battle at Springfield, Mo., on the memorable 10th of August, 1861. Seven times the rebel forces made desperate charges on the position held by the 1st Iowa, and as many times were repulsed with great slaughter; and it seems almost a miracle that, when so many were falling around him, the major escaped unharmed. He was to be seen constantly dashing up and down the lines—a conspicuous target on his gray charger—encouraging the boys on and a



RUINS OF RAILWAY BRIDGE NEAR WOODSTOCK, VA., DESTROYED BY THE REBELS IN THEIR RETREAT FROM WINCHESTER.



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No. 310—Vol. XIV.]

NEW YORK, MAY '3, 1862.

[SUPPLEMENT WITH  
PAGE NO. 209.

PRICE 10 CENTS.



THE BATTLE IN GEORGIA—BOMBARDMENT OF FORT PILLSBURY—LIEUTENANT-COLONEL HALL, OF FERRIS'S REGIMENT BRITISH, ANNOUNCING THE DEFEAT, AND CARRYING THE ORDER TO THE NATIONAL BARRIERS TO CEASE FIRING—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, W. V. CRANE.—SEE PAGE 23.



THE BATTLE IN GEORGIA—BOMBARDMENT OF FORT PILLSBURY—SOUTH-EAST ANGLE FACING GOAT'S POINT, SHOWING THE BREACHES MADE IN THE WALLS AND THE GENERAL EFFECT OF THE FIRE FROM THE NATIONAL BARRIERS OF FORT PILLSBURY, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF BRIGADIER-GENERAL GILMORE—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, W. V. CRANE.—SEE PAGE 23.



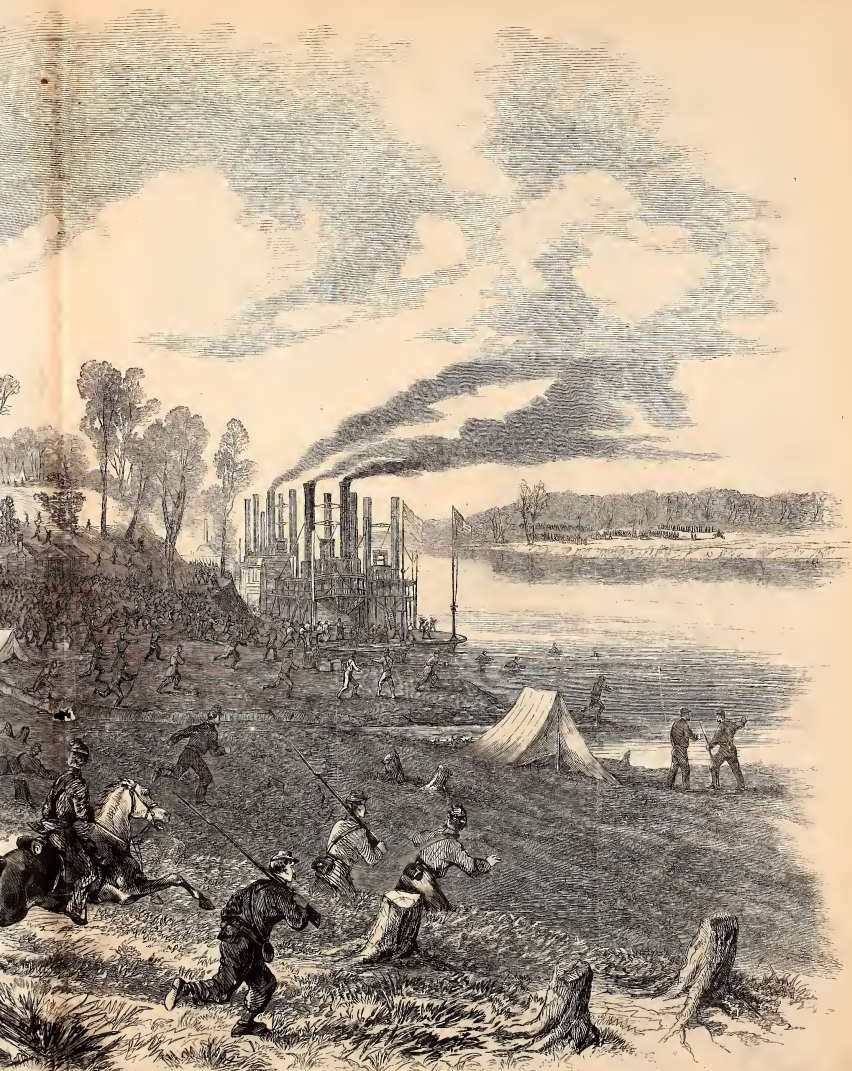








THE WAR IN THE WEST—SCENE AT PITTSBURG LANDING, TENNESSEE RIVER, SUNDAY AFTERNOON, 4TH APRIL, JUST BEFORE THE ARRIVAL OF GENERAL NELSON'S DIVISION.

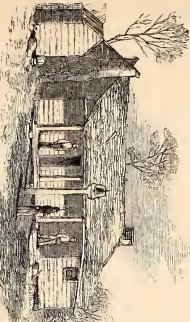


AL OF GENERAL NELSON'S DIVISION, AND THE CHECK OF THE REBEL FORCES—FUGITIVES FROM THE FIELD OF BATTLE.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL AGENT, MR. H. LOVELL.—SEE PAGE 18.





HEAD NO. 10—SHELL BATTERY AT NEW MADRID, MISSOURI, U.S.A.



NEW MADRID AND ISLAND NO. 10.

Scenes and Incidents.

We continue, in the present number, our series of Sketches of the War on the Mississippi, where we have had for some time two artists engaged—Mr. Lovie and Mr. J. McLaughlin. It is unnecessary now to say anything in favor of their beautiful and truthful pictures.

Going through the Bayou to New Madrid.

On page 28 we give another illustration of the manner in which our transports proceeded from the Mississippi, above Island No. 10, to New Madrid, without passing round that tongue of land in the river, opposite whose tip is situated the ill-fated island. Gen. Pope frankly attributes the suggestion to Mr. Schuyler Hamilton, and the working of it out to Col. Bissel. The passage is part natural and part artificial, the entrance on the eastern side being a bayou, which had become impassable and drowned into a marsh, through which the canal was cut, and the vessels forced through by human agency, or, in other words, Western muscle. With his usual invention and energy Gen. Pope, not anticipating the success with which the Union gunboats would run past the rebel batteries, converted several coal scoops into gunboats, by dividing them into water-tight departments, and then mounting two heavy guns on each of the decks he had built.

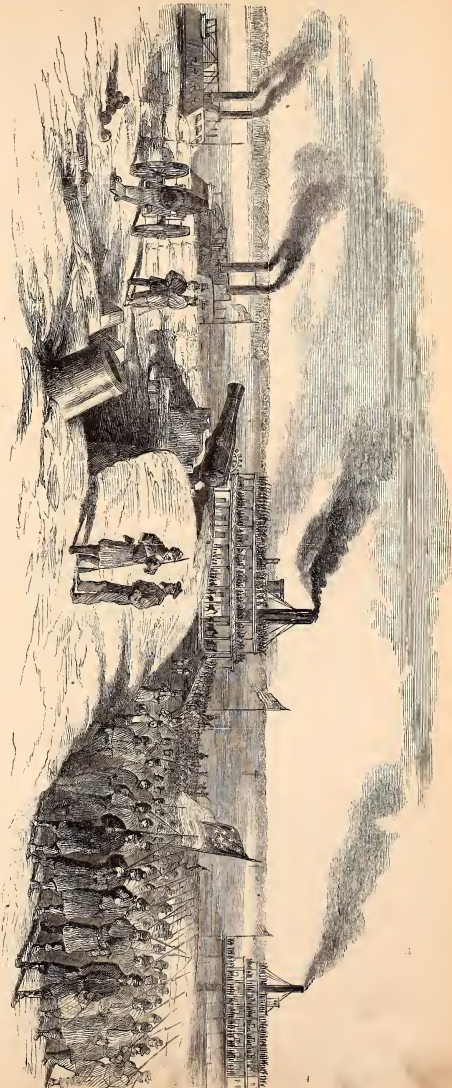
Sunk Steamers below New Madrid.

When the rebels found their position on Island No. 10 untenable, with their usual vandalism they destroyed all they could not steal away with them. For that purpose they scuttled their transports and their famous iron gunboat, the Grampus, leaving them half emerged in the river as monuments of their defeat. The appearance (Mr. Lovie says) of these semi-sunks was very curious, but for their lopsided appearance they would have seemed as though anchoring in the stream, for the purpose of giving everything in their up and down passage an opportunity of running against them. With his accustomed activity Gen. Pope has had them raised, and we understand they are very little the worse for their partial immersion.

HEAD NO. 10—SHELL BATTERY AT NEW MADRID, MISSOURI, U.S.A.



THE WAY OF THE TRANSPORTS—THE UNION ARMY, WITH GENERAL HOWE, PASSING ON THE IMPROVED SHOES, GROUND NEW MADRID, APRIL 1—FROM A SKETCH BY GEN. SERVICE, MR. JAMES W. McLAUGHLIN.













National Battery.

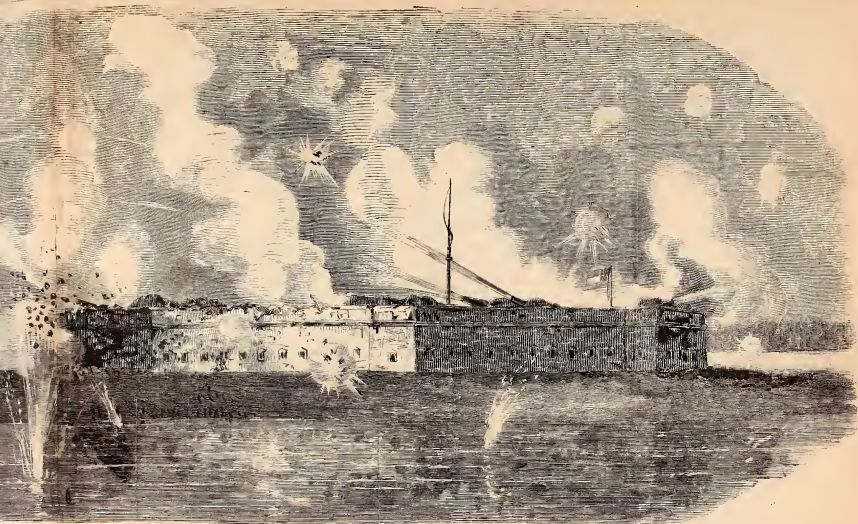
DECOM.

THE WAR IN GEORGIA—THE BOMBARDMENT OF FORT PULASKI—SECOND DAY, FRIDAY, APRIL 11.—F.



Loading a Mortar.

THE WAR IN GEORGIA—INTERIOR OF MORTAR BATTERY STANTON, TYBEE ISLAND, SHOWING THE OPERATION OF THE 15-INCH MORTARS, DURING THE



Rebel Flag hoisted after having been shot away.

—SECOND DAY, FRIDAY, APRIL 11.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, W. T. CHASE.—SEE PAGE 22.



Magazine. Filling the Shell with its bursting charge. Driving the Fuse Plug. Pointing a Mortar.

OF THE 13-INCH MORTARS, DURING THE BOMBARDMENT OF FORT PULASKI, APRIL 10.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST W. T. CHASE.—SEE PAGE 24











THE WAR ON THE MISSISSIPPI—TRANS-PORTS AND GET SCORNS GOING THROUGH THE BAY AND CANAL CUT BY COL. BENTLEY'S ENGINEERS AROUND ISLAND NO. 10 TO NEW HARBOR.—FROM A SKETCH BY JAMES W. M'ATAGLIER.—SEE PAGE 21.

**SULEIMAN, THE KING OF KINGS.**

What Charlemagne and Arthur of the Round Table have been to the nations of the West, Alexander the Great and Suleiman—Iskander and Sulaiman—have been to those of the East. Centres of wide and resplending circles of terrestrial life, romantic poetry, the few historical facts that were known of them were either cutely set aside or changed according to the fancy of the popular mind, that hardly anything real remained but their names; and as individuals are best recognized and judged by their ideals, so nations follow their favorite heroes or demigods with what is most valued in their own age and time. In the Days of Romance, the Great or the Round Table, the emphatically romantic, and thoroughly naive character of the Middle Ages. In the poems that narrate to us the deeds of Iskander and Agre, and with the prevailing tendency to moralize and say wise and witty for which we look in vain in our own legends. At the same time the monsters less brave and hideous, but more unassuming; the good spirits more airy, clever and womanly; and the stories generally

have a beginning and an end, although sometimes an unpoint, while our own are often more like *stipiti*, incoherent, but all the more horrible nightmarish. King Suleiman reigns still supreme in our own days. We all remember him in the "Arabian Nights." All that the Eastern mind possessed of gorgeous colors, of expert wisdom, of most flashing wit, of grace, of power, of elevation, it lavished upon the head of him who, the offspring of diabolical passion, became the favorite of Allah. Immense poets have adorned his name. In the Arabic, Persian, Turkish tongues, the glories of his reign have been sung. The most extensive of all these epics in prose and verse is the "Suleimannamah," originally consisting of three hundred and sixty volumes; but the others have not, out of these slighty, seventy have survived, but they are very rare, and are, when met with, not to be purchased, even in Constantinople, for less than about three thousand piastres. After this poem and several Arabic collections of legends, principally the "Chama," the "Adshah," and the "History of Tabari," we will now relate some incidents of his life, and especially how he came to know the Queen of Sheba, to love her, and to marry her. Not that this legend is the best, but that it illustrates, in the most striking manner, the moel of Eastern lore; not less so much

for the sake of beauty, grace, or grandeur, but here because of *esprit*. It shows, moreover, how from the few words in the Scriptures has flowed an entire sea of romance—and its own peculiar kind. Suleiman, on whom be peace! Prophet and King, like his father David, was the favorite not only over all men and animals, but also over the Diuus and Paris. He was possessed of the highest facilities that ever fell to the share of mortal, and before his sight trembled everything below the earth and above it. The east wind was his favorite steed. He breakfasted at Cula, that is Jerusalem; he dined at Istakar, that is Persopolis; and he supped at Todmor, which is called Palmyra. These wonders of architecture and sculpture which in their ruins still strike the wanderer with awe, the Temple of Zion, the colonnades of Palmyra, the palaces of Istakar, are the works planned by Suleiman, the greatest architect, and executed by him, over the morning mornias in the midst of the gold-glittering walls of the Temple, under clouds of incense, through the thousand varied sounds of symbols, cythars, psalters and flutes, and the grand choir of the Levitical singers, he received the words of wisdom, which were to guide him for that day. He then mounted his throne—the like was never seen before or after—and on the back of the east wind, or



Rebel Gunboat Groups. John Simons. Rebel Revenue-raiser. U. S. Gunboat St. Louis. THE WAR ON THE MISSISSIPPI—TRANSPORTS AND GUNBOAT AT ISLAND NO. 10, SCUTTED BY THE REBELS TO PREVENT THEM FROM PASSING INTO THE HANDS OF GEN. POPE—THEIR APPEARANCE APRIL 9, FROM A SKETCH BY MR. JAMES W. M'ATAGLIER.—SEE PAGE 21.

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6. Seat of War in Missouri.

7. Atlantic Coast, from Fortress Monroe to Fort Macon.
8. Plan of Hatteras Island.
9. Junction of the Ohio and Mississippi.
10. Pamlico Sound.
11. Grand Mip of the Potomac.
12. Map of Bull's Bluff.
13. Southern Atlantic Coast.
14. Hilton Head Island, and its adjacencies.
15. Savannah River.
16. The States of Virginia, Maryland and Delaware.
17. Western Missouri.

18. West Indies.
19. Southern Coast, from Pensacola to New Orleans.
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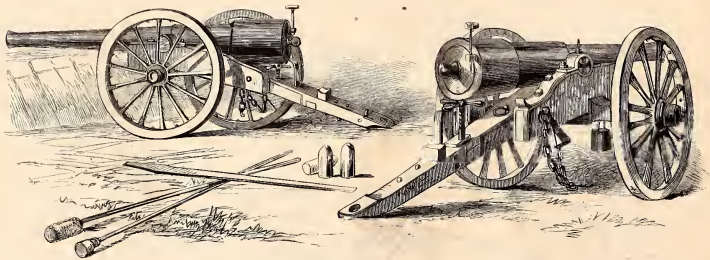
## NEWSPAPER

Entered according to the Act of Congress in the year 1867, by FRANK LESLIE, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court for the Southern District of New York.

No. 344—Vol. XIV.]

NEW YORK, MAY 10, 1862.

[PRICE 6 CENTS.]



Projectiles—Parrott's, James's.

NATIONAL ORDNANCE—THE PARROTT GUN, 30-POUNDER—SIDE AND REAR VIEW.—SEE PAGE 46.



CAPTURE OF FORT PULASKI—INTERIOR VIEW OF CASEMATE, SHOWING BREACH MADE BY THE NATIONAL BATTERERS.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, W. T. CRANE.—SEE PAGE 46.























Parade for Heavy Shot.

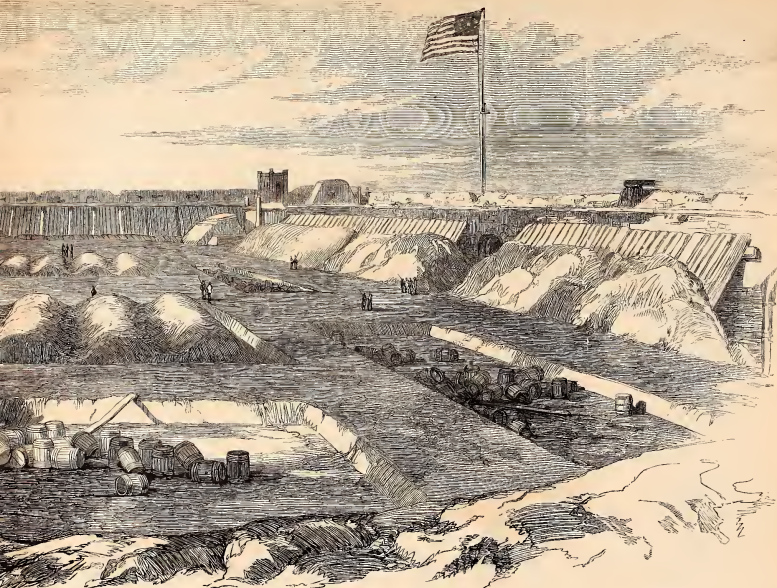
Barthen Traverses.

Dismounted Guns and Mortars.

INTERIOR OF FORT PULASKI, AS IT APPEARED ON THE DAY AFTER ITS BOMBARDMENT, APRIL 13th, SHOWING THE



SURRENDER OF FORT PULASKI—COL. O'CONNELL AND HIS OFFICERS DELIVERING UP THEIR SWORDS TO MAJOR BALFOUR, ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL TO GEN. HESLER.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, W. T. CHASE.—SEE PAGE 36.



Magazine.

Entrance to Fort.

Tybee Island Side

THE CHARACTER OF THE REBEL DEFENCES AGAINST SHELL.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, W. T. CRANE.—SEE PAGE 56.

**MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN POPE.**

Gen. Pope, whose recent achievement at Island No. 10 has made his name, in conjunction with that of Com. Foote, one of our "household words," was born in Kentucky, in 1820, and is, consequently, about 42 years of age. He is the son of Gov. Nathaniel Pope, of Virginia, who emigrated to Kentucky about three years before the birth of John, but removed, in 1830, to Illinois. John, the subject of our present sketch,

entered West Point Academy in 1838, and graduated in 1842, and was appointed to the army from the State of Illinois, entering the service as a brevet 2d Lieutenant of Topographical Engineers. He was engaged in Mexico, and was breveted a 1st Lieutenant for gallant and meritorious conduct in several conflicts at Monterrey, the brevet bearing date from September 25, 1846. On the 23d of February, 1847, he was breveted Captain for gallant and meritorious con-

duct at the battle of Buena Vista. On the 1st of July, 1856, he took the actual rank of Captain in the corps of Topographical Engineers, and on the 17th of May, 1861, was made Brigadier-General of Volunteers. His brilliant movement in Central Missouri tended as much as anything to restore peace to that State, and his brilliant investment of New Madrid led to the evacuation of that place. His subsequent labors at Island No. 10 are too fresh in the



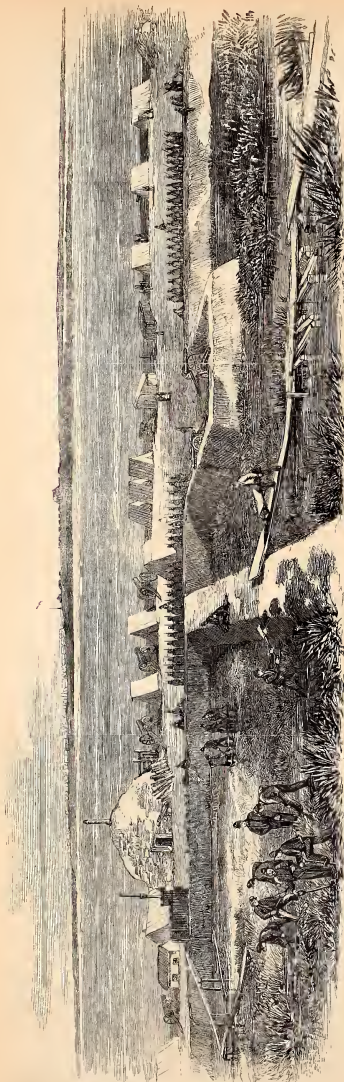
THE WAR IN VIRGINIA—REBUILT RAILWAY BRIDGE OVER GOONS CREEK, NEAR MANASSAS GAP, BY COL. GEARY, 25th PENNSYLVANIA BATTALION.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, EDWIN FORDE.











THE WAR IN GEORGIA—FORT VULCAN, JONES' ISLAND, SAVANNAH RIVER, ONE OF THE NATIONAL BATTERIES CUTTING OFF COMMUNICATION BETWEEN FORT FULDAKI AND SAVANNAH.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, W. T. CHASE.—SEE PAGE 45.



GEN. JOHN POPE, COMMANDER OF THE NATIONAL LAND FORCES ON THE MISSISSIPPI. SEE PAGE 41.

**CHAUNCEY LARKIN, THE FAMOUS CONFIDENCE MAN.**

CENTRAL DEPARTMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE  
413 BROADWAY STREET, CORNER OF ELM  
OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE,  
NEW YORK, APRIL 4, 1862.

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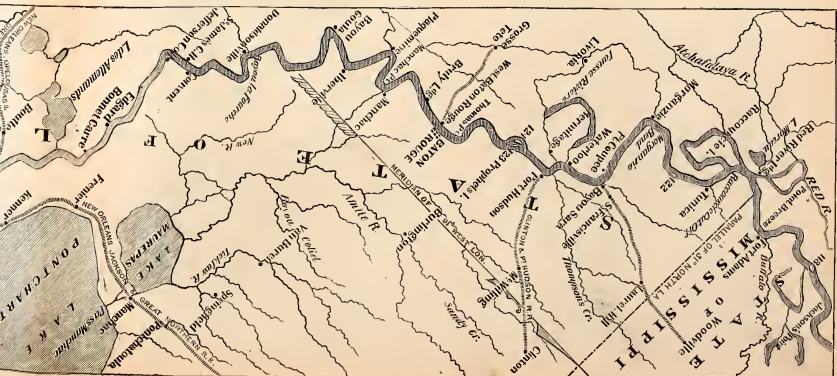
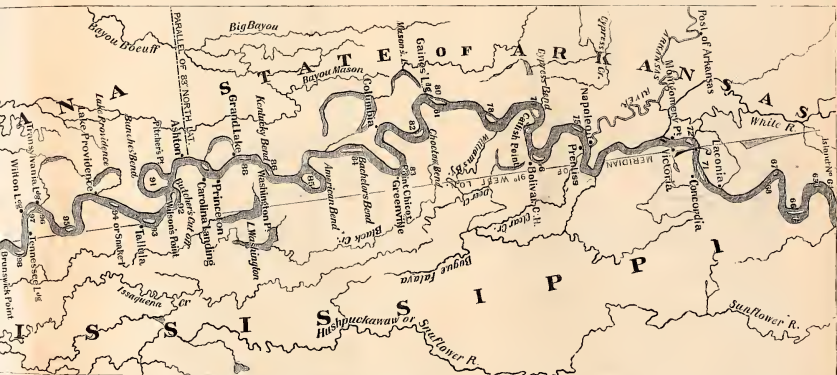
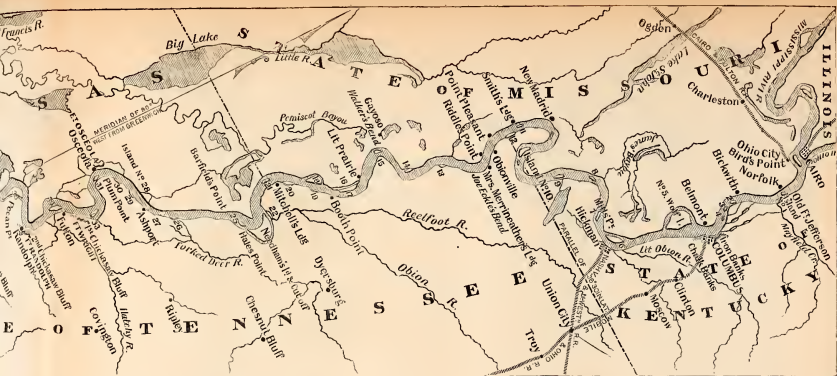
HEADQUARTERS OF GEN. POPE, AT NEW MADRID, DURING THE SIEGE OF ISLAND NO. 10.—SEE PAGE 42.

likeness of Chauncey Larkin, with innumerable aliases, viz., Capt. Perry (son of the hero of Lake Erie), Meridian C. Fillmore, George Washington, Col. Taylor, etc. These are names he assumed at a former period. He has recently been figuring in Philadelphia, New York, New Haven and Boston, and probably in other cities South and West. In the last named city he was arrested, and brought on here to answer to a charge of swindling. In his recent opera-



CHAUNCEY LARKIN, THE FAMOUS CONFIDENCE MAN.

Jones Island.



FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER.











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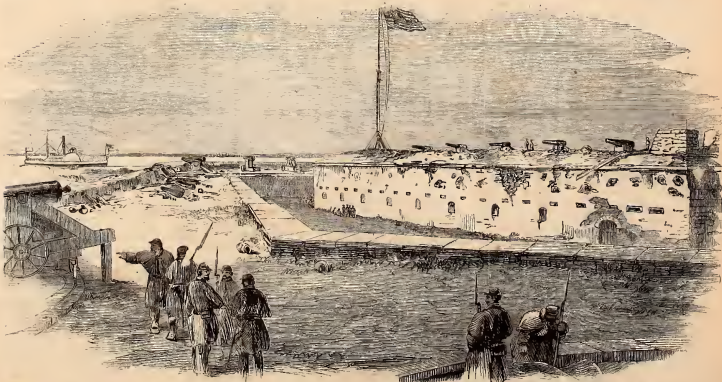
No. 342—Vol. XIV.]

NEW YORK, MAY 17, 1862.

(DOUBLE NUMBER, PRICE 12 CENTS.)



THE WAR IN NORTH CAROLINA—SURRENDER OF FORT MACON—INTERIOR—LOWERING THE REBEL FLAG, APRIL 20TH.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. J. H. SOBELL.—SEE PAGE 50.



THE WAR IN SOUTH CAROLINA—SURRENDER OF FORT MACON—EXTERIOR—THE SIEGE FACING NATIONAL BARRICADES—SHOWING BATTERY OF THE CLIFFS AND WALLS.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. J. H. SOBELL.











Wreck of the Dart.

EXPEDITION AGAINST NEW ORLEANS—VIEW OF SHIP ISLAND FROM THE STEAMER CO



Pilot Tow. Ketchic.

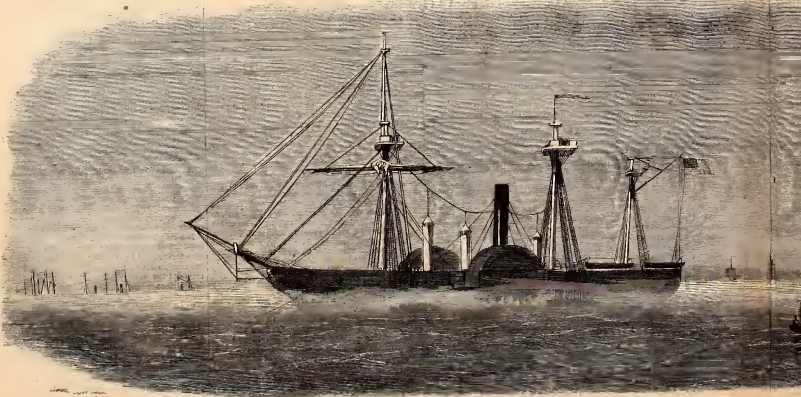
Harriet Lane.

Jackson.

Woodhull.

S. W. True Lighthouse

EXPEDITION AGAINST NEW ORLEANS—COM. FORBES'S MORTAR FLOTTILLA OFF PILOT TOWNS, S. W. PART OF MISSISSIPPI RIVER, MARCH 29 - FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. WM. WARD.



MISSISSIPPI.

EXPEDITION AGAINST NEW ORLEANS—SCENE AT THE DELTA OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER—THE HEAVY FLEET OF



Yorktown.

Gloucester Point.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA—VIEW OF YORK RIVER, YORKTOWN AND GLOUCESTER POINT—TAKEN FROM FANESHATE'S BOGS, WATERVIEW, BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, E. S. HALL.

**THE BATTLE OF PITTSBURG LANDING.**

Shiloh Chapel, Sunday Morning.

The name of Shiloh Chapel having become quite noted as one of the landmarks in the great battle, I caused a sketch of it and the attack on Gen. Sherman's division, encamped at that point, which I had laid aside unfinished, finding my time too much occupied with more exciting scenes.

Gen. Sherman's division consisted of three brigades, commanded by Col. Hildebrand, Backland and McJowell. Hildebrand's brigade, consisting of the 53d, 57th and 77th regiments Ohio Volunteers, formed the left wing, at a slight angle with the other division, and had to sustain the first attack. As the General strongly objects to the term "surprise," I will say that they were astonished, indeed excessively astonished, when the rebels suddenly came down upon them, and being new regiments they did not fight like veterans. The 53d regiment fired two volleys (some say one) and ran indiscriminately. The 57th held out for about half an



INCIDENTS OF WAR, NO. 1—"RECAPTURING ONESELF"—CAPT. FRANKS, OF THE 21st MASSACHUSETTS, TURNING THE TABLES UPON HIS REBEL CAPTIVES, WHOM HE TAKES INTO CAMP AS HIS PRISONERS.

man was forced back to the right of McClernand, where he again formed and shared the fortunes of the day, distinguishing himself greatly by his personal bravery and military ability.

**The Fight on the Right Wing—Gen. Lewis Wallace Monday.**

The division under Gen. Lewis Wallace was stationed Crump's Landing, a very important point between here and



VIEW OF A SHOT AT PITTSBURG LANDING

hour, and followed the 53d, but part of the 77th stood their ground and supported Taylor's battery, which occupied a small ridge to the right of Shiloh, and fired with rapidity and precision. Backland's and McJowell's divisions remained firm, holding their positions on the right of Taylor's battery for several hours.

The flight of the Ohio regiment left Waterhouse's battery, which was planted on a hill to the left of Shiloh Chapel, unprotected, but the 43d and 49th Illinois regiments came to his aid, and supported it until Col. Welsh, of the 43d, was killed, when they fell back in tolerable order. The rebels now charged and took Waterhouse's battery, thus flanking Gen. Sherman, who fell back to the Ferry road in good order. Here the sudden death of Capt. Bach, who was getting his battery in position on the left wing of the new line, created a panic in his company, which broke and left five gaps. Not being supported by any other division Gen. Sher-



REBELS' REVENGE—INCIDENTS OF WAR, NO. 2—WELSH AT REVENGE—"BURNING A COWARD OUT OF CAMP."











THE BATTLE OF PITTSBURG LANDING—ENGAGEMENT ON THE RIGHT WING, GENERAL LEWIS WA



GENERAL LEWIS WALLACE'S DIVISION.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. HENRY LOVELL.—SEE PAGE 56.











THE BATTLE OF PITTSBURG LANDING. RECAPTURE OF ARTILLERY BY THE 1st OHIO AND OTHER REGIMENTS, UNDER GEN. ROUSSEAU, MONDAY, APRIL 7.—Fow a Sketch by our Special Army, Mr. McGowan.—See Page 52.



STEAMER CONNORUT.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. WM. WADE.—SEE PAGE 59.

Wild (sailing Army Transport)      Quartermaster's Department.      Headquarters of Gen. Butler.      Fort Massachusetts.



Entrance to River.      Pilot Town.

EXPEDITION AGAINST NEW ORLEANS.—VIEW OF PILOT TOWN.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. WM. WADE.



Embarkment,      Passacade,      Retaliating.

VI  
LS OF THE EXPEDITION PASSING THE BAR, APRIL 8.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. WM. WADE.











# WAR SUPPLEMENT.

## FRANK LESLIE'S

### ILLUSTRATED

# NEWSPAPER

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No. 343—VOL. XIV ]

NEW YORK, MAY 17, 1862.

[SUPPLEMENT WITH  
PAPER NO. 343.]

PRICE 12 CENTS.

### THE GREAT BATTLE OF PITTSBURG LANDING.

This great battle, extending over the 6th and 7th of April, the greatest as far as numbers are concerned, and the bloodiest ever fought on this continent, is very fully illustrated in our present issue, by our Special Artist, Mr. Henri Lovie, who also furnishes us with a very clear and impartial account of the action both of Sunday and Monday, which we subjoin:

#### The Battle of Sunday.

Before the enclosed sketches can reach their destination, you will undoubtedly be in possession of carefully compiled and elaborate accounts of the numerous engagements constituting the great battle of Pittsburg. I shall therefore confine myself to a mere outline of the battle, and such details only as will be necessary to explain the sketches and maps enclosed. These sketches I selected from a large number of notes, made in every part of the extensive territory over which the battle raged, with a view of not only putting before your readers the most prominent actions but also of illustrating most effectively the varied characteristics of the fight. I have been laboriously careful in getting the scenery, locality and actions accurate, believing that future events will place this battle amongst the most prominent of the war.

The map of the roads and positions of our camps will greatly facilitate a clear understanding of the events, and a few topographical explanations will be sufficient to acquaint the reader with the battle-grounds. The entire country,



THE WAR IN TENNESSEE—BATTLE OF PITTSBURG LANDING—GATHERING THE WOUNDED IN BLANKETS AFTER THE BATTLE.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. H. LOVIE.



THE BATTLE OF PITTSBURG LANDING—LAST WIND—THE WORDS OF FIRE DURING THE ENGAGEMENT OF SUNDAY, APRIL 6, 44th REGIMENT INDIANA VOLUNTEERS ENGAGED.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. H. LOVIE.







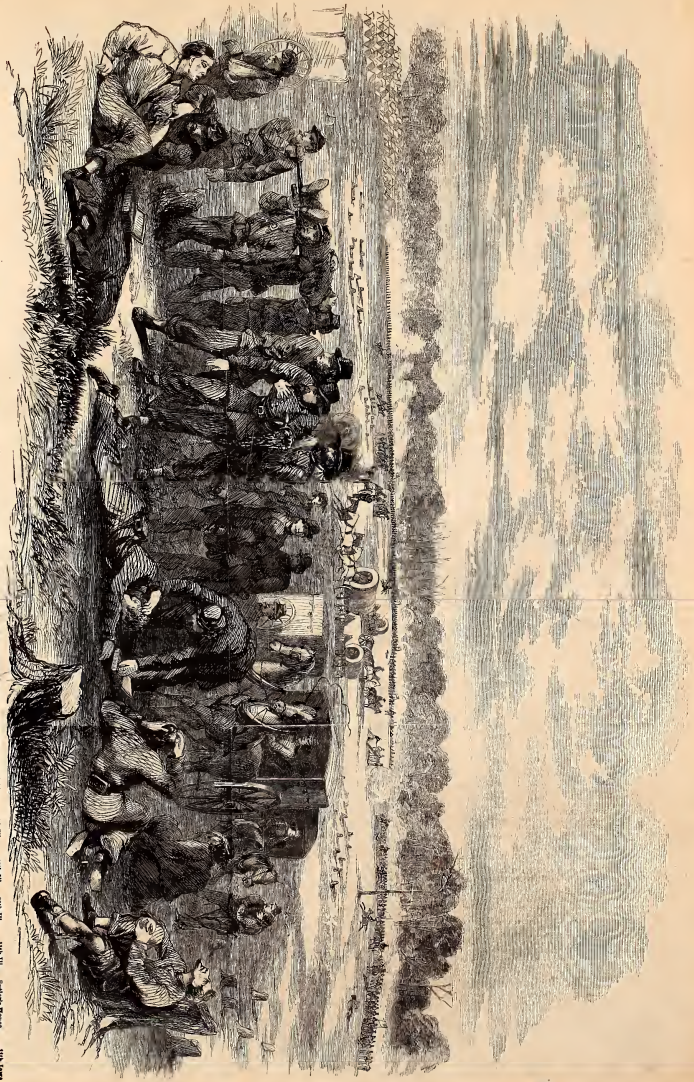




Gen. Beauregard's Headquarters.

THE BATTLE OF FITZBURG LANDING—RETRAIT OF DRESSER'S BATTERY, CAPT. TIMONT, CENTRE OF NATIONAL POSITION, SUNDAY MORNING, APRIL 6—FIVE MEN AND 48 HORSES KILLED.—SCENES AT OUR GENERAL ARMOR, MA. B. LORAN

Camp of Gen. Sigbee's Brigade. THE BATTLE OF PITTSBURG—CENTRE—DISORDERLY DEFEAT OF GEN. SCOTT'S SECOND LINE, BY THE KNIGHTS OF TROOP'S SUPPLY WORKING, APRIL 9.—"From a Sketch by our Service Artist, Mr. H. LORRAINE."



18th Maine.

18th Indiana.

McCormack's Volunteers.

8th and 10th Reg't of Ill.

4th Ill.

11th Ill.

5th Ill.

6th Ill.

20th Ill.

11th Ill.

Soldier's Book.

11th Iowa.











Two 30-pound Howitzers.

Four 30-pound Parrotts—Breastworks.

Four 30-pounders.

Two 30-pounders.

Barricade of Hotel Industry.

THE BATTLE OF PITTSBURG LANDING—THE LAST LINE OF THE NATIONAL DEFENCE, FROM WHICH THE ENEMY WAS REPULED, ONE MILE



Bayoneted of Rebel Infantry.

Rebel Batteries.

Rebel Batteries.

24-pounder Siege Gun.

Two 10-pound Rigs.

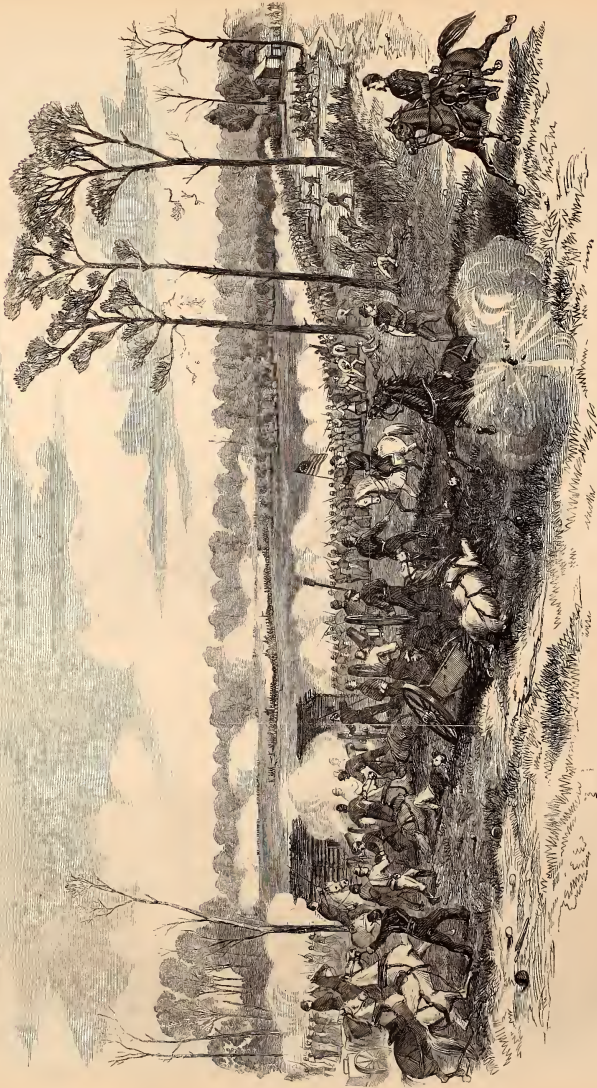
THE ENEMY WAS REPULSED, ONE MILE FROM PITTSBURG LANDING, SUNDAY EVENING, APRIL 6.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. H. LOTT.











THE BATTLE OF PITTSBURG LANDING—THE ENGAGEMENT ON THE LEFT WING, GEN. HURLBURT'S DIVISION, SUNDAY, APRIL 6—CHARGE AND REFUSE OF THE REBELS AT THE PEACH ORCHARD—SERVING AT OUR ANTER, M. H. LEWIS

250 Illinois.

Peach Orchard.

24th Ky., 14th Ky., 46th Ind., Capt. Wallace, Battery



THE BATTLE OF PITTSBURG LANDING—THE GENERAL AND HIS MAJOR AT THE WOODS BACK OF THE LANDING, IN SUPPORT OF THE BATTAL OF REGIMENT OF THE NATIONAL TROOPS. FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. H. LOVIE.

**"CATCHING A HARE."**

An Incident of the Pittsburg Battle.

Col. A. K. Johnson, of the 26th Illinois, has, during the present war, shared in the dangers of many a bold and daring adventure. Cool and collected in action, and quick in thought, self-reliant and possessing the confidence of the whole division, he presents a good record for the men he leads. On the last day of the action at Pittsburg Landing, and while the rebels were flying in confusion from their works, three of the officers in their flight passed very near the place where Col. Johnson was stationed. The Colonel instantly started in pursuit. Coming within pistol range, he fired at the nearest of his flying foes; this brought the rebel officer down on his horse's neck. Col. Johnson believing this to be a faint to avoid a second shot, determined to drag him from his saddle by main force. Kicking up to his side for this purpose, he seized him by the hair of his head, but to his astonishment and disgust, he only brought the rebel Major's wig. Instantly recovering his headway, he again started for the delinquent, but his pistol had done its work, and before the Colonel reached him his lifeless body had fallen from the saddle. The two remaining rebel officers made good their escape. Later in the day Col. Johnson had his horse nearly cut in two by a cannon ball, which struck the animal just back of the saddle.

**SOMETHING ABOUT JEWELS.**—The Duke of Brunswick, a familiar presence on the Boulevards and in the cafes of Paris, is celebrated for two things only—his ambition to acquire jewels, to which end he ruses and powders himself with all the care and skill of a mandarin of 1862, and his passion for diamonds, of which he is reported to have

\$1,000,000 worth, and of which he has just published a catalogue. His numbers are not less than 224 quartz pebbles, and gives, with great detail, a list of his diamonds. It tells how this one achieved a Turkish sultan, that a royal diamond, another an imperial collar, a fourth a grand equestrian hat; the fifth diamond was an eagle's eye, that brilliant every diamond was taken from the Emperor Robert, at Agra—it weighs 21 carats, and is worth \$20,000—these were the original diamonds of the Emperor Don Pedro, this diamond ring with the Stuart coat of arms and the cypher M. S., belonged to Mary Queen of Scots; that pair of earrings

by a high wall, the wall itself is surmounted by a lofty iron railing, defended by beams and sharp spear heads, which are so contrived that if any person touches one of them a chain of bells begins instantly to ring an alarm; this iron railing cost him \$14,127. He keeps his diamonds in a safe, built in a thick wall, but not by placed nearly. They are brought by men into it without killing or at least wounding him. The safe is filled with gravel and with iron. If he opens it he induces a discharge of firework which will inevitably kill the burglar before he can get to the same time a chain of bells in every room in the Palace is set ringing. He has but one window in his bedroom, the sash is of the roughest iron, and cannot be entered unless one be master of the secret combination of the lock. A case of a dozen diamond earrings, loaded and capped, lies upon a table within reach of his bed.

Jewelry of the Duke of Brunswick, a late viceroy gives the value of some of the ornaments worn by the ladies of Ancient Rome. Thus Fastidius's necklace was worth \$10,000. Domitian's ring, \$30,000. Cassius's bracelet, \$10,000; Pompey's earrings, \$30,000; Calpurnia's (Cæsar's wife) earrings, "above suspicion," \$1,200,000; Lullia's diadem, \$1,200,000.

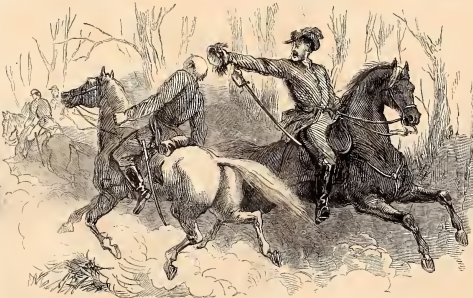
**CATCHING A GUN.**—There

is an odd fellow in Berlin's sharpshooters near Mortowas, known as "old Seb". He is quite a character, and has such a quantity of his best in the regiment. He is the best marksman in the one of the best telescopic rifles. "The other night I took 'old Seb' was out of. This was somewhat unusual, as the old chap was always up to his ears. A sergeant went out to hunt him up, he being somewhat fearful. In the advance of the picket line he heard a low "halloo." "Who's there?" inquired the sergeant. "I'm me," responded Seb, "and I've captured a superb gun." "Bring it in," said the sergeant. "Can't do it," exclaimed "Seb." It soon became apparent to the sergeant that "old Seb" had the exact range of one of the enemy's best guns, and they took 500 lead for fear of being picked off by him. Again the old man shouted, "Fetch me a couple of barrels full of grub, as this is my gun, and the enemy's muskets aren't for it any more."

The Louisville Democrat relates that an old parrot, while enjoying the privileges accorded to him in his happy time, was heard to exclaim: "Bless de Lord, halloo!" dat dis old nigger about to see dis here happy time, when white men bust bet a pass to move about, and nigger go white his please without one. Bless de Lord."

hung once on Marie Antoinette. He has plenty of diamonds worth \$20,000, \$30,000 and \$45,000; two worth \$60,000 each, one \$70,000 and \$80,000. He is in treaty for two diamonds, one of which is worth \$225,000, and the other \$250,000.

The Duke of Brunswick does not leave Paris at any period of the year; his diamonds keep him chained there. He does not sleep from house a single night. Then he lives in a house constructed not so much for comfort as security. It is burglar-proof, surrounded on every side



THE BATTLE OF PITTSBURG LANDING—COL. JOHNSON ENDEAVORING TO CAPTURE A REBEL OFFICER, BUT GETTING ONLY A WIG.



THE BATTLE OF PITTSBURG LANDING—CLEANING THE BATTLE FIELD—BURNING THE DEAD HORSES NEAR THE FRAGR OUBARD.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. H. LOVIE.









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5. Manassas Junction, and its Approaches.
6. Seat of War in Missouri.
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8. Plan of Hatteras Island.
9. Junction of the Ohio and Mississippi.
10. Pamlico Sound.
11. Grand Map of the Potomac.
12. Map of Bull's Bluff.
13. Southern Atlantic Coast.
14. Hilton Head Island, and its adjacencies.
15. Savannah River.
16. The States of Virginia, Maryland and Delaware.
17. Western Missouri.
18. West Indies.
19. Southern Coast, from Pensacola to New Orleans.
20. Columbus, and its Fortifications.
21. Western Kentucky.
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No. 344—Vol. XIV.]

NEW YORK, MAY 24, 1862.

[DOUBLE NUMBER, PRICE 12 CENTS.



CAPTURE OF FORT MIFFLIN—COMPANIES A AND B OF THE 5TH PENNSYLVANIA INFANTRY CONTENDING THE WORKING PARTIES WHILE CONSTRUCTING CAFT. MORRIS'S THREE PARADOX FOR SIBEL BATTALIONS. FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, J. H. WHEELER.



THE END OF THE MERRIMACK—DESTRUCTION OF THE IRON-CLAD STEAMER MERRIMACK, BLOWN UP BY ITS COMMANDER, ON THE MORNING OF MAY 19.—FROM A SKETCH TAKEN AT SEWELL'S POINT.











BATON ROUGE, LOOKING FROM THE TOP OF THE PEAY-DONOUS, UP THE RIVER.

#### BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA.

The reported occupation of Baton Rouge gives a special interest to a place which has been the workshop and arsenal of the rebels in the South-West. It is situated on the first bluff that presents itself coming up the lower Mississippi, the place being so designated from a tradition, that on this spot the early voyagers found a "stick" set up by the Indians and painted red, indicating that any intrusion by the whites on the soil would be the signal of war. This significant custom was common to all the aboriginal inhabitants. Western New York has its thriving town of *Painted Post*. From the mouth of the Mississippi it is 250 miles to Baton Rouge, from New Orleans 120. The bluff is one of the highest on the river, being really only some 30 feet above high-water mark, and as level upon its top as a table. Some 12 years ago the then creek village was, after years of legislative wrangling, selected for the capital of the State, and a Mr. Dakin, an architect of New York, was selected to

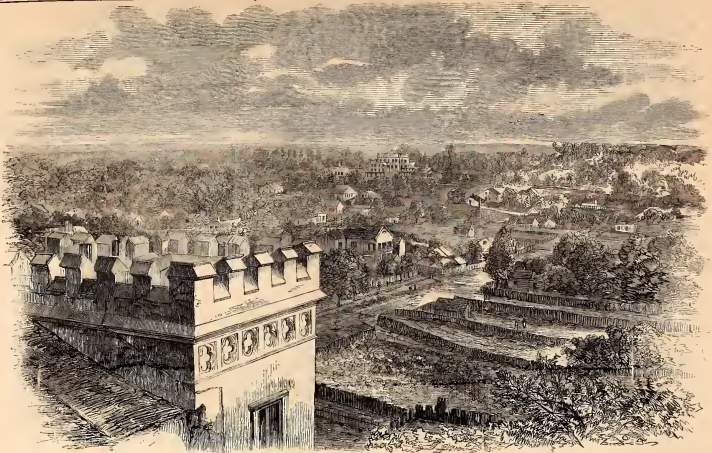
put up the official structure. In keeping with most of our public buildings, it is externally of an imposing appearance, made up of square towers, which seem to be grouped for the purpose of balancing one against the other. The top is surrounded with high parapets. The interior is, of course, sacrificed to the caprices of the outside show, the Senate Chamber and the Representative Hall being placed in two of the many wings, for almost the whole interior is taken up with enormous openings in the floors to let in light from the windows placed in the roof. On the first floor are the offices of Government officials. On the same level is Powers' statue of Washington, ordered for the Capitol when it was in New Orleans, but sent, when completed, to the Capitol of Baton Rouge, where no place could be found for it except under the gallery of the lower floor; it is consequently but imperfectly seen at any time, and in dark days appears but a dim mass of dingy white. The platform built up for the Speaker is a complicated piece of barbaric gothic, and takes up a prominent portion of the Hall; it is, in fact, a miniature

representation of the building, on the top of which the presiding officer makes but little impression, and he is further concealed by the back of his chair which is some 12 feet high, tarred to "harmonize with the surrounding architecture." On the right of the Speaker's chair is a full length portrait of Stuart's Washington, and on the left a picture of corresponding size representing General Taylor as he appeared on the battle-field of *Sauca Vista*. It is a faithful likeness and a fine picture, from the pencil of the General's personal friend, and at one time military companion, Col. T. B. Choate.

Our four views of Baton Rouge are taken from the top of the State House. It will be perceived that the town is almost buried in trees, shade being an absolute necessity. In the background of the fourth picture are the buildings belonging to the State Prison. They are commodious, and have safe accommodations for 400 prisoners. The inmates, up to the time of the rebellion, were profitably employed making negro clothing and coarse bagging for enveloping



BATON ROUGE, LOOKING DOWN THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER TOWARD NEW ORLEANS.



BATON ROUGE, LOOKING INLAND, SHOWING THE BEST PRIVATE RESIDENCES.

cotton bales. Prominent among the residences is a school, under the charge of the Sisters of Charity, and also can be discerned the square tower of the Presbyterian Church. The second picture presents at a glance the residences of many of the wealthier citizens, though the low one-story and single style of the earlier and less fashionable inhabitants prevails. The second picture is a view of the city looking towards New Orleans. The first picture is interesting, as it gives a panoramic view of the principal street of the town, which, it will be seen, runs up until aided by the now classic grounds of the U. S. barracks and arsenal. A little examination discovers the parade ground and buildings of the barracks running along the river front, in the rear those belonging to the arsenal. Before the annexation of Texas these military works were on the frontier, and are considered among the most pleasant and important in possession of the Government. For nearly 50 years they have been occupied, one time or another, by our most distinguished

officers. Just on the river bank was the modest little one-story frame building occupied for years by Gen. Taylor, and the residence he lived in when President elect. The arsenal grounds are large, remarkably pleasant, and the buildings and military stores had up to the rebellion, always been remarkably well kept. When Baton Rouge was taken possession of by the rebel forces from New Orleans, 700 strong, it was in command of Major Hawkins and 20 men, the soldiers being merely used to look after the buildings and property. The commander's residence was appropriated by Gov. Moore, of Louisiana. We presume, when we hear details regarding the reposition of the place, that he was turned out. To the old inhabitants of Baton Rouge the officers and the garrison have always been the pleasant features of the town, and the seat of the most generous hospitality. Hardly an old family by these courtesies has escaped "entangling alliances" by intermarriage with the officers. At the "landing" is seen one of the popular packets that ply

between the city and New Orleans. Of all cities of the extreme South, no one is pleasanter, more healthy, or more picturesque than Baton Rouge.

MR. GEORGE W. CARLETON has in press a translation of Victor Hugo's last romance, "Les Misérables." A curious interest attaches to this work, not only on account of the large price paid for it by the French publisher—\$50,000 for 50,000 copies—but in connection with its elder brother, "The Hunchback of Notre Dame," which was accepted by its publisher on condition that he should bring out every succeeding work by the same author. "The Hunchback" proved a brilliant success, and made the fortune of the publisher. Victor Hugo then wrote "Les Misérables," determining to repeat the conditions, but to make his own terms with the unscrupulous brain-trickster. These terms were of strict justice, and the author, unshaken from the old obligation, was obliged to put by his manuscript for a more favorable season. Year after year he received the proposals, increasing, each year his demand, until at last the publisher died, and after waiting nearly a quarter of a century, the well-timed if not execrable "Les Misérables" appears.



BATON ROUGE, LOOKING INLAND—PLEASANT BUILDINGS IN THE BACKGROUND.











PANORAMIC VIEW OF NEW ORLEANS, WITH THE NATIONAL FLEET AT ANCHOR IN THE RIVER, IN FRONT.



IN THE RIVER, IN FRONT, UNDER COMMAND OF FLAG OFFICER FARRAGUT, APRIL 25.—SEE PAGE 91.











THE FIRE AND THE FLOOD—THE BURNING OF ROCKWELL'S STORE, CORNER OF MORGAN AND FRONT STREETS, HARTFORD, CONN., APRIL 21.—FROM A SKETCH BY JOHN B. RUSSELL, JR., OF HARTFORD.

**REMARKABLE CONFLAGRATION IN HARTFORD—  
FIRE IN A FLOOD.**

Our present number contains an illustration of the opposite elements of fire and water in full play. It would seem as though water, like rebellion, had been in full force this spring, but they are both subsiding. The quiet city of Hartford, Conn., safe from other irruptions, was lately in-

vaded by a freshet, which on Monday, April 21, had reached the height of 28 feet eight inches. Front street was from one to five feet under water its whole length. All the streets east were submerged more or less, the water in many of the houses being up to the second story. Dutch Point was covered, while great part of the East and West Parks was one grand lake. From the roofs of high buildings the prospect was most singular; above and below the city the water spread

over a width of some four miles—an inland sea dotted with houses and crehards. We need hardly add that the public suffering is very great. The City Hall was thrown open and warmed, as a refuge for women and children, and Mayor Hamersley has won great praise by his noble efforts to meet this terrible calamity.

In the midst of this modern deluge a destructive fire broke out, about seven o'clock on the morning of the 21st April, in



THE WAR IN VIRGINIA—BATTLE OF CHARGE OF CO. B., 1ST MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENT (CAPT. CARROLL), OF A FLEEING REAR, BEFORE YORKTOWN, APRIL 26.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST AT YORKTOWN.



THE WAR IN VIRGINIA—REBEL WATER BATTERY, TO KNOX, BLENDING BY THE CONNECTICUT BATTERY AT FARNSHALL'S HOUSE, WORMSLEY, WHEE, YORK RIVER, MAY 3.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, E. S. HALL.

D. Rockwell's four story grain and flour store, corner of Morgan and Front streets. The fire raged furiously for over three hours, totally destroying the large building and contents, together with the tenement building known as the "Sixth Ward Hotel," adjoining it on Morgan street west and owned by Frederick Fisher, and one or two small buildings. Rockwell's store is the same that fell down, two or three years ago, from too great weight of goods in the upper story—and was rebuilt. Rockwell's loss is probably \$12,000—insured for \$4,000. Fisher's loss, \$1,500—insured we believe. Maine and Tison, carmen, lost all their books and accounts. Brockish Gaylord's store (the building owned by Thomas H. Bissett) was considerably damaged—insured.

The fire originated from spontaneous combustion of cotton waste, temporarily stored in one of the upper stories. Some of the neighbors detected the smoke of it on the previous evening.

The store was flooded, the water being four or five feet deep all round it, and the firemen worked at great disadvantages

were stationed up by Cheney's factory. The hand engines gave out one after another; but the steam fire engine, with its new duck hose, poured a steady stream hour after hour without tiring, and did valuable service.



THE WAR IN VIRGINIA—REBEL BATTERY: NEAR LEE'S MILL, WARWICK RIVER, SCENE OF THE BATTLE OF THE 10TH OF APRIL. FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, E. S. HALL.

**YORKTOWN, VA.**

**Rebel Water Battery.**  
This battery was situated on the western side of Wormsley Creek, which runs out of York river about four miles in a south-westerly direction. It kept up a harassing fire upon our gunboats as they approached Yorktown and Gloucester Point. Its heaviest guns were silenced by the National battery erected on the other side of the creek, and was abandoned on Friday, the 2d of May, when the Confederates retreated from Yorktown.

**Lee's Mill, Warwick River.**  
Mr. Hall's sketch of this disastrous but glorious locality will be painfully interesting to numerous Vermont homes, the gallant sons of the Green Mountain State, on the 10th of April, forded the creek,

for it was on this spot that the rebel waist deep in a swift current, while the en-



THE WAR IN VIRGINIA—INTERIOR VIEW OF PART OF THE FORTIFICATIONS SURROUNDING YORKTOWN, AND COMPRISING THE MAIN ROAD, CAPTURED BY THE NATIONAL ARMY, MAY 3.—FROM A SKETCH BY MR. E. S. HALL, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.





May 24, 1862.

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# WAR SUPPLEMENT

## FRANK LESLIE'S

### ILLUSTRATED

# NEWSPAPER

Entered according to the Act of Congress in the year 1861, by FRANK LESLIE, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court for the Southern District of New York.

No. 345—Vol. XIV.]

NEW YORK, MAY 24, 1862.

[SUPPLEMENT WITH  
PAPER NO. 345.]

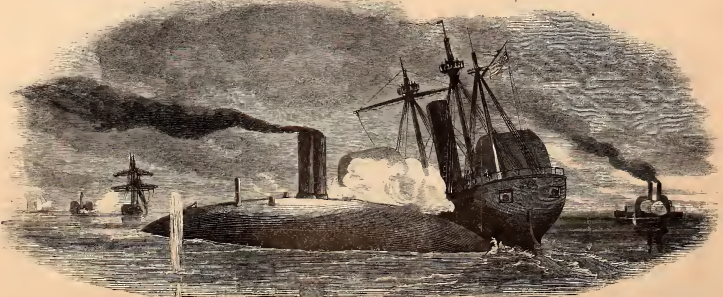
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THE CAPTURE OF NEW ORLEANS—THE REBEL 1200-TON STEAMER ANGLIC-BOHEMIAN ON FIRE AND BURNING, AND THE REBEL SQUADRE BURNING ON FIRE.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. WM. WAUGH.—SEE PAGE 102.



THE WAR IN THE SOUTH—WEST—THE REBEL STEAMER HAN MANASSAS "BURNED," ABANDONED AND ON FIRE, AFTER THE GREAT NAVAL FIGHT OF APRIL 20.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. WM. WAUGH.



THE WAR ON THE LOWER MISSISSIPPI—THE FAMOUS REBEL STEAMER HAN MANASSAS BURNING TO SINK THE U. S. STEAMER MISSISSIPPI BY BURNING INTO HER.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. WM. WAUGH, THEN IN THE HANDS OF THE MISSISSIPPI.





























It is high time to say that Mr. Edwin Adams supported Miss Dorem more efficiently than his individuality was not entirely absorbed in the business of the world.

WALLACE'S THEATRE.—Among the fine comedies produced here last week, Sheridan Knowles's charming comedy, "The Two Merchants," was the most successful. It was acted with style and ease, and with great elegance. The Nobleman's Countenance was a capital study for a little while, but the description of the chase was so good, and so full of life, that it was not to be despised. The scene was so well acted, and the dialogue so excellent, that it was not to be despised. The scene was so well acted, and the dialogue so excellent, that it was not to be despised.

Widows are one of those characters which perfectly the Letter Walker. It is a most singular character, and one which is not to be despised. It is a most singular character, and one which is not to be despised. It is a most singular character, and one which is not to be despised.

LAWYER'S THEATRE.—This theatre has enjoyed for some time a most successful success, and one which is not to be despised. It is a most successful success, and one which is not to be despised. It is a most successful success, and one which is not to be despised.

We have the fair managers in new improvements, in one of which is a most successful success, and one which is not to be despised. It is a most successful success, and one which is not to be despised. It is a most successful success, and one which is not to be despised.

NALGO'S GARDENS.—The success of Miss Caroline Richmond's garden, for the past season, is a most successful success, and one which is not to be despised. It is a most successful success, and one which is not to be despised. It is a most successful success, and one which is not to be despised.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—The beautiful collection of the late Mr. Barnum's Museum, for the past season, is a most successful success, and one which is not to be despised. It is a most successful success, and one which is not to be despised. It is a most successful success, and one which is not to be despised.

COMMISSIONER AND DEPUTY.—PRESIDENT LINCOLN.—An estimate of the President and his policy of liberation. President Lincoln's long-pondered scheme was not so very far from the truth as it is generally supposed to be.

THE MEREKID.—This is to be regretted, for many reasons, that this vessel did not venture on another cruise with our fleet in the West Indies. It is a most successful success, and one which is not to be despised. It is a most successful success, and one which is not to be despised.

to make the attempt, at least, had she ventured into deep water or out of the range of the gun of Sewall's Point. This experiment is not to be despised, and one which is not to be despised. It is a most successful success, and one which is not to be despised.

The Senate has performed an act of very justice to Gen. Skelton, whose brigade distinguished itself so greatly in the Williamsburg campaign. It is a most successful success, and one which is not to be despised. It is a most successful success, and one which is not to be despised.

The first sewing machines that were brought to such perfection as to satisfy the public of their practicability, made it as known as the "shuttle" or "lock-stitch." The novelty of the machine, the ease with which it could be used, and the rapidity with which it could be used, made it as known as the "shuttle" or "lock-stitch."

DOMESTIC NEWS.

CAPT. BROWN, having successfully cast a 30-inch gun, and the best showing of the kind, is now at work on a post-piece for the President, the ball of which is to weigh 100 lbs. It is a most successful success, and one which is not to be despised. It is a most successful success, and one which is not to be despised.

Table with 2 columns: Location and Amount. Includes 30th Virginia, 27th Virginia, 28th Virginia, 29th Virginia, 30th Mississippi.

A LETTER FROM AN OFFICER IN PORT JACKSON, in the New York Herald, dated the 10th inst., contains the following interesting account of the capture of the rebel vessel "The Ironsides."

The Board of Naval Examiners have recommended to the Navy Department the construction of six additional ironclad gunboats for the service of the Navy. It is a most successful success, and one which is not to be despised. It is a most successful success, and one which is not to be despised.

THE LADIES OF ST. LOUIS presented Gen. Franz Siegel on the 10th inst. with a beautiful silver goblet, containing the following inscription: Presented to MAJOR-GENERAL FRANZ SIEGEL, AMERICAN UNION LADIES OF ST. LOUIS.

Table with 2 columns: Location and Amount. Includes Port Norfolk to Richmond, From Suffolk to Richmond, From Hampton to Richmond, From Yorktown to Richmond, From Fredericksburg to Richmond, From Washington to Richmond, From Alexandria to Richmond, From Stanton to Richmond.

WAR NEWS.

A DETACHMENT OF THE 5th NEW YORK VICTORIA, Banks's Division, on May 10th, in a reconnaissance from Westport towards the city of Richmond, was defeated by the rebels.

On the 13th of April, Lieut.-Com. Nicholson, of the Essex, Smith, then detached at St. Augustine, having heard that a rebel schooner was in the harbor, he sailed on the 14th inst. to capture her.

Operations near Charleston. Gen. Dyer's 1st Heavy Artillery, on the 10th inst., captured a battery near the junction of the Dutchman's creek and South Branch rivers by the enemy's works.

The schooner Chace, from NEWBURN, N. F., for this port, was captured by the rebels on the 10th inst. It is a most successful success, and one which is not to be despised. It is a most successful success, and one which is not to be despised.

Capture of Another Rebel Vessel. The prize schooner Fish arrived in New York on the 10th inst. She was captured by Private Irwin, about 12 miles to the westward of the mouth of the Chesapeake Bay, on the 10th inst. She was captured by Private Irwin, about 12 miles to the westward of the mouth of the Chesapeake Bay, on the 10th inst.

OUR ARMY IN THE PENINSULA.

In another column we have seen the only desperate fight of the war, the battle of West Point, on the 10th inst. On Wednesday the National Army, composed of the divisions under Generals Franklin and Sedgwick, having landed at West Point, on the York river, whether they were under the intention of cutting off the rebel retreat from Yorktown to Richmond, was attacked by the rebels under Gen. Lee. After a short contest, in which the Union army was defeated, the rebels retreated to New Kent, and from thence to the banks of the Chickahominy. New Kent was occupied by our troops on Thursday, and on Friday Gen. McClellan's army moved on to the banks of the Chickahominy. On Saturday our advance had possession of Camberlain, about 22 miles from Richmond in a straight line, and about 12 miles from Richmond, on the Chickahominy, where it is expected the rebels will make their final stand in defence of Richmond. Botton's Bridge being only four miles from the city, the rebels are defeated there, Virginia is lost.

The Chickahominy, which has just become a point of interest, is a most successful success, and one which is not to be despised. It is a most successful success, and one which is not to be despised. It is a most successful success, and one which is not to be despised.

New Kent, Court-House is three miles south of the Paranky river, and 27 from Richmond. It contains about 30 places, six of which are stores and four taverns. It has no place of public worship, the Court-House being used for that purpose. It is a most successful success, and one which is not to be despised. It is a most successful success, and one which is not to be despised.

PERSONAL.

A MR. SIMON ELZEN, now living in the town of Sprague, Connecticut, aged 60 years, has lived in three different towns, and has been married three times. He has also lived in three different towns, and has been married three times. He has also lived in three different towns, and has been married three times.

LIEUTENANT WOODEN, who commanded the Monitor in the battle of Hampton Roads, on the 10th inst., is now in the service of the Government. He is a most successful success, and one which is not to be despised. It is a most successful success, and one which is not to be despised.

COMMANDER CHARLES S. BOGGS, of the United States Gunboat "Albatross," on the 10th inst., captured the rebel schooner "The Ironsides," on the 10th inst. It is a most successful success, and one which is not to be despised. It is a most successful success, and one which is not to be despised.

SOUTH NEWS.

THE ATLANTA (Ga.) Intelligencer, of the 27th of April, says: "The rebels have been defeated at the battle of West Point, on the 10th inst. It is a most successful success, and one which is not to be despised. It is a most successful success, and one which is not to be despised."

THE RICHMOND EXAMINER, of May 1st, illustrates: "It cannot be denied that the position of the rebels is now a most successful success, and one which is not to be despised. It is a most successful success, and one which is not to be despised."

A BILL has been passed by the Kentucky Legislature inflicting a fine of not less than \$50, nor more than \$100, on any minister or preacher who shall refuse to take the oath of allegiance to the United States, and a woman that has been married to a rebel.

W. H. HUMPHREYS, Judge of the U. S. District Court of Tennessee, has been impeached by the House of Representatives for the same reason.

OBITUARY.

MR. C. C. CARRELETTI, for many years a prominent politician in the State of New York, died on the 10th inst. He was a most successful success, and one which is not to be despised. It is a most successful success, and one which is not to be despised.

MR. HENRY D. THORNTON, whose name is indissolubly connected with American literature, died at Cohasset, Mass., on the 10th inst. He was a most successful success, and one which is not to be despised. It is a most successful success, and one which is not to be despised.

BOOK NOTICES.

RAILROADS OF THE WAR, by A. J. H. Duggane, is the title of an elegant sketch, profusely illustrated, in the best style of art, published by Adams, Boston, on the 10th inst. It is a most successful success, and one which is not to be despised. It is a most successful success, and one which is not to be despised.

CAPT. ETZ JAMES O'BRIEN, before his death, formerly represented Mr. Frank Wood and Mr. Thomas E. Davis, Junr., to set on foot a literary and publishing arrangement for the collection and publication of his works.





THE WAVE IN NORTH CAROLINA—THE NATIONAL NAVAL BATTLES WITH THE LAND FORCES IN THE ATTACK ON FORT MASON, APRIL 26.—(ILLUSTRATED BY FRANK LESLIE.)—FROM A SKETCH BY MR. HENRY ADAMS, J. H. BENTON.



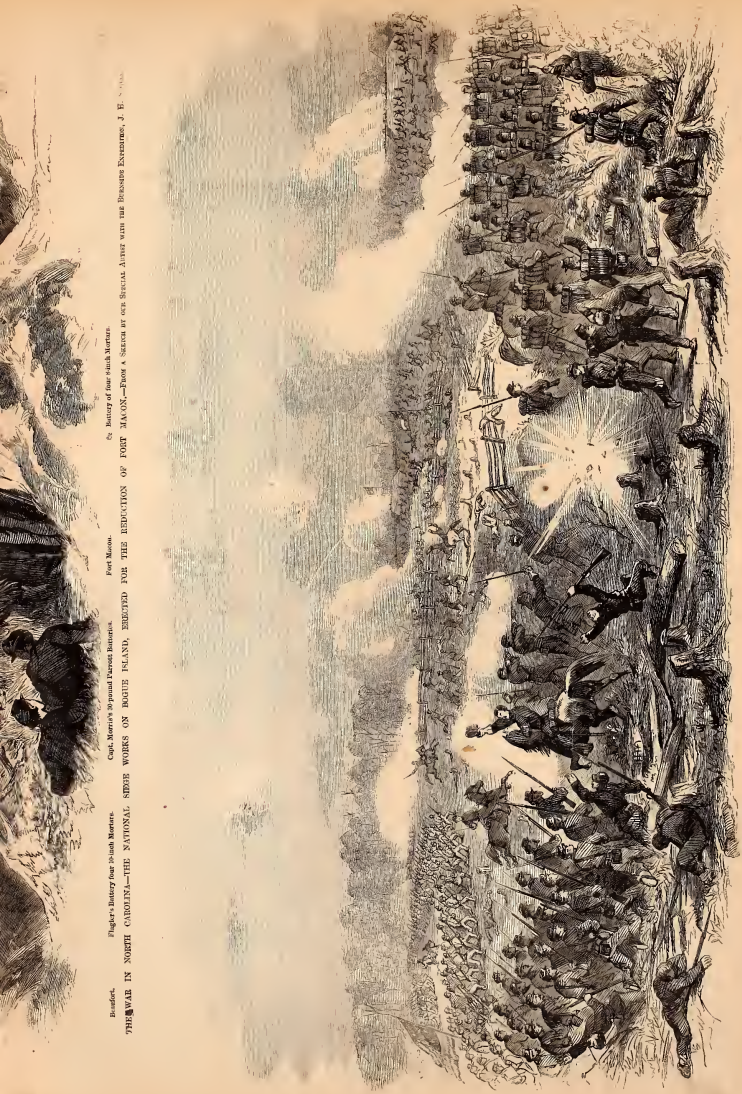
Norfolk. **THE WAR IN NORTH CAROLINA—THE NATIONAL STEEL WORKS OF BOGIE ISLAND, SELECTED FOR THE REDUCTION OF FORT MAON.**—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST WITH THE BREWSTER EXPEDITION, J. E.

By History of four 10-inch Mortars.

Fort Maon.

Cent. Morris's 30-pound Parrott Batteries.

Flieger's Heavy four 10-inch Mortars.



: 1 1862 RICHMOND.—GREAT BATTLE OF WILLIAMSBURG, VA., ON THE PENINSULA BETWEEN YORK AND JAMES RIVERS, MAY 6.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST WITH GEN. MCGRAW'S ARMY.—SEE PAGE 240.











WAR IN NORTH CAROLINA—BOMBARDMENT OF FORT MAJON—THE 10-INCH MORTAR BATTERY CAPT. FRANKS, IN ACTION. FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SERIAL ARTIST, J. H. SCHMIDT.



WAR IN NORTH CAROLINA—UNION'S FUGGED REBELS HUNG WITH BLOOD AT THE "THE CHIMNEY," THE REMAINS OF AN OLD HOUSE NEAR FORT MAJON, N. C.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SERIAL ARTIST, J. H. SCHMIDT.



BOMBARDMENT OF FORT MAJON—CAPT. MORSE'S BATTERY OF 30-POUND PARROT GUNS FIRING ON THE 19TH, APRIL 20.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SERIAL ARTIST, J. H. SCHMIDT.

# FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED



## NEWSPAPER

Entered according to the Act of Congress in the year 1862, by FRANK LESLIE, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court for the Southern District of New York.

Nos. 346 & 347—Vol. XIV.]

NEW YORK, MAY 31, 1862.

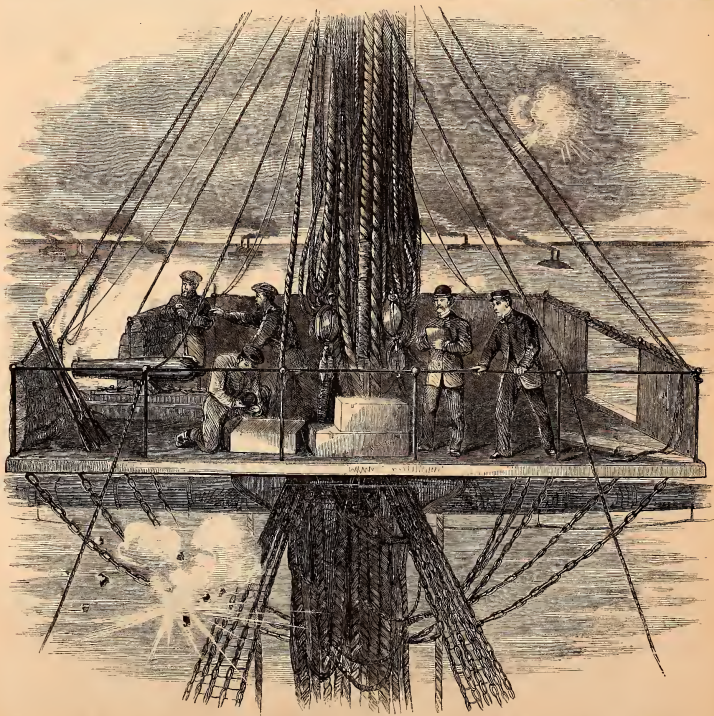
[PRICE 12 CENTS.]

### The Emile St. Pierre.

We give elsewhere the circumstances of the recapture of this vessel by her captain and crew, after having been taken by an American cruiser, while attempting to run the blockade of Charleston. She was navigated to Liverpool, where the prize crew, or the crew put on board to take her to Philadelphia for adjudication, were released. It is said that Mr.

Adams immediately laid the case of the St. Pierre before the British Government, with a demand for her restitution, under the National authority. The case is an interesting one, and may be an important one, depending very much upon the course the British Government may choose to adopt in the premises. It is parallel with that of a foreigner, arrested by the competent authorities for a crime unbecoming to the laws intrinsical and extradition, who attempts to

escape. The success of his attempt does not relieve him from the consequences of his crime. He must be returned to answer for it. If the St. Pierre really attempted to run the blockade of Charleston, she not only violated international law, but put herself beyond the protection of the flag which she assumed to bear. She laid herself open to all the penalties of the Queen's proclamation, which warns all British subjects to refrain from attempting



OUR ARTIST ALONG OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. W. WADE, SKETCHING THE FATAL ENGAGEMENT BETWEEN THE FEDERAL FLEET AND THE REBEL FORTS, BARRS AND OGDONTS, IN THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER, FROM THE FORETOP OF THE U. S. WAR STEAMER MISSISSIPPI, COMMANDER HELLANDER SMITH.











MAP OF THE SEAT OF WAR IN EASTERN VIRGINIA, FROM













THE WAR ON THE MISSISSIPPI—LANDING OF CAPT. BAILEY AND LIEUT. PERKINS ON THE LAVERE, NEW ORLEANS, WITH A FLAG OF TRUCE, TO DEMAND THE SURRENDER OF THE CITY TO THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.  
 FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, Wm. WARD—SEE SUPPLEMENT.

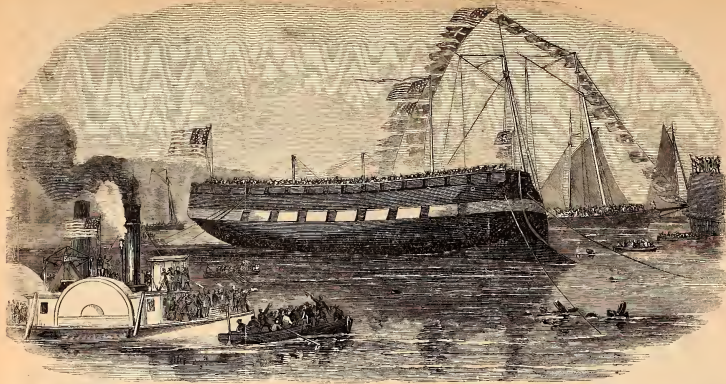










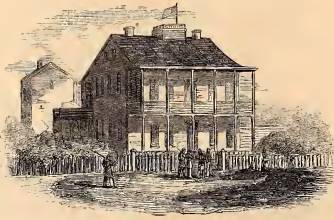


OUR IRON-CLAD FLEET. LAUNCH OF THE IRON-CLAD STEAM FRIGATE NEW IRONSIDES, AT THE SHIPYARD OF HENCK & SONS, OF PHILADELPHIA, MAY 10 FROM A SKETCH BY E. S. WENNER.

**LAUNCH OF THE IRON-CLAD FRIGATE, NEW IRONSIDES, AT PHILADELPHIA.**

The iron-clad frigate *New Ironsides*, which was launched at Philadelphia, on Saturday last, the 10th of May, was built by Merrick & Sons of that city, and is to be ready for sea on the 15th of July. She is 210 feet long, 38 feet 6 inches wide and 25 deep, being 3,200 tons, and having a berth, gun and spar deck, the latter being chadproof. Her frames are of white oak, filled in solid and caulked, and the average thickness of her sides is 20 inches. The iron plating commences at a point four feet below the water line and extends to her spar deck. The lower course is three inches; all the rest is four and a half inches thick. All the plates are 15 feet long, the width varying from 25 to 30 inches; each plate is fastened to the vessel by 2 1/2 inch screw bolts, 25 inches long, which secure the several thicknesses of timber to the plates, thus tying it all together.

The machinery consists of two horizontal direct-action steam engines, with cylinders of 50 inches diameter and 50 inches stroke, intended to make 85 revolutions per minute, and drive a brass four-bladed propeller of 13 feet diameter and 18 feet pitch. The boilers are four in number (horizontal tubular), each 17 feet front, 11 feet deep and 11 feet high, of a collective force of 1,600 horses. The armament will consist of 15 eleven-inch Dahlgren guns on the gun deck, and two 200-pounder Parrotts guns on the spar deck. The port-holes will be



WAR IN FLORIDA.—HEADQUARTERS OF GEN. WRIGHT, PENNSADENA.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, W. CHANE.

closed by iron shutters five inches thick, worked from the inside.

As this is a sea-going steamer, intended to sail as well as steam, she will have three masts and be bark rigged; her topmasts and yards being so arranged that in action they

are lowered, and leave simply the three lower masts in view.

When in action all the men on board are protected from shot and shell, and are below the spar deck; the commander only is above that deck, and he occupies a shotproof iron lookout, which rises above the spar deck, and from which he can see all surrounding objects, and by signals communicate with the officers below.

Unlike the *Monitor* and *Galena*, this vessel can carry a large crew, sufficiently so to board and capture any vessel. Impenetrable to shot and shell, she will seek close action, and by means of her iron grow sink—or by her heavy guns capture—her opponent. Her light draft of water—16 feet—will enable her to enter all our Southern harbors.

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**CAPT. THEODORUS BAILEY.**

THEODORE BAILEY, the second in command, and who led, in the Caymans, the first division of our fleet, as it steamed past Forts Jackson, St. Philip's and the rebel batteries, which, it was hoped, would shield New Orleans from the National forces, was born in the city of New York about 56 years ago, and entered the Naval service of his country on the 1st of January, 1818. He has thus been for 44 years in the profession, most of which time he has been on duty. He was appointed to the command of the *Colorado* on the 15th of the expedition against New Orleans, and had the honor of capturing the first Confederate flag, the regimental colors of the



Runaways. Sabot Couplet. Gen. Sherman. 77th Ohio. Taylor's Chinggo Battery.

BATTLE OF PITTSBURG LANDING—SULLIVAN (100) CHASE—COMMENCEMENT OF THE FIGHT, APRIL 6.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. LOVIE.













NOTICE—OPEN THIS PAPER BEFORE CUTTING IT.

# WAR SUPPLEMENT

## FRANK LESLIE'S

### ILLUSTRATED

# NEWSPAPER

Entered according to the Act of Congress in the year 1862, by FRANK LESLIE, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court for the Southern District of New York.

No. 347—Vol. XIV.]

NEW YORK, MAY 31, 1862.

[SUPPLEMENT WITH PAPER NO. 346.] PRICE 13 CENTS.

### GALLANT SEIZURE OF THE REBEL GUNBOAT PLANTER, In the Harbor of Charleston.

The last arrival from Fort Royal brings us accounts of one of the most daring exploits of the war, namely, the seizure, on the night of the 13th of May, of the rebel armed steamer *Planter* at the wharves of Charleston, and her successful escape under the guns of Fort Sumter. This gallant exploit was performed by nine men, comprising the pilot, engineers and working crew. Taking advantage of a night when the officers of the *Planter* were on shore, they quietly got up steam, slipped down the harbor running right under the guns of Fort Sumter, it now being daylight, giving the usual signals, and then, when out of the range of the guns of the fort, raised a white flag and steered straight for the blockading steamer *Augusta*, to the officers of which they gave up the vessel. The *Planter* is a large vessel built expressly for the sounds and rivers of the coast, and was the most valuable gunboat in possession of the rebels at Charleston. She had on board six guns—one 7-inch rifled gun, one 8-inch columbiad one 8-inch howitzer, two 32-pound rifled guns, and one 24-pounder with about 300 rounds of ammunition. It is said that the *Planter* is just the vessel needed for the navigation around Hilton Head, and will prove invaluable to the Government.

The names of the men who performed this gallant and perilous exploit are Robert Smalls, pilot; John Smalls and Alfred Grading, engineers; Abraham Johnson, Gabriel Turner, William Morrison, Samuel Chisholm, Abram Alston and David Jones.

It will be curious to know how much the admiration for this act, one which would have covered white men with applause, will be qualified by the fact that these nine gallant men were all of them negroes?

#### Commander Parrott's Report.

The following interesting report from Commander Parrott has been received at the Navy Department, having been forwarded by Commander Dupont:

UNITED STATES STEAMSHIP *AUGUSTA*.

OFF CHARLESTON, MAY 13, 1862.

SIR—I have the honor to inform you that the rebel armed steamer *Planter* was brought out to us this morning from Charleston by night contraband, and delivered up to the gunboat. Five colored women

and three children are also on board. She carries one 32-pounder and one 24-pounder howitzer, and has also on board four 12-gauge guns, which she arranged in transportation. I came by Fort Royal at once, in order to take advantage of the present good weather. I sent Charleston papers to the ship, and the very intelligent contraband who were in charge will give you the information which he has brought off. I have the honor to request that you will send back, as soon as convenient, the officer and crew sent on board.

Commander Dupont, in forwarding this dispatch, acts in relation to the rebel steamer *Planter*. She was the armed dispatch and transportation steamer attached to the Engineer Department at Charleston, under Brigadier-General Ripley, who has been a short time since was brought to the blockading fleet by several contrabands. The bringing out of the steamer, under all the circumstances, would have done credit to any one. At four o'clock in the morning, in the shelter of the night, she was on shore, and left her wharf, close to the Government



WAR ON THE MERRIMACK—THE LAST BRIGADIER OF THE VADM.—COMMANDER DUGGS, OF THE U. S. N., FIELDS THE LAST THREE CREWS OF THE NATIONAL GUNBOAT VARENA AS SHE SINKS—HE WOUNDED HAD BEEN REMOVED, BUT THE DEAD GO DOWN WITH THE V.—54, THE OLD FLAG FLYING OVER THEM—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. WM. WAUD—SEE PAGE 134.



Battle of Gunboat Blockading.

Varena—Commander Duggs.

Governor Moore, Beverly Johnson Commander.

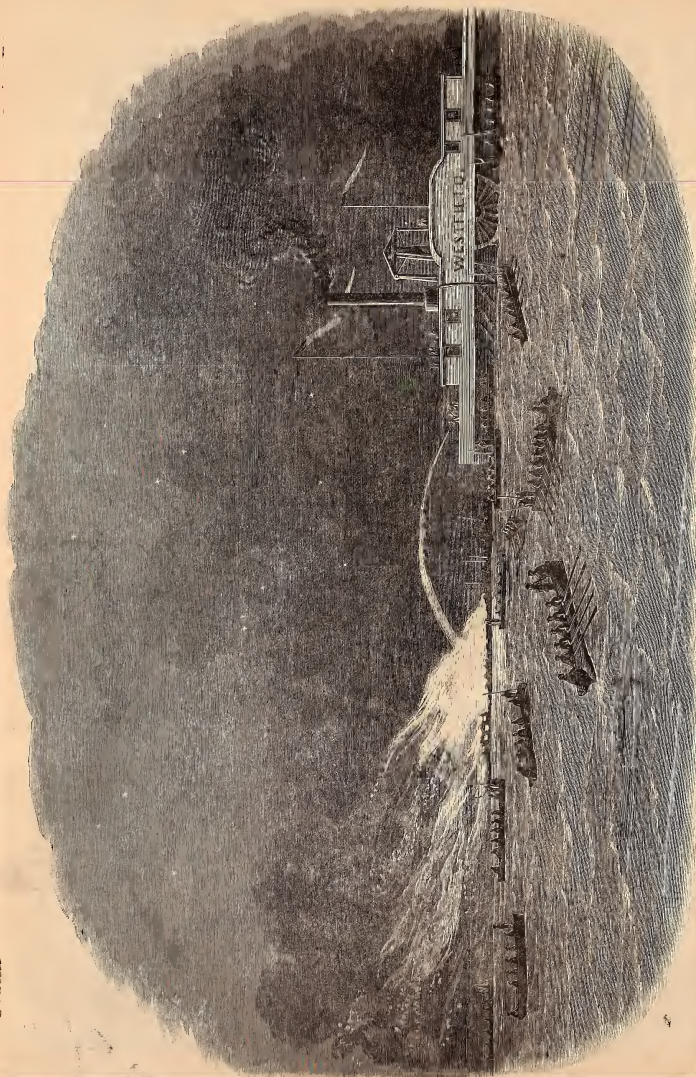
DESPERATE ENGAGEMENT, APRIL 24, BETWEEN THE U. S. S. *VARENA*, COMMANDER DUGGS, AND THE REBEL STEAM RAN J. C. BRAKINRIDGE, AND THE REBEL GUNBOAT GOVERNOR MOORE FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. WM. WAUD—SEE PAGE 134











THE WAR ON THE MISSISSIPPI—THE RAFT SENT DOWN FROM FORT JACKSON TO DESTROY THE NATIONAL FLUKE BELOW THE POINT—THE BOATS OF THE SQUADRON, WITH GRAPNELS, BUCKETS, ETC., AND THE FERRY BOAT WESTFIELD, TOWING IT AWAY FROM THE FEDERAL VESSELS.—FROM A SKETCH BY CHAS. S. SMITH. DRAWN BY W. W. WARD.—See Page 134.



NG. I. ARTIST, MR. WM. WARD.











BOMBARDMENT OF FORTS JACKSON AND ST. PHILIP—THE U. S. SQUADRON, UNDER THE COMMAND OF FLAG-OFFICER FARRAGUT, ENGAGING THE REBEL FORTS AND FLEET, ON ITS WAY TO SEW ORLEANS.





THE FLEET AND FORTS, ON ITS WAY TO NEW ORLEANS, ON THE MORNING OF THE 24TH OF APRIL, 1862.—FROM A SKETCH TAKEN FROM THE FORETOP OF THE NATIONAL WAR STEAMER MISSISSIPPI, BY GEN. SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. Wm. WARD.











ENG. BY MR. WM. WOOD.



TERRIBLE EFFECT OF A DISCHARGE OF GRAVE FROM MOUNT JACKSON IN THE NATIONAL GRENADIER BATTALION, APRIL 24, WHICH KILLED FORTY AND WOUNDED SEVEN SPANISH, OUT OF A BATTALION OF 25 MEN, UNDER DIRECT SUPERVISION OF A BRITISH OFFICER. (See Small Article, Vol. 1, No. 14, p. 14.)









**FLAG-OFFICER FARRAGUT.**

DAVID G. FARRAGUT, the conqueror of New Orleans, was born March 7, 1799, near Memphis, Tennessee, and in his earliest boyhood was distinguished for his adventurous spirit. He entered the navy December 17, 1816, and has consequently been for more than half a century in the service of his country. His first fight was in the Essex, commanded by Com. Porter, when he singly engaged, off Valparaiso, the British ships *Phoebe* and the *Cherub*. Although a mere boy then, he gained the affection and approbation of the officers by his fearless conduct in the fight. This desperate sea battle occurred on the 28th March, 1814, when Farragut had only just turned his 15th year, and the scene which ensued fixed itself deeply on the young hero's mind. In the space of an hour 150 of Porter's gallant crew lay dead, dying or wounded. The *Phoebe* was a heavy frigate of 36 guns, and the *Cherub* mounted 18; both were commanded by two of the best English captains, and yet so gallantly did the Essex maintain the fight that at its conclusion the *Phoebe* sank.

After ten years adventurous life, in the year 1820 we find him still a midshipman on board the *Franklin*, a seventy-four gun line of battle ship. On the 13th of January, 1825, he was commissioned a Lieutenant.

In 1851 Lieutenant Farragut was ordered to act as Assistant Inspector of Ordnance, being second in command under Commodore Skimmer. This position he held until after the end of the year 1853. Another duty was at this time opened by the establishment of a Navy Yard at Mare's Island, near San Francisco, California. Commander Farragut, then standing No. 16 on the list, was ordered to the command of this post. In 1856 he took command of the steam sloop *Brooklyn*, a twenty-five gun vessel, forming a portion of the Home Squadron under Flag-Officer McCluskey. He was removed during the month of May, 1860, after being on board the vessel over 20 months. When the present expedition was fitted out, Captain Farragut was appointed by the Navy Department as its Flag-Officer, and he has bravely filled the position. He is now before Mobile, and will doubtless soon restore that revolted city to the Union.

Flag-Officer Farragut is as conspicuous for his courtesy and kindness as for his energy and activity, and he is as popular with his officers and men as he is dreaded by the foe.



FLAG-OFFICER DAVID G. FARRAGUT, COMMANDING THE U. S. NAVAL FLEET AT NEW ORLEANS. FROM A PHOTOGRAPH.

blood. We need hardly add that Mr. Secretary Stanton suppressed the news of this drawn battle for very obvious reasons.

**THE OCCUPATION OF NORFOLK.**

The army of the Republic has repossessed Norfolk without the loss of a man; and that great seacoast, the Merimae, after coming forward every now and then a strike almost to the heart of an incompetent Navy Secretary deliberately committed suicide the day after Norfolk was captured. This closes a very remarkable chapter in our history. For some time Gen. Wool has been urging upon the War Department in Washington the propriety of his marching upon Norfolk, but it was not till Friday, the 9th of May, when President Lincoln and Mr. Secretary Chase visited Fort Monroe that the required permission was given. Early on Saturday morning the following regiments—20th, 69th and 103d New York, 16th Massachusetts, 1st Delaware, 56th Pennsylvania, with 100 mounted riflemen, Flanders' light artillery and Howard's battery—landed about two miles east from Willoughby Point, and marched onward to Norfolk. A slight skirmish was made at Turner's Creek to oppose them, and the rebels succeeded in burning the bridge, which compelled the National troops to make a detour of a few miles. About two miles from Norfolk, Gen. Wool and Secretary Chase were met by Mayor Lamb, who, under the protection of a flag of truce, had come to treat for the surrender of the city. Gen. Wool having assured Mayor Lamb that vengeance was not the object of their visit, the latter surrendered the city to the National Government, and returned with our troops to the city. Gen. Auger, having retreated with the rebel troops under his command to Suffolk, first writing fire to the public property in the Navy Yard at Gosport. We trust the Government will make an example of some of these incendiaries, and hang the rebel Generals who authorize such acts of wanton destruction.

The delivery of Gen. Wool seemed to give the military surprise to the inhabitants of the qualy city, for upon the Mayor announcing that private property would be respected, and personal rights protected, the captured assemblies observed contentedly. Having taken military possession of the city, and appointed Gen. Right



ARMY DISCIPLINE.—VIEW OF PENINSULAR SOLDIERS FOR DRIVENESS AT THREE ISLAND LIGHTHOUSES.

**THE FOE TO BOTH.**

Mr. McLaughlin, one of our Special Artists now with Gen. Halleck's magnificent army, has sent us a sketch of a battle not hitherto reported, and which has been going on with great loss on both sides for nearly three weeks. It calls for the great pitched battle between the Bohemian brigade and the mosquitoes. The disparity between the two

forces was so great that, despite the havoc that Brig. Gen. McLaughlin and his gallant men made in the ranks of the enemy, no visible diminution of their forces was apparent. Unlike their allies, the rebels, they returned again and again to the charge. We question if even those pot-plantations of the Empire State, the Excelsior or Hawkins's Zouaves, would have driven them from their airy batteries. All the Bohemian brigade were wounded in many places, and lost much

INCIDENT OF WAR.—TOTAL EFFECT OF THE CARBINE HANDED ON A SHELLED AT FORT MONROE.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



BATTLE BETWEEN THE "BOHEMIAN BRIGADE" OF CONGRESSMEN AND SPECIAL ARTISTS, AND THE MOSQUITOES AND CARABINES AT THE SOUTH-WEST.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, J. M. McLAUGHLIN.

Viele commandant, Gen. Wool with Secretary Chase returned to Fort Monroe.

The next day the President embarked on board the *Baltimore* and steamed to Norfolk, where he took a fair view of the recovered city, but did not land. In the evening he likewise returned to the Fort.

During the march upon Norfolk, the *Merimae* had remained entirely at anchor near Craney Island. On Sunday morning, about five o'clock a terrible explosion was heard near Craney Island, which proved to be the last of the famous mortar batteries. The crew and officers, numbering nearly 300 men, and the shells, were all made good their escape to Suffolk. As two bodies were found some hours after floating near Craney Island, it is supposed they were part of the iron ship.

Craney Island, Sewell's Point and its batteries were occupied by our troops on Sunday, and 140 of our shells were mounted about 50 guns; the work was admirably conducted, and the barracks supplied with shelling 2,000 men. The guns were Parrotts and Dahlgrens.

Gen. Wool says in his official report: "The rising of Norfolk came of the *Detrouill* of the iron-ided steamer *Merimae*, which was blown up by a shell about five o'clock on the morning of the 11th of May, which was soon after communicated to you and the President of the United States. On the 11th I visited the Navy Yard and found all the workshops, storerooms and other buildings in ruins, having been set on fire by the rebels, who at the same time partially blew up the dry dock. I also visited Craney Island, where I found 30 guns of large caliber, most of which were spiked; also a large number of shot and shells, with about 5,000 pounds of powder, all of which, with the buildings, were in good order. As far as I have been able to ascertain, we have taken about 200 cannon, including those at Sewell's Point batteries, with a large number of shot and shells, as well as many other articles of value, stationed at the Navy Yard, Craney Island, Sewell's Point and other places."

HON. ROBERT J. WALKER thinks the result of the rebellion is to be of immense value to the country. It will give confidence at home and command respect from abroad. Mr. Walker is of the opinion that an amnesty to the rebel soldiers and exile to the frontiers is the only thing that will settle the matter and end the struggle of arms is over.

# FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED

## NEWSPAPER

Entered according to the Act of Congress in the year 1852, by FRANK LESLIE, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court for the Southern District of New York.

No. 348—VOL. XIV.]

NEW YORK, JUNE 7, 1862.

[PRICE 6 CENTS.

### Important Proclamation by the President.

THE President has issued a Proclamation relative to the extraordinary General Order by Gen. Hunter, commanding the Military Department of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, in which the General declares all the slaves in those States "free for ever." That martial law overrides and for the time being suspends all other law is undeniably, and that any and all acts which the General authorized to proclaim it deemed proper to execute are beyond appeal, is admitted on all hands. But martial law accomplishes nothing outside of the power enforcing it. Under it, if the exigencies warrant the proceeding, of which he is the sole judge, he may free slaves, appropriate property, and imprison, banish or hang every individual in the district over which his power absolutely extends, and within which he has the means to enforce it. Beyond the reach of such power, the proclamation of martial law is a mere *brutum fulmen*, and just as potent as Canine's command to the sea. Whatever may be the case within his lines, one thing is certain, that outside of them the condition of the slaves is in no way changed. Considered in this sense, Gen. Hunter's proclamation was an idle waste of words.

That we are not wrong in our definition of the scope of martial law, and of the powers of the military authority under it, will appear on consultation of any standard work treating of the subject. We content ourselves with the following quotation from "Military Law and Courts Martial," by Capt. S. V. Benet, late Professor at West Point:

"Martial law is an element of the *ius belli*. It is incidental to the state of solemn war, and applicable to the law of nations. The commander of the invading, occupying or reconquering army rules the invaded, occupied or conquered foreign country with supreme power, limited only by international law and the orders of the Government or Sovereign he serves or represents. Such exceptions by right of war, as keep safe



THE WAR IN SOUTH CAROLINA—RECRUITING FOR THE CONTRABAND BRIGADE, NEAR BEAUFORT, BY ORDER OF MAJOR-GENERAL HUNTER, MAY 15.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, W. G. CRANE.



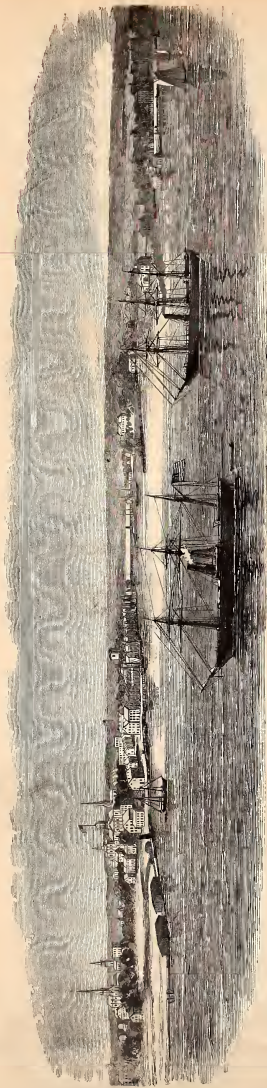
"CARRYING THE WAR INTO AFRICA"—A PORTION OF THE FIRST SOUTH CAROLINA CONTRABAND BRIGADE BRAVING BEAUFORT FOR BILTON HEAD, ON BOARD THE STEAMER HAITIANO.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, W. G. CRANE—SEE PAGE 147.







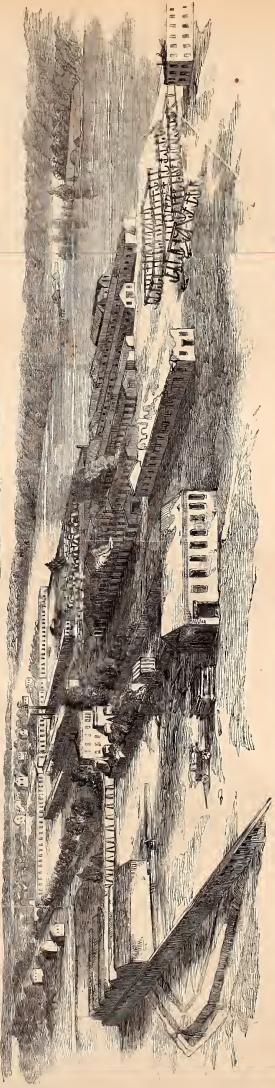


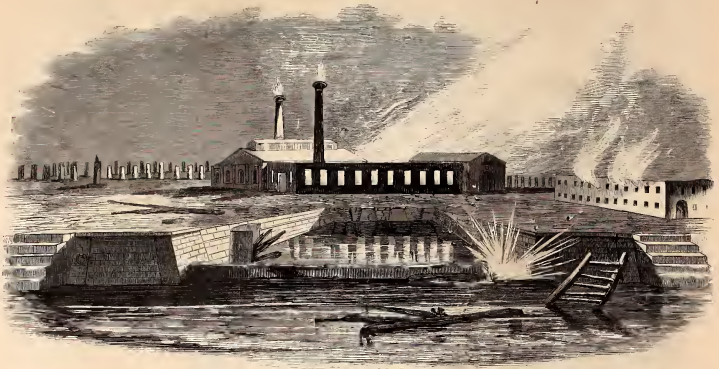


NOVEMBER 1861. —VIEW OF THE CITY—FROM THE WATER—FROM A SHIP BY THE SPECIAL ARTIST.—SEE PAGE 137.



NOVEMBER 1861. —RUINS OF THE NAVY YARD AT GOSPORT, ENCAPSULATED BY COL. M'CAMERON, U.S.A., ON JULY 21, 1861, ABANDONED AND BURNED BY THE ENEMIES ON MAY 11, 1862.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.—SEE PAGE 137.





OCCUPATION OF NORFOLK.—BURVING OF THE NAVY YARD BY THE REBELS.—UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT TO BLOW UP THE DRY-DOCK.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.—SEE PAGE 167.



OCCUPATION OF NORFOLK.—REBEL BATTERY ON THE EAST SIDE OF ELIZABETH RIVER, OPPOSITE THE NAVY YARD.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



OCCUPATION OF NORFOLK.—NAVAL HOSPITAL AND BATTERY AT FORTSMOUTH.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



OCCUPATION OF NORFOLK.—OLD FORT NORFOLK, BUILT BY THE U. S. GOVERNMENT, BUT ALTERED AND STRENGTHENED BY THE REBELS.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



**THE LATE COL. EVERETT PEABODY.**

We present our readers to-day with a portrait of this gallant young officer, Colonel of the 5th regiment Missouri Volunteers, killed at the battle of Pittsburg Landing, 32 years of age. He was the son of the Rev. W. B. O. Peabody, of Springfield, Mass., graduated at Harvard University in 1849, and at once went into his favorite profession, engineering. In this capacity he distinguished himself in different sections of the country.

When the war broke out in Missouri he was established near the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, and the first success against the rebels at St. Joseph was due to his determination and alacrity in enlisting, without commission, and in spite of the bitterest opposition, a battalion of loyal men, who were the nucleus of the regiment which has since so gloriously followed him. When the enemy threatened Lexington, Col. Peabody made all the arrangements for its defence; he delayed Price's advance by his precautions in front of the town, and the excellent disposition he

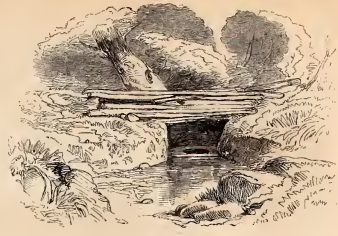


COL. EVERETT PEABODY, KILLED AT THE BATTLE OF PITTSBURGH LANDING, APRIL 6.  
FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY W. S. TUCKER, ST. LOUIS.

made of his small force. He was in command until the arrival of Col. Mullan, who ranked him two days. To the skillful disposition and confidence with which he inspired his officers and men the protracted defence of that place is due, but he never in his lifetime would permit his friends to say so much for him in the public prints. He was severely wounded by a shot through his foot and a spent ball in his stomach.

He had not wholly recovered from the wounds when he joined Gen. Grant at Pittsburg Landing. At St. Louis he was offered a command in North Missouri or to go to Tennessee. He replied that his "was a fighting regiment, and that he wanted to go where fighting was to be done."

Upon his joining the forces under Gen. Grant, the command of a brigade under Gen. Prentiss, was assigned him, and on the field at Pittsburg Landing he was Artillery-Brigadier on the exposed right of the army nearest the enemy. It was here, on the memorable morning of Sunday, the 6th of April, that he earned for himself a name imperishable in the history of his country. To his fortitude in disobeying orders when his grant told him that a sacrifice of military duty was necessary for the saving of the lives of his men and his country's honor, as well as to his distress



OLD WELL, TIBES ISLAND, GEORGIA.

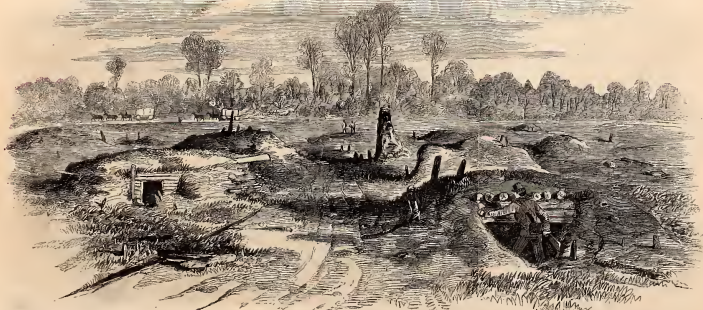
and his great bravery, is in great part due the saving of our army on the field of Pittsburg. History must record that he was the first man awake to the danger threatening our army before the commencement of that great battle; that he commenced it, and that he did so in spite of orders that he was simply to rest his brigade where it was encamped.

On his own responsibility, on Saturday afternoon, at four o'clock, he ordered out Cpt. Schmitz's company of the 25th Missouri, to reconnoitre. This company found a large cavalry outpost picket of the enemy only half a mile distant from camp. At night Col. Peabody held a council of his officers, and at three o'clock on the morning of Sunday he sent out a scouting party of five companies under the brave Major Powell of the 25th Missouri. It was this little party that received the first shots of the enemy on that eventful day. They found the enemy where he had been seen the previous afternoon, and at once attacked him. The first fire of the enemy killed some 30 of Major Powell's men.

Major Powell now deployed his little band as skirmishers, behind trees, and dispatched Capt. Schmitz back to Col. Peabody for reinforcements.



THE WHITE HOUSE, NEW BRUNSWICK, VIRGINIA, THE RESIDENCE OF THE FEDERAL COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, AND WHERE WASHINGTON WAS MARRIED—SEE PAGE 155



THE WAR IN VIRGINIA—SUTHERLAND'S BARRACK CAMP AT ORATON CHURCH, NEAR YORKTOWN, LATELY OCCUPIED BY THE 520 VIRGINIAN REGIMENT,—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SERIAL ARTIST, E. S. HALL



THE WAR IN NORTH CAROLINA—SCENE IN BEAUFORT, N. C., DURING THE DEPARTURE OF FORT MASON BY THE NATIONAL FORCES, FROM THE WHARF NEAR THE OCEAN HOUSE.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. J. H. SCHILL.

**SUBTERRANEAN CAMP NEAR YORKTOWN.**

About three miles from Yorktown is Grafton Church, around which till recently were scattered a few houses. Of these the ruins now only remain, the most prominent part of which are the large brick chimneys for which Virginia is famous. Here the 52d Virginia regiment of rebels had been encamped for nearly seven months, and when they retreated behind Yorktown our men were surprised to find many of their "tents" had been subterranean, the basements having been covered with planks and earth—a sort of camouflaged camp. Our Artist's sketch represents several of these novel retreats.

**"WATCHING THE FIGHT."**

This hardening effect which the sight of suffering has upon the human heart is too patent to need any homily. Our Artist, Mr. Schell, has sent us a sketch from life, representing the inhabitants of Bradford, N. C., watching the bombardment of Fort Maudslowi. At first, he says, the fair Southerners started when a well-directed shell burst right into the fort where their gaily friends and brothers were engaged in their solemn purpose of destroying the Union; but after a time a fearful curiosity fascinated them, and with straining eyes they watched the missiles of death surge through the air. The spot where these curious spectators stood was the wharf close to the Green House, the best hotel in Beaufort, and which looks directly on the sand-spit where Fort Maudslowi is built.

JEFF DAVIS has appointed a day of humiliation and prayer. Let President Lincoln appoint a day of thanksgiving.



THE GREAT FLOOD IN THE MISSISSIPPI—FAMILIES ESCAPING FROM THEIR HOMES NEAR FORT WADE.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. J. M. STAUDEN.—SEE PAGE 155.

It was at the moment of Capt. Schmitz's arrival back that Gen. Prentiss, advancing to Col. Peabody, said:

"I am sorry, Col. Peabody, that you have brought on this fight."

To which the Colonel replied, "General, you will very quickly see that I was not mistaken," and meaning his horse he instantly ordered his men into line of battle.

It was now between six and seven o'clock; the enemy came pressing on in overwhelming numbers. Col. Peabody's command received them bravely, but was forced back, with its rear to the enemy, a distance of about 200 yards. It was here that Col. Peabody, waving his sword and bravely charging his men, received a ball in his upper lip, passing entirely through his head and killing him instantly. Half an hour afterwards his horse was found in an adjoining field. His body bore the marks of five wounds—the one described above, one through the back of his neck, one right through his body, one through his hand and one through his thigh.

Had it not been for Col. Peabody the whole brigade would either have been slaughtered in their train or captured without the firing of a shot. As it was, his own regiment consisted 600 out of 1,000 men after the battle of Maudslowi. Had he lived he would have been court-martialed, and the court-martial would have made a General of him.

Col. Peabody was deeply beloved by his men; they deplore his loss in sorrow and affliction; but few of them could refrain from tears when they heard of his death. The whole regiment looked upon him as a father.

His friends were legion. He was loved and admired by all, and will ever be held in their affectionate remembrance.

His remains were forwarded by desire of his family to Boston, and interred in the family vault at Springfield, Mass., with the honors due to his distinguished services.



THE WAR ON THE PAMUNKEY—ENGAGED AT BAPT. BETWEEN THE NATIONAL ARMY AND NAVAL FORCES FROM THE STATES ON THE PAMUNKEY RIVER, NEAR GUNSHEDLAND, NEW KENT COUNTY, VA., MAY 17.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, E. S. HALL.





THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.—CITY OF FALMOUTH, FROM THE SOUTH BANK OF THE RAPPANNOCK.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST WITH GEN. MONTELL'S DIVISION, MR. EDWIN FORBES.—SEE PAGE 151.



THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.—SECTION OF THE BRIDGE BELONG OVER THE RAPPANNOCK TO FREDERICKSBURG, BURNED BY THE REBELS IN THEIR RETREAT FROM FALMOUTH, APRIL 10.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. EDWIN FORBES.—SEE PAGE 151.



THE WAR IN VIRGINIA—GALLANT CHARGE OF THE 6TH REGIMENT, U. S. REGULAR CAVALRY, UPON THE REBEL STEWARD'S CAVALRY—THE REBELS SCATTER IN CONFUSION, AND SEEK SAFETY IN THE WOODS, FRIDAY, MAY 9.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. E. S. HALL.—SEE PAGE 150.

**CAPT. STONE'S BATTERY AT MONTEREY, TENN.**

In a letter from our fearless and active Artist, Henri Lovie, who is equally admirable with pen and pencil, he says, "I am not allowed to tell you much now, but I shall have, in a few days, sketches, both pictorial and descriptive, of momentous interest. I

am now with the advance, about three miles from Corinth, where the enemy still continues as hard at work on entrenchments as though he intended to remain there till the crack of doom. I was yesterday at Monterey, about four miles from here, with Capt. Stone's 1st Missouri battery, which consists of four 20-pound Parrott guns,

and is admirably trained. The rebels are very short of provisions, having been—so we learn from deserters—on half rations for two weeks. There is also considerable insubordination in their ranks, amounting, at times, to positive mutiny. A bad cause carries in itself its own destruction."



THE WAR IN THE WEST—ADVANCE ON CORINTH BY GEN. GRANT'S DIVISION OF GEN. HALLECK'S ARMY—CAPT. STONE'S 1ST MISSOURI BATTERY OF FOUR PARROTT GUNS, 20-POUNDERS, AT MONTEREY, TENNESSEE, MAY 6.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. HENRI LOVIE.







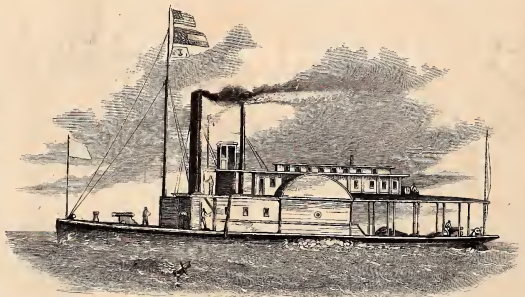




THE WAR IN WESTERN VIRGINIA—THOROUGHFARE GAP, A PASS IN THE MOUNTAINS ON THE MANASSAS GAP RAILROAD, NEAR SHENANDO, HELD BY GENERAL GEARY. — FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. F. FORMER.

**THOROUGHFARE GAP, VA.**

This famous natural break in that part of the Mountain Ridge called Bull Run Mountain, is about nine miles N. E. of Warrenton, 47 miles S. W. of Washington, and 124 from Richmond. The western side is of granite, covered with soil, on which the trees grow up to the summit. On the east side is the Gap, which our Artist has sketched, and which has been called the Virginia Thermopylae, since a few determined men might hold it against thousands. This splendid defence caught the eye of Col. Geary, and had there been a necessity to act on the defensive he had resolved there to make his stand. The rocks he scattered around in such wild confusion as to suggest the idea of being the result of some convulsion of Nature. Near the Gap is a spring, issuing from under an immense rock, of the purest and coldest water, which is neither increased or diminished in any season. It stands on the roadside, and is called by travellers "The Diamond Spring Phœnix."



THE WAR IN THE SOUTH CAROLINA—THE REBEL WAR STEAMER PLANTER, SAILED IN CHARLESTON HARBOR, ON THE NIGHT OF MAY 12, BY E. SMALL AND SEVEN OTHER MEN, WHO DELIVERED HER OVER TO COM. DEFOON, AT HILTON HEAD. — FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. W. CRANE.

**THE REBEL STEAMER PLANTER.**

In our Illustrated Paper for last week we gave a narrative of the gallant exploit of Pilot Small and his fellow contrabands, in carrying off the rebel steamer Planter, from under the very guns of Charleston harbor, and delivering her up to the National authorities. As we also gave Com. Dupont's official report, we have merely to call our readers' attention to our sketch of the vessel on this page. Independent of the spirit the exploit evidenced, the vessel is very useful, drawing very little water, being especially adapted to the shallow creeks, which, intersecting the coast of the Carolinas and Georgia, form those numerous islands so celebrated in cotton culture. Our readers will perceive, by reference to our Congressional Summary, that the novelty and daring of the attempt had roused that august body to pass a bill, giving to these enterprising contrabands one-half the estimated value of their capture, the same to be invested in United States Stocks.



THE WAR IN THE PENINSULA—THE DAY AFTER THE BATTLE OF WILLIAMSBURG—UNION SOLDIERS GATHERING AND CARRYING OFF THE DEAD AND WOUNDED.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. R. H. HALL.

**NORFOLK—OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.**

Our present number contains some interesting sketches of this great naval depot, and, with the exception of Portland, the finest harbor on the Atlantic coast. As in all Southern cities, man has not succeeded Nature, and an air of decay hangs over the place. Ten years of Northern vigor will have their usual effect, and recompense Virginia for its sorrow. As we fully related in our last paper the occupation of Norfolk, we have now accuracy to illustrate our present sketches.

**Harbor of the Navy Yard.**

The U. S. Navy Yard is situated on the southern extremity of Gosport, which is about half a mile to the south of Portsmouth, Norfolk being on the other or eastern side of the Elizabeth river, about a mile to the north. The Navy Yard here is one of the largest and completest in the world, and has a costly and capacious dry-dock, capable of building and repairing the largest of vessels. The construction of war vessels sometimes employed a galling as 1,800 men, and was the chief support of the town. The Portsmouth and Roanoke railroad commences here, and forms a connecting link with many of the Southern States. When Gen. Huger, who commanded the rebel forces, heard of the approach of the Union army under Gen. Wool, he immediately transferred the city of Norfolk and its surroundings over to Major Lamb, and with the usual "strategic" heaver of the South, set fire to the Navy Yard, and what he could not burn of the rolling stock of the railroad, he carried off with him to Suffolk, from whence he pursued his flight to Petersburg. Our Artist describes the appearance of the Navy Yard as very dismal, and the whole city as very dreary and dirty. When the 16th Massachusetts entered Portsmouth, the fire had gained too great a mastery to render their exertions of any

THE NAVY YARD AND SURROUNDINGS—LOOKING TOWARD THE NORTH OF THE HARBOUR OF THE UNITED STATES, APRIL 19—RENDERED BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, Wm. VAUGHAN, FROM THE DRAWING OF SAM'L W. GARDNER, JUNIOR.

THE NAVY OF THE UNITED STATES—LOOKING SOUTH OF THE HARBOUR OF THE UNITED STATES, APRIL 19—RENDERED BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, Wm. VAUGHAN, FROM THE DRAWING OF SAM'L W. GARDNER, JUNIOR.



U. S. Gunboat.

Yankee Man-of-War.

Port Schooner.

Keel Gunboat.

Chase reported on hull.

Keel Gunboat.

Keel Gunboat.

Keel Gunboat.

Keel Gunboat.

avail, and so the flames worked their will. The *Thomas Selton*, one of the *Day Line* of Steamers, a beautiful boat, was on fire. The unfinished masts were on fire, so were the *Breadwiner*, United States, and about 16 other vessels. The Navy Yard was totally destroyed, but the dry-dock was not much injured.

**The Batteries.**

That the rebels expected the attack could come by water is evident, since there was very little preparation made to resist our approach by land. It is clear that Gen. Wool did a much upon the contrary. Consider, however, in the strength of Croney Island and Sewall's Point, and in the terror the Merrimack had established, they had merely thrown up some fortifications within a few miles of Norfolk. Fort Norfolk was built by the Federal Government some years since, but had been suffered to go to decay. Gen. Huger's detachment of few guns, but they could not have offered any serious resistance. The most important of these forts was one mile from Norfolk, which was built of brick, and which also had a casemate, a little below. Our sketch is very correct, and will enable our readers to judge of its strength.

**The Naval Hospital.**

This fine structure, which was formerly used as a U. S. Hospital, is now principally occupied by the National office of Quarters. It is a very well built edifice, and cost about \$50,000. A battery had been erected here by the rebels, mounting eight guns.

GEN. BRAGG'S reputation rests chiefly upon the fact of Gen. Taylor's having led him in the battle of Bull Run, a little more than a year ago. His is perhaps the reputation made by being dismissed by his commander that he was working with too little energy.













# FRANK LESLIE'S NEWSPAPER



## NEWSPAPER

Entered according to the Act of Congress in the year 1861, by FRANK LESLIE, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court for the Southern District of New York.

No. 349—Vol. XIV.]

NEW YORK, JUNE 14, 1862.

[PRICE 6 CENTS.]

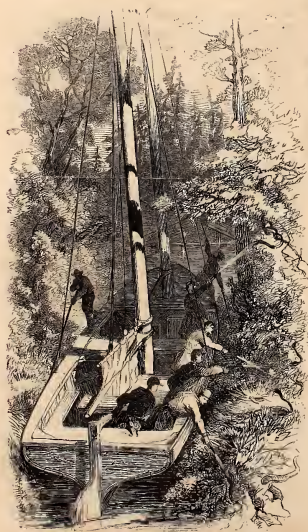
### General Butler in New Orleans—The Right Man in the Right Place.

The rebellious element in New Orleans, which is precisely the rowdy element, and of which Mr. Mayor Monroe is a fitting exponent, has found out that it has a master. It has for a number of years held high carnival in that city—giving it over, in the language of the *True Delta*, to "the disposal of the most godless, brutal, ignorant and rathless ruffianism the world has ever heard of." Gen. Butler has taken this element in hand, with a vigor and inflexibility of purpose which admits of no mistake, and which has given to the city a quiet, order, and security to which it has long been a stranger. He has proved himself an admirable administrator, and one who is not to be trifled with or tricked in anyway or by anybody.

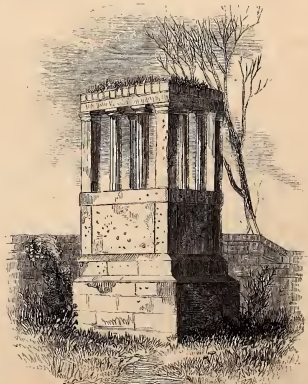
We last week published his order regarding such women in New Orleans as chose to degrade themselves by spitting on and otherwise insulting the Union soldiers. He ordered that all women guilty of such conduct should be treated as public women—and we can conceive of no conduct which would go further to prove them such, than that against which his order is directed. No lady, no decent woman of whatever rank, could possibly be guilty of such conduct, under any circumstances. *Prima facie*, therefore, it stamped them as courtesans of a very low order.



THE STATE HOUSE, FREDERICKSBURG, VA., USED BY GEN. M'DONELL AS U. S. HEADQUARTERS, AND STATION OF HOPITAL CORPS.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.—SEE PAGE 171.



AN AMERICAN STEAMSHIP, ON NATIONAL JAMES M. SMITH CANAL, "PLAT" THROUGH THE CANAL FROM BEAUFORT TO NEWBERG—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, J. H. BURGESS.—SEE PAGE 171.



THE MONUMENT ERECTED AT FREDERICKSBURG, VA., OVER THE REMAINS OF THE MOTHER OF WASHINGTON, MUTILATED IN THE REVUE.—REMOVED BY MR. EDWIN FORBES.—SEE PAGE 171.





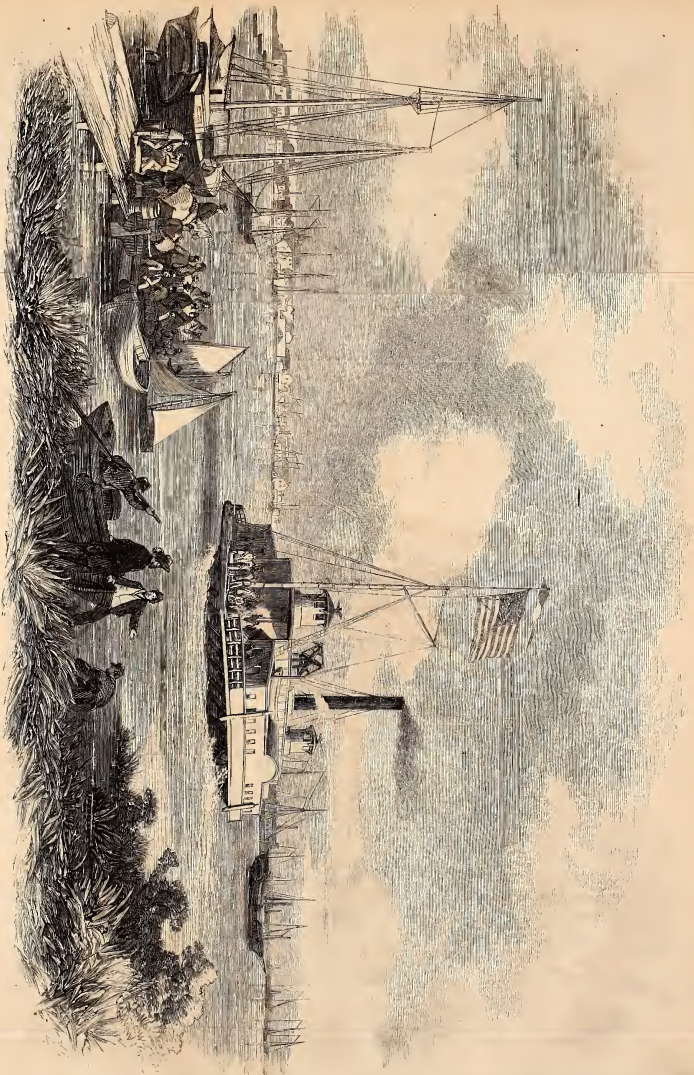






THE CAMPERS IN NORTH CAROLINA—HEADQUARTERS OF VANCE'S CORPS, SUPERINTENDENT OF THE FAIR AT NEWBURN—DISTRIBUTION OF CAPTURED REBEL SOLDIERS' CLOTHING TO THE CONTRABANDS.—From a sketch by one  
 FREDERICK ARNOLD, J. H. BENTLEY—SIX PAGES VII.

THE WAR IN NEW-YORK WATER—VIEW OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, FROM THE OPPOSITE BANK OF THE HARBOR, HYDRA—BOAT A SCENE IN OUR GREAT ARMS THE GUN-BATTERY'S ARMS—SEE PAGE 171.













THE WAR IN THE SOUTH—WEST—ADVANCE OF NATIONAL TROOPS ON CORINTH—THE CARNIVAL OF MUD—SCENE AT LIK CREEK BOTTOM, BETWEEN PITTSBURG LANDING AND MUSTERS

BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, HENRI LEVER. — See PAGE 171.





WHEN PITTSBURG LANDING AND MONTEREY, FOUR MILES FROM CORINTH, MONDAY MAY 5.—GEN. HURLBUT'S DIVISION FORCING THEIR WAY THROUGH THE MUD.—FROM A SKETCH BY WALTER AGOSTINI, HENRI LEVIE.—SEE PAGE 171.









QUARANTINE GROUND AND U. S. GOVERNMENT STORE-HOUSES, NEAR NEW ORLEANS.

The buildings we represent on this page were the first Government property recovered in the State of Louisiana. They are situated about two miles above the fort, on the east bank of the Mississippi river. Here, on the morning of the ever memorable 24th of April, after our fleet had made their daring run past Fort Jackson and the shells had silenced or sunk the rebel gunboats, the old city was raised, never, we trust, to be displaced. The large brick building on the right was built for a store-house, but is now the temporary barracks of Gen. Butler's troops. The next building to the left was formerly the old Hospital, and is likewise now devoted to the use of the National army. The small house to the left is at present the headquarters of the clear-sighted and prompt Gen. Butler. In our editorial columns we have given a comprehensive résumé of the state of affairs in the Crescent City, where Gen. Butler has had a controversy with the acting British Consul. The alliance publicly shown by many of Queen Victoria's subjects to burn their fingers in getting not only out of the Southern furnace, even only to be consigned with the scissous infidelity of the moth to destroy itself in the flame. We must, however, in justice to the great body of our English residents, observe that these Southern Cockneys are the most ignorant and least reputable of their nation. But for the Queen's Proclamations announcing neutrality, we should have had a British Legion in New York. It is to be regretted that the British subjects in the Crescent City were not equally obedient to their sovereign lady, Victoria.

REMARKABLE EFFECTS OF THE EXPLOSION OF A TORPEDO AT FREDERICKSBURG.

GENERALLY speaking, there is much silliness in an explosion, but the effects of one at Fredericksburg on the 26th of May were so remarkable as to give it a special interest. Our Artist has therefore sent us two sketches, illustrating its results, one of which we engrave, that representing the instant of explosion. The correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer gives the following account:

At the time our troops took possession of the city, two torpedoes were found in the vicinity of the depot placed in position, with the evident intention of doing somebody harm. They were removed and placed in the magazine, a brick building standing a little apart, a hundred yards or more from the depot, in which were found a great number of arms and ammunition of all kinds left by the retreating rebels. From some inappreciable cause one of the torpedoes exploded in the magazine. The effect was instantaneous. The building was thrown outward, and even of the foundation not one brick was left in place upon another. Next it



THE MAG. IN THE VIGNETTE. A VIEW OF ONE OF THE MAGAZINE BURNING, CAPTURED BY A SOLDIER, MAY 26—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

broken muskets and missiles of every description filled the air; but, fortunately, though many persons were in the immediate vicinity, no one was injured except the sentinel in charge, the mangled remains of whose body were found on one of the adjoining sheds which was not entirely demolished. A brick was thrown through a window of the hospital building 150 yards distant. A musket descending upon a neighboring building remained in nearly perpendicular position, the bayonet stuck in the roof. Another, descending in like manner upon the railroad track, remained in vertical, the bayonet penetrating the hard earth its entire length. Other missiles were hurled back which struck a corn field a mile distant.

From the floor of the building was entirely carried away, scarcely a splinter remaining from the building in its immediate vicinity except a few nails. This, however, is mere accident. There was no explosion except the torpedo, though the powder which was in bags burned immediately afterwards with a tremendous flash. It is certain one of the torpedoes exploded, as fragments of it were found, while the others remained entire. It is surmised that the sentinel might have availed himself of this opportunity to examine these murderous devices, as he had before manifested considerable curiosity in regard to them. This, however, is mere conjecture. His name was Charles Marsh, of the 22d New York Volunteers.

The fearful fate of this poor soldier elicited one of those noble acts of self-sacrifice which show how affection triumphs over self. The brother of Marsh, who was near him at the time, seeing his fearful condition, rushed into the building, regardless of the blowing ruins and the bursting shell, and dragged out the unhappy soldier's mangled remains. The torpedos very much resembled a champagne bottle in shape. It is an invention worthy the Southern Leaders.

RAILROAD BRIDGE OVER THE PAMUNNY RIVER.

THE rebels seem to have parodied the famous reply of the Grecian eloquist to the diabolical who asked him what was the first requisite of eloquence? Action, the second, action and the third, action! Their first element of war is poisoning wells; their second, planting torpedoes; and their third, burning bridges, that they may have a few hours' clear run. In our number for last week we depicted the burnt remains, as well as the rebuilding of the bridge at Fredericksburg. We now publish a sketch of the ruins of the railroad bridge across the Pamunny river, connecting West Point with Blackmont, and which was burnt by the retreating rebels on the 6th of May, 1862, to delay the progress of the National army. The Pamunny flows into the York river, and about 26 miles from Blackmont is the confluence. It is remarkable for the beauty of the scenery. On its banks is the famous White House, once the property of Mrs. Coates, the wife of George Washington. A picture of this



THE WAR ON THIS MESSAGING—VIEW OF QUARTER LANTERN LOCATED AND U. S. GOVERNMENT STORE-HOUSE, NEAR THE CAPTURED BARRACKS, THE FIRST GOVERNMENT PROPERTY RECOVERED IN THE STATE OF LOUISIANA, NEAR NEW ORLEANS, MAY 24—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

vidence appeared in our last week's paper. It is at present the price of the wife and niece of the rebel commander Lee, who were recently captured near Hanover Court House. It will be remembered that it belongs to the Lee family.

HON. THOMAS H. HICKS, Ex-Governor of Maryland.

Thomas Holiday Hicks, whose extreme caution at the commencement of the present rebellion in his own half suspected, but whose subsequent conduct has vindicated his fair fame, was born in Dorchester county, Maryland, in 1816. He soon became prominent for his piety and intellect, and received the distinction of the Mayoralty of his native town at a very early age. He subsequently represented his native county in the State Legislature, and in 1857 was elected to the Governorship of Maryland. Some



THE WAR IN EASTERN VIRGINIA.—REDS OF THE RAILROAD BRIDGE OVER THE PANNEY'S FERRY, CONNECTING WEST POINT WITH RICHMOND, BURNED BY THE REBELS, MAY 9.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, S. HALL.



MAJ. WILLIAM N. JEFFERS, COMMANDING THE U. S. LION STEAKERS. FROM A PHOTOGRAPH.

idea of his high standing may be gathered from the fact that his opponent was Col. Groome, of Cecil county. During his term of office he has rendered important services to the Union—he refused to assemble a State Convention to debate upon the propriety of Secession—and so firm and decided was his conduct in that juncture that the Secession party in Maryland threatened his life on several occasions but he pursued his own course of action, and has saved his native State from the well-deserved punishment—almost self-inflicted—of Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri. His term of office expired at the close of 1861. When Aug. W. Bradford was installed in his place.

LIEUT. WILLIAM N. JEFFERS, COMMANDING THE MONITOR.

Lieut. WILLIAM N. JEFFERS, commanding the Monitor, was born in Gloucester county, New Jersey, and was destined for the law. He, however, early exhibited a taste for the sea, and was appointed midshipman, September 25, 1840. His first cruise was in the Pacific, under Commodore A. C. Cochrane, and he participated in the capture of Upper California by the forces commanded by Commodore Sloat. In 1842, when it was supposed we were at war with Mexico, in October, 1845, Lieut. Jeffers entered the Naval Academy at Annapolis, where he graduated in 1849, fourth in a class of 48. On the breaking out of the Mexican war he was ordered to the U. S. Steamer Vixen, and participated in all the naval operations in the Gulf, in the attacks on Vera Cruz, Alvarado and Tabasco. In 1850 he published, in conjunction with Lieut. now Capt. J. A. Lee, a treatise on "Naval Routes and Storage, with Short Rules in Navigation," and in 1853 published "A Concise Treatise on the Theory and Practice of Naval Gunnery," which is an accepted standard work on that subject. In the same year he married a daughter of Dr. S. B. Smith of the U. S. Army, and sister of Maj. Gen. C. F. Smith, who led the decisive battle at Fort Donelson, and whose death from disease at Pittsburg Landing the country has recently been called on to deplore. Shortly afterwards Lieut. Jeffers was ordered to the command of one of the Panama mail steamers in which service he remained until 1852, when he was selected by Com. Perry as one of the officers of the Japan Expedition, and assigned to

the Princeton. But as that vessel was found unfit to make the cruise, he obtained leave of absence, and joined the expedition fitted out by Hon. E. G. Squier for exploring the State of Honduras, Central America, with reference to an Inter-oceanic Rail way through that country. He was thus occupied up to the autumn of 1853, when he was ordered to the Beaulieu steamer, and detailed to the expedition under Com. Perry, for exploring the La Plata river. While thus engaged, in command of the surveying steamer Water Witch, he was fired on by a Paraguayan battery. Although his steamer was but lightly armed, he gallantly engaged and silenced the battery. It was this hostile act which led, proximately to the famous Paraguay Expedition. While in command of the Water Witch, Lieut. Jeffers rescued, with great risk and exertion, the Spanish war steamer Cochabamba, for which service he received the thanks of the Queen of Spain and a handsome reward. He was next assigned to service on the schooner ship Plymouth, which, during the height of Search-fury with Great Britain, was stationed in the Gulf to protect the American flag. Obtaining a second leave of absence, he again joined his old friend, Mr. Squier, in his Honduras operations as hydrographic engineer, and for a time acted as deputy agent of the Honduras Inter-oceanic Railway in Central America. On his return he served in the war steamer Brooklyn, on the coast of Mexico, for two years. He was then sent by the Government to Chiriqui Lagoon, New Granada, as one of the Commissioners, to report on the alleged "Chiriqui Grants," and pass on their value, his position on the commission being that of Hydrographer.

Returning, he experienced the usual effects of exposure on such service, and was laid up with indomitable disease, which however did not prevent him from offering his services to the country at the moment he saw its honor and safety imperilled by the rebellion. He at once addressed the following letter to the Secretary of the Navy:

ANNAPOIS, April 14, 1862.  
"Sir—The news of actual hostilities having commenced reached this place this morning, and as an officer loyal to the Government of the United States, I consider it my duty to place myself on the record by offering to serve whenever and wherever my services may be required."

He was ordered to report to the Flag-Officer commanding at Norfolk, but before he could reach that place the Navy-Yard had been evacuated and destroyed. He however was assigned a command on the Potomac, whence he was transferred to the frigate Monong, on blockading service. The Monong, disabled, returned to Norfolk, when, in November last, Lieut. Jeffers was put in command of the steamer Underwriter of the Burnside Expedition. To a division of vessels under his orders was assigned the responsible task of clearing Roanoke Sound of the rebel sloop-of-war frigate which obstructed it.



HOV. THOMAS HOLIDAY HICKS, EX-GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND.



HOV. JAMES E. HUNTER, AN OLD SOLDIER OF VIRGINIA.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH.—PAGE 171.

which he did under the fire of the rebel forts, and afterwards led a column in the Expedition which destroyed the rebel flotilla at Elizabeth City.

Returning from Hatteras to Fortress Monroe, the Government, with a just appreciation of his valiant and valuable services, appointed him to the command of the Monitor, after her gallant commander, Lieut. Worden, had been disabled in the famous fight with the Merrimack. The last service of Lieut. Jeffers was rendered in command of the Monitor in the unsuccessful attack on Fort Darling, on the James river, seven miles below Richmond, which was the result of a council of war given, together with Lieut. Jeffers's report, in our last number.

It will be seen from this record, that the Monitor is entitled to an explicit and competent consideration, in whose achievements the country and the world must take the profoundest interest. It will not be long before we shall hear of Lieut. Jeffers and the Ericsson iron "gunner" in some new field of action and of honor.

NEWBERNE, NORTH CAROLINA.

The truth we give to-day of Newberne, for the time being the seat of the Federal Government in North Carolina, cannot fail to be most interesting to our readers, since it shows how fearfully the great natural advantages of the South have been neglected by their possessors. Newberne, a pleasant town, beautifully situated at the confluence of the Neuse and Trent rivers, midway on the Atlantic coast of the State, admirably placed for a great inland water trade, and now nearly a century old, has only 5,000 inhabitants. With great advantages had they been utilized by Northern energy, capital and skill, it would have had 50,000! The last news of interest from Newberne is the arrival on the 27th May of the Hon. Edmund Stanley, Provisional Governor of North Carolina. He has taken up his abode at the Union Hotel till his arrangements are completed. It was received at the landing by Gen. Burnside, whose force has been greatly increased. The arrival of Gen. Stanley was attended by a very pleasant incident; he was accompanied by sixteen North Carolina grad- uates, who had been released by President Lincoln upon taking the oath of allegiance. They were well re- ceived at dinner by Gen. Stanley, and then allowed to depart for their homes. They will doubtless assure their ungrateful friends and neighbors that the Union is open to restore and not to destroy, and that their choice is simply between the Constitution and anarchy.

RUSE OF CAPT. HOGES ON THE MISSISSIPPI.—A letter from an officer on board the United States frigate Perseus mentions a fort which he has not seen stated elsewhere. It will be recalled that the frigate was com- manded by Capt. Boggs, first on the gunboat of the rebel fleet Johnston's Ark. Boggs got among them by ruse. He got into the fort by a hole in the dam, and made his way to the main body that runs from the high pier wood which the rebels used. They thought the Perseus was one of their own vessels, and held her favoring the deception. They discovered their mistake only when they fired on her. The Perseus had four men killed and 25 wounded.

NAVAL REVENUE.—During the progress of the campaign at Fort Royal, a ship from the rebel fleet fired one of the legs of a woman named Paulson, while he was at the helm, claiming to try to capture her. The wounded man, seeing his death, severed the ropes of the ship, and escaped. He is now in the hands of the Federal post until compelled by ability to be carried below. It was some time before he could be rescued, and he was taken, as a sailor, as though his life was not in danger. It was some time before he could be rescued, and he was taken, as a sailor, as though his life was not in danger. It was some time before he could be rescued, and he was taken, as a sailor, as though his life was not in danger.











# FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED



## NEWSPAPER

Entered according to the Act of Congress in the year 1862, by FRANK LESLIE, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court for the Southern District of New York.

No. 330 Vol. XIV.]

NEW YORK, JUNE 21, 1862.

[PRICE 6 CENTS.]

### The Battle before Richmond.

The severest battle of the war, excepting that of Pittsburg Landing or Shiloh, was fought between the Chickahominy river and Richmond on Saturday, the 31st of May, and Sunday, the 1st of June. Gen. McClellan has denominated it "The Battle of Fair Oaks," and by that name it will probably be known to history.

In many respects this battle has an exact conformity with that of Pittsburg Landing. It opened with a surprise of the advance division of the National army by an overwhelming rebel force, on the first day, resulting in a temporary rebel success; and ending on the second day with the repulse of the rebels by reinforcements brought up from the other side of the Chickahominy. Gen. Casey's division, like that of Gen. Prentiss at Pittsburg Landing, was surprised; the enemy, as Gen. McClellan tells us, without the slightest regard to our convenience or the proper development of our strategy, "taking advantage of a terrible storm which flooded the valley of the Chickahominy, attacked our troops on the right bank of that river." The enemy very naturally supposed that by massing his army on a section of ours, cut off from support by a swollen stream, he could do what Bonaparte undertook to do, and nearly succeeded in doing



BLOWING UP OF THE REBEL CASERMATE, BATTERY BELT OF SULLIVAN'S POINT, BY THE NATIONAL TROOPS.—FROM A SKETCH BY A NAVAL OFFICER.—SEE PAGE 157



"OF TO RICHMOND"—WITH THE FEDERAL CAVALRY, COL. WOODS, CROSSING THE CHICKAHOMINY, DURING THE EVENING OF THE 24TH MAY, AND STRIKING ROUTING A REBEL BRIGADE, CAPTURING THREE TENTS, AND DRIVING THEM INTO THE WOODS.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. E. S. HALL.—SEE PAGE 152.











Bridge constructed by Engineer Corps.

THE ARMY BEING REORGANIZED.—GENERAL KEELER'S DIVISION CROSSING THE CELEBRATED BRIDGE, MAY 25, 1862, (THEY WENT ON THE 27TH), AND A NEW BRIDGE WAS BUILT BY THE ENGINEER CORPS OF THE NATIONAL ARMY.—FROM A SKETCH BY COL. SPECIAL ARMY, E. C. HALL.—SEE PAGE 182.



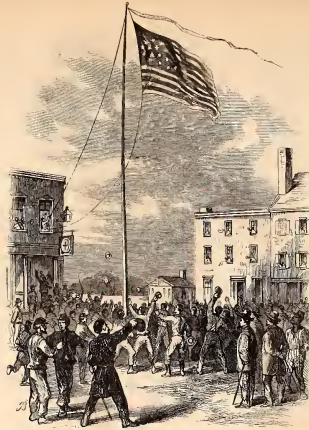
MAJOR J. H. ALLEN, PHOTOGRAPH BY HALL, U. S. ARMY.—SEE PAGE 182.



HEROES IN ACTION.—THE CAPTORS OF THE REDS STEAMER PLANTER, ROBERT SMALL, W. MORRISON, A. GROVES AND JOHN SMALL.



LIEUT.-COL. E. C. W. HALL, 15TH REGIMENT ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS. FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY LAYTON & BARNES, ROCKFORD, ILLINOIS.—SEE PAGE 187.



SCENE IN FORTY-FIVE, VA.—RETURNING PRISONERS—RAISING THE STARS AND STRIPES IN THE PRINCIPAL SQUARE AMONG THE CHEROKEES OF THE PEOPLE.—FROM A SKETCH BY J. H. SCHULZ.



INCIDENTS OF DISCIPLINE.—PUNISHMENT INFLICTED ON ONE OF THE UNION COAST GUARDS—WAY IN WHICH BAD OFFICERS MAKE BAD SOLDIERS WORSE.—FROM A SKETCH TAKEN ON THE 31ST.

**LIEUT. CHARLES ALLEN.**

THIS dashing young officer was born in Zanesville, Ohio, Nov. 14, 1836, and was engaged for some years in the National Telegraph Office at New Orleans. In 1853 he accompanied Gen. Walker's "Susan" Expedition from Mobile as correspondent of the New York Herald, and was wrecked in that ill-fated schooner on Glover's Reef, off Belize, Honduras. He also acted as Gen. Walker's Private Secretary in his last expedition, known as the Honduras Expedition. Lieut. Allen has the rare merit of being one of the very few of that adventurous band who have taken sides with the Union in the present rebellion. When the President called for troops in April, 1861, he enlisted on the same day, the 19th, at Zanesville, and on the 6th of May was appointed 1st Lieut. and regimental Quartermaster. He was detached as Depot Commissary at Charlottesville, Va., on June 23, by order of Gen. Mitchell, and assigned to his present position as Acting Com-

missary of Subsistence at Nashville, Tenn., on March 4th, 1862, by order of Gen. Buell. Lieut. Allen is known as one of the most efficient volunteer officers in the Subsistence Department of the army, and is highly esteemed by his superior officers.

**THE BLACK HEROES OF THE PLANTER.**

HAYTOS already described one of the most daring and successful incidents of the war, and which throws the French Lady of Baltimore quite into the shade, we have now merely to give the portraits of four of these gallant men of color. Our picture includes Robert Small, the pilot and hero; Alfred Grimes and John Small, engineers; and William Morris, one of the deck hands. These men have been handsomely rewarded by Congress for their devotion to the Union, and well they deserve it. In another part of our paper we have shown how our troops punish traitorous and murderous negroes.



BOMBARDING OF THE REBEL FORTS ON CRANBY ISLAND BY COH. GOLDSBOROUGH, JUNE 2.—FROM A SKETCH BY A NAVAL OFFICER.



LIEUTENANT CHARLES ALLEN, ACTING COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE AT NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY EDGEM & CO., CHICAGO.



INCIDENT IN NORTH CAROLINA—HAGGING A NATIVE—TWO OF THE 5TH NEGRO BATTAL BOTH ATTACKING ONE OF THE REBEL SYMPATHIZERS IN A CREEK IN SALTWATER ISLAND.—FROM A SKETCH BY J. H. SCHULZ.











EVACTION OF CORINTH, MISSISSIPPI, LATELY HELD BY THE REBEL. GENERAL BRADFOORD—BURNING OF STATIONS, WAREHOUSES AND SUPPLIES. LITTLE OF NATIONAL TROOPS.—FROM A SKETCH BY J. O. SPOONER, ARTIST.  
HON. LOUIS.—See Page 187.



EVACUATION OF CORINTH, MISS.—REBEL FORTIFICATIONS, FROM THE 30, THIRTEEN ANGL. LOOKING SOUTH.—PURSUIT OF THE TREASONING REBELS BY NATIONAL CAVALRY (INCL. GEN. MIDE).—FROM SPENCER AT ONE S. MILIT. ARTS, HARTFORD, CONN.—SEE PAGE 187, ILLUSTRATION 184.











White House,

THE CAMPAIGN IN VIRGINIA—WHITE HOUSE LANDING, PATUNKY RIVER—THE GRAND DEPOT OF THE COMMISSARIAT AND ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY BEFORE RICHMOND.—(See a Sketch of the Campaign in Richmond at the Overland.)

Quartermaster D. M. ...  
 Richmond and York River Railroad.  
 See Page 187.



THE HOTEL.

**TRENTON FALLS, NEAR UTICA, NEW YORK STATE.**

Streams of water scenery. Mr. N. P. Willis, with his usual happy audacity, in comparing Niagara Falls with those of Trenton, observes: "Niagara is too much, as is routed on it, a thing to go to look at, though one returns to dine on something smaller. Now Trenton Falls seems to be cut outly adapted to enjoy, being somewhere not only the kind, but the size of a place which the measurable areas of a mortal heart can unfold in its embrace. Trenton Falls, we repeat, is the place where all others where it is a luxury to stay, which one oftenest revisits, and which one most commends strangers to be sure to see."

The beautiful village of Trenton was formerly known as Olden-havenwell, in honor of a fine old Dutchman of that name, the Indian appellation being Kasy-a-honca, literally braving water, a very admirably expressive of its peculiar scenery. Its situation is 14 miles north of the flourishing city of Utica, near the West Canada Creek, a main branch of the Mohawk river. This beautiful covea interlocks on the summit elevation with the black river, the distance being less than a mile, where the waters of the one may be easily turned into

Moore, the wife of the present proprietor of the Falls. It is not too much to say that the public owe much of their enjoyment of the charming spot to the enterprise and energy shown by Mr. Sherman in securing it as a hotel. There is also a pleasant domestic resource connected with its present proprietor, Mr. Moore, which we trust he will excuse our mentioning, referring him for satisfaction to



ROCKY HEART.

our authority, the brilliant author of "Pencilings by the Way." Some years ago, when Mr. Moore was on a visit to the Rural Resort, then kept by Mr. Sherman, he was so severely injured by a fall that his life was despaired of. He was, of course, taken care of by his humane and courteous host, and so greatly nursed by the beautiful and accomplished daughter of that gentleman, that when he regained his health he found that he had lost his own heart, or rather exchanged it for another's. The result was that Miss Sherman became Mrs. Moore, and Mr. Moore in due time became the proprietor of these romantic Falls, as well as the respected host of that popular and commodious hotel, "The Royal Resort."

At every step picturesque, so peculiar, and yet so varied as the High Falls, certainly one of the most delicious bits of water magnificence in the world. The artist, like all who have seen it, has been fascinated by its beauty, and has shown it in different aspects, just as he would sketch a lovely woman's countenance—full face, profile and three-quarters. A distinguished author, visiting this spot lately, says: "Here we were suddenly transported with a fall view of the High Falls. The eye cleaved at a considerable

CASCADE OF THE ALBAMBA.

angle beholds a perpendicular rock above 100 feet high, extending across the opening in a diagonal line from the mountainside with its each side, rising about 80 feet still higher. Over this the whole river descends first perpendicularly about 40 feet, the main body rushing to the left. On the right it pours down in a beautiful white sheet of glittering foam. For a short distance in the middle, the rock is left entirely naked, exhibiting a perpendicular and bold breastwork, as though reared by art to divide the beautiful white sheet on the one side from the overwhelming fury of the waters on the other. These unite on a flat below, then with a tumultuous foam, veer suddenly down an inclination of rocky steps, whence the whole river is precipitated into a wide, deep and dark basin, 50 feet underneath, mountainous walls rising on each side of the stream nearly 200 feet, tall benches and landing orders extending their branches on the verge above, small shrubbery overgrowing here and there the stupendous and naked sides. On the right of the basin a charming verdure entirely overgrows a smoothly rounding and majestic prominence, which reaches half way up the towering summit, and over the whole the sky margins with rolling overgrown, until verging in perspective to the distant angle of incidence, they are lost in the ethereal expanse beyond. Such are the High Falls."

Passing the Middle Fall, which is quite a bijou of a contrast—



FOOT OF STAIRS, LOOKING UP.

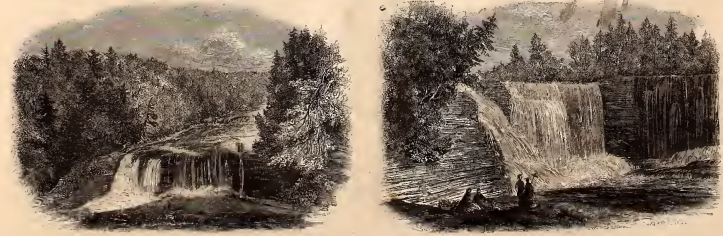
miniature Niagara—only 14 feet high," but nevertheless very perfect in its beauty, we come at once to what is called the Albamha—and it well deserves the compliment. A naked rock, 50 feet high, bends forward in sheaving, its front which descends a perpendicular fall, forming a shower-bath for the genius of the place. On the verge stands a tall cedar-tree, and so though in constant to



SHERMAN FALLS.

the other. It has chosen its course along the highlands, making its way on the backbone of the country, and discharges into the Mohawk at Heckler's.

The first civilized being who seemed to appreciate this beautiful spot was John Sherman, grandson of Roger Sherman, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and father of Mrs.



HIGH FALLS, FROM EAST CLIFF.

PART OF HIGH FALLS.











# FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED

## NEWSPAPER

Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 1862, by FRANK LESLIE, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court for the Southern District of New York.

No. 351—VOL. XIV.]

NEW YORK, JUNE 28, 1862.

[PRICE 6 CENTS.]

### Disruption of the Unholy Alliance against Mexico.

Current affairs in Mexico are of deepest interest to this country. They do not receive the open attention that they would do if we were not so much absorbed with our own troubles; yet there is not a man who does not feel that they are so shaping themselves as to call for an active intervention on the part of the United States. Intervention not alone to preserve at least the forms of Republicanism in Mexico, but to prevent the establishment in that country of a foreign power hostile to the spirit and policy of this Government, a disagreeable neighbor and a possible rival.

Six months ago, when the prospects of this Nation looked dark, England, France and Spain entered into a league for the subversion of Mexico and the re-establishment there of the European system. The movement was based on the assumption that the power of the United States was broken and the country permanently divided, and, consequently, impotent to prevent this outrage on its policy as the natural bond and protector of Republican States of America. The pretext for intervention were alleged outrages on the subjects of the intervening powers, and the non-payment of certain debts, claimed to be due from Mexico. England pretended to a



INCIDENT OF WAR—GALLANT DEEDS BY A FEDERAL PICKET, WHO WAS SURPRISED BY FOUR REBELS AT YORKTOWN, APRIL 17.—FROM A SKETCH BY AN OFFICER. SEE PAGE 108.



DIVERS IN SUBMARINE ARMOR EXPLORE THE WRECK OF THE SUNKEN REBEL STEAMER WHELAN, IN BEAUFORT RIVER, BY ORDER OF GEN. WOOL—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, J. M. SCHILL—SEE PAGE 108.









RECONNOISSANCE TOWARDS STRASBURG BY A PORTION OF M'DOWELL'S ARMY.

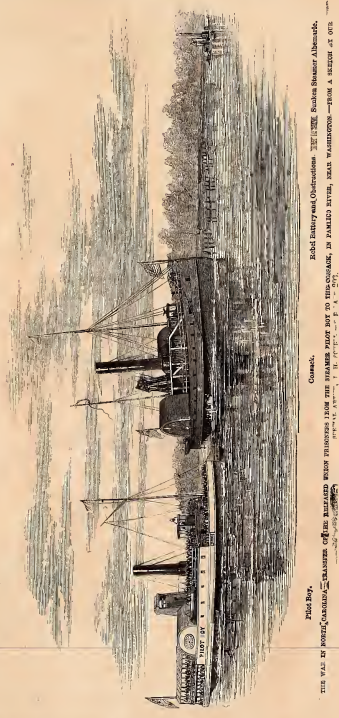
On June 2d our Artist accompanied Lieut. Jones of General Shields's staff, with a detachment of the 1st Ohio cavalry, on a reconnoissance towards Strasburg. He came in sight of the enemy, who were recruiting through Strasburg very rapidly, with their baggage train nearly through. He immediately returned with this intelligence, whereupon Gen. Sigurd, with the 1st Pennsylvania and 1st New Jersey cavalry, and six companies of the Pennsylvania Eastern infantry, and the 4th Maine battery, were immediately ordered to advance to Strasburg and cut off the train. Upon arriving within a mile of Strasburg, he found the enemy in great force just beyond the village, and not deeming it prudent to attack them, he fled for the night, covered next day to be occupied by Gen. Fremont's action with the forces of Stonewall Jackson, four miles distant from Gen. Sigurd's position.

THE SPRINGS OF SARATOGA—CLARENDON HOTEL.

WHAT Bath or Cheltenham is to the nobility and gentry of England, Saratoga is to the *aristocracy* of American society—but, as must be confessed by even the most prejudiced of Britons, even here, as in other things, the new and fresher world has the advantage. There are few places on our continent where a greater variety of men and manners can be seen than at the famous Springs of Saratoga; for, being so situate the hunting grounds of health for Canada, as well as the United States, interspersed with a liberal addition of European travellers,



THE WAR IN WESTERN VIRGINIA—RECONNOISSANCE OF THE REBEL POSITION AT STRASBURG, BY A DETACHMENT OF CAVALRY UNDER GEN. RAFAEL, PREVIOUS TO ITS OCCUPATION BY GEN. FREMONT. FROM A SKETCH BY GEN. SIGURD.



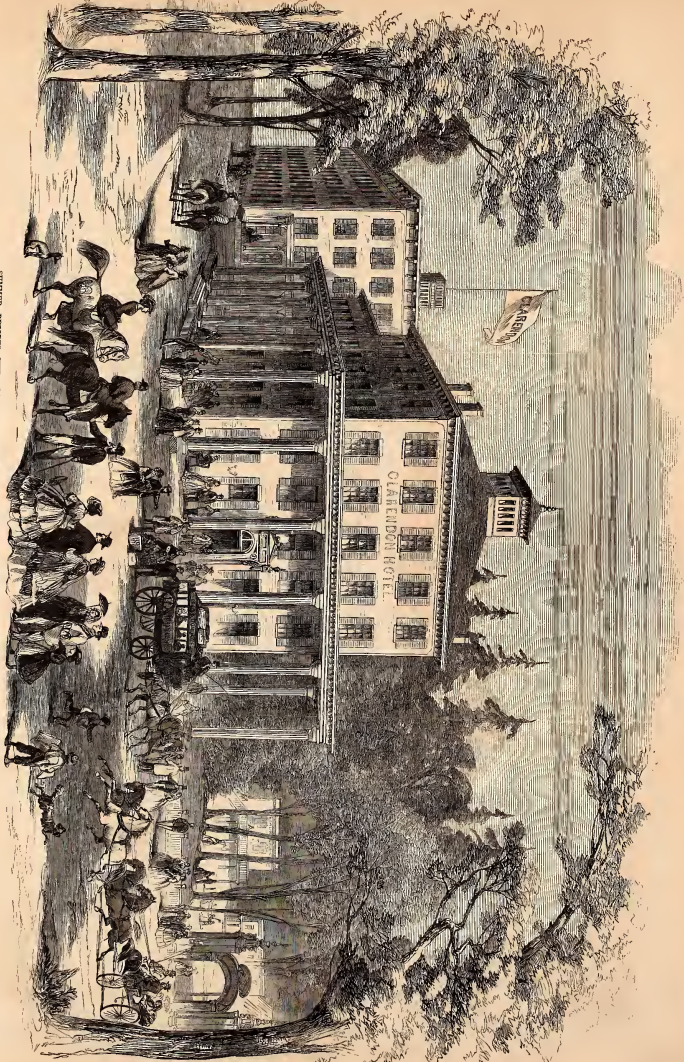
THE S.S. "MORNING STAR" LEAVING NEW YORK FOR THE WEST. FROM A SKETCH BY GEN. SIGURD.

In many respects a season at one of its fashionable hotels is an epitome of the world's *haut ton* in a previous number of FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER we gave sketches of some of the leading features of these world-renowned Springs, and illustrated some of its pleasures, and although we shall probably not in the ensuing season show these very charming Southern ingre-

direct to the most *piquet* of social circles, the halls of Charleston, Savannah and New Orleans, we may yet have amusements in the greater intellect and earnestness of our Northern ladies. The society of Saratoga will lose somewhat of its *etna* and vivacity, but it will gain in intelligence and power.

Let us now say a few words about the Clarendon Hotel, one of the most elegant and commodious *supper resorts* in the country. Of its architectural pretensions our illustration gives an exact idea, but it requires the practical test of a sojourn within its hospitable walls to know how thoroughly an experienced and courteous host, Mr. M. Davies, can combine comfort with elegance, and give to a palatial hotel the *rejoice* of home. A well-known statesman, who had in his capacity of American Minister to England, often been the guest of British nobles, in their country seats, declared that it reminded him of his visits to their splendid houses, where amusement, hospitality and recreation were so harmoniously and so extensively blended as to become *inseparably* associated.

The Clarendon Hotel was built by Mr. Asahel Jones, of New York, and cost \$150,000. It is splendidly furnished and elaborately fitted with every appliance for use and ornament, comfort and style, and was opened in 1850, when the season was brilliant and successful beyond precedent. In 1861, despite the unhappy complexion of public affairs, and the loss of Southern visitors, it maintained its reputation, and received the most distinguished patronage. Capable of accommodating 500 guests, its arrangements are so perfectly systematized as to render it a model of neatness and comfort.



STABLE BEREAVES—THE CLARENDON HOTEL, WILLIAM DORRIS, FLORETTIER, SARATOGA SPRINGS, NEW YORK.











THE WAR IN THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY—GALLANT ATTACK BY 1000 OF THE PENNSYLVANIA BUCKTAILS, LED BY WOOL BANE, UPON A PORTION OF GEN. STONEWELL JACKSON'S ARMY  
 FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. LEWIS FOSTER.—3





GEN. STONEWALL JACKSON'S REEL ARMY, CONSISTING OF CAVALRY, INFANTRY AND ARTILLERY, STRONGLY POSTED IN THE WOODS, NEAR HARRISONBURG, FRIDAY, JUNE 7.  
 A General Action, M. E. Lewis Forged.—See Page 188.











Bathing House.

Stables and Gas Works.

Hotel.

Billiard House.

BEST WATERING PLACES—THE NEPTUNE HOUSE, JAMES WELLS, STEWARTSON, NEW ROCHELLE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR OWN ARTIST.

**THE NEPTUNE HOUSE, NEW ROCHELLE.**

ABOUT 17 miles from New York city there is one of the most charming spots imaginable. It is reached by either railroad or steamer, and an hour by the land conveyance, and half an hour again by the water puts you down at New Rochelle, a beautiful little village in Westchester county, in the "Empire State" of New York, in the Arcadian hour of scholastic memory always would insist upon calling it. To say anything more New Rochelle would be to prejudice our reader's smile; every school-boy knows that it was named after the Huguenot city of France, having been founded by refugees from that oppressed community. They could hardly have alighted upon a more attractive spot, for it has all the freshness and charm of the sea without its storms, and all the convenience of a central land position without its rural seclusion.

New Rochelle has also all the advantage, not a very democratic one certainly,



THE WAR ON THE MESSINES. THE BARRACKS BUILT BY THE ARMY AT NEW ROCHELLE, NEW YORK, IN 1862. THE BUILDING WAS DESTROYED BY THE ARMY IN 1862. THE SKETCH IS BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. WARD.

if democracy means every thing down to a certain point, which is the first step to squalid poverty, we mean New Rochelle is a country village of gentlemen's seats, where, instead of ill ventilated and half-bred frame-houses, there are cottages, some with a beautiful lawn before each, and shrubbery and orchards around, connected by shady roads, which render a drive or a stroll along them worthy of Arcadia. New Rochelle has also the equivalent honor of having been the home of Thomas Paine's boyhood; here his bones repose till another English Radical, William Cobbett, carried them off to the land of his birth. There are numerous other historical associations connected with this beautiful watering-place, which our space prohibits our mentioning.

The Neptune House stands on a most beautiful island, the whole of which is occupied with the hotel and its grounds, including a splendid billiard-room, baths, stables—in a word, everything to render the life of a



REMAINS OF THE BRIGADES BELLAWAS AND COLLEMAN, IN BRANFORTH RIVER, OFF CONVENT NAVAL YARD, VIRGINIA, DESTROYED BY THE ENEMIES WHEN THEY EVACUATED NORFOLK.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. J. E. S. BELL.

visited being delightful, here is a compactness out of which, without incurring the fatigue of freedom, remains all the more homelike accommodations and comforts are managed by any hotel in the country, and its proximity to the city gives it peculiar advantages. Of its proprietor, Mr. James Willis, it would be unnecessary to speak without ascribing to it every merit that is to be desired; but it is not so well known to stand for all that is liberal, courteous and attentive, that we have less hesitation in making our commendation to the general public. In every department his readiness and capacity are apparent. The culinary department is under the superintendence of a French chef, with an efficient staff, which, as before said, is for more essential to the happiness of the company than the want of generally considered. With the internal comforts of the Neptune House the surrounding are in full accord. The scenery around is varied and beautiful, the drives are magnificent, and the



VIEW IN GOSPORT NAVY YARD, SHOWING THE WALLS OF THE LAND FINISHED FOR MASONRY, THE BEAMS OF THE WORK-SHOPS BURNED BY THE REBELS, AND THE GUNS FIXED UP FROM THE WRECKED VESSELS.

to render the efforts of our men to save them of any avail. The burnt ruins of the frigates Delaware and Columbus presented a melancholy spectacle, of which our readers can judge for themselves. They were very nearly ready for sea; we therefore did not occupy Norfolk a day too soon.

**Guns Fixed up from the Wrecks, &c.**

If the rebels thought they were scrapping for ever the armaments of the vessels they had first stolen and then destroyed, they were very much mistaken. Their usual energy our troops went to work, and many of the guns were recovered in a very few days. They have been repaired to a gun row, pointing at the cherted ruins of the city and its adjoining buildings. That the Confederates had contemplated a desperate defence is evidenced by the loopholes made in the walls for musketry firing. Our artist has sketched them, and the rebels have expended very much labor in preparing to do nothing.

**GOSPORT NAVY YARD.**

Remnants of the Frigates. In their retreat from Norfolk the rebels set fire to the Navy Yard, and also to the vessels, stores, etc., there, and it had burnt out to long

**GENERAL G. M. DODGE.**

This gallant soldier, one of the youngest of our Brigadier-Generals, was born in Danvers, Massachusetts, in 1811, and was carefully educated. Having from his earliest years a predilection for



THE WAR IN NORTH CAROLINA—BRIDGE OVER THE TAR RIVER, NEAR WASHINGTON—THE DRAW OPEN—A PARTY OF CONTRABANDS WAITING ON THE OTHER SIDE—SPECIAL GREENBOARDS PERFORMING THEM FOR INTELLIGENCE—FROM A SKETCH BY MR. SPECIAL ARTIST, J. H. SCHMIDT.—SEE PAGE 203.

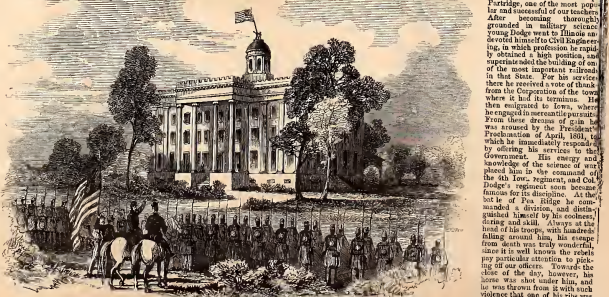


BRIGADIER-GENERAL G. M. DODGE FROM A PHOTOGRAPH IN THE POSSESSION OF HIS FAMILY.

shady lanes and grassy slopes provocative of morning and moonlight strolls. It is also the favorite stopping-place of the yachts, affording a safe and commodious harbor. Here also the visitor can enjoy sea-bathing in style, while the fishing and boating are excellent. Indeed, it has been Mr. Willis's studious effort to give to the Neptune House all the advantages of a large metropolitan hotel with the pleasures of the country.

The passage to New Rochelle by water is very agreeable, the time occupied being from one and a half to two hours, and the scenery on the East river is very varied and romantic; Ravenwood, Adams and Hull Gate are passed, until in due time the hazy-like island on which stands our friend Willis's house is reached. In the vicinity of this island have been erected beautiful seats, among them those of the Prussian Consul, and not far off on the mainland, is Mr. Willis's splendid mansion. Mr. Whitlock has also a handsome country seat in the neighborhood.

We must not forget to mention Mr. Willis's stable. He has some very fast horses, and delights in making his guests acquainted with their merits. One word more and we have done. The beautiful fast steamer No. 22, East river, at four o'clock every afternoon, except Sunday. It leaves New Rochelle in the morning in time to reach New York by ten o'clock, to consult the convenience. The New Haven boats leave 27th street almost every hour, and the 4th Avenue cars take us to the spot. Nothing, therefore, can exceed the accessibility of this beautiful country seat.



SHOWING THE BUILDINGS OF THE CODONA FEMALE COLLEGE, CORINTH, MISSISSIPPI.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, HENRI LOUIS.—SEE PAGE 200.

A soldier's life, in 1831 he was discharged attendant of the Military School at Norwich, then under the direction of the late Capt. Partridge, one of the most popular and successful of our teachers. After becoming thoroughly acquainted with military science, young Dodge went to Illinois and entered himself into Civil War, where in which profession he rapidly obtained a high position, and was appointed the building of one of the most important railroads in that State. For his services there he received a vote of thanks from the Corporation of the State where it had its terminus. He then emigrated to Iowa, where he engaged in mercantile pursuits. From these duties of gain he was released by the Treaty of Peace of April, 1861, to which he immediately responded by offering his services to the Government. His energy and knowledge of the science of war placed him in the command of the 4th Iowa regiment, and Col. Dodge's regiment soon became famous for its discipline. At the battle of Fox Ridge he commanded a division, and distinguished himself by his coolness, daring and skill. Always at the head of his troops, with his hand falling around him, his escape from death was truly wonderful, since it will know the rebels' very particular attention to picking off our officers. Toward the close of the day, however, his horse was shot under him, and he was thrown from it with such violence that one of his ribs was broken and his hand dislocated. For his services in this hard fought field he was made a Brigadier-General.





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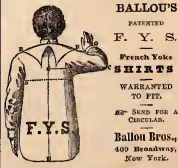
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Nos. 352 & 353—Vol. XIV.]

NEW YORK, JULY 5, 1862.

[PRICE 12 CENTS.]

### Cutting the Comb of the Gallic Cook.

The defeat of "the victors of Magenta and Solferino" by the "miserable Mexicans" will, we hope, have a wholesome effect on those insufferable braggarts, the French soldiers. In the recent fight before Puebla, they were numerically superior to the Mexicans and infinitely better armed, yet they were disgracefully defeated and driven back, with a loss far greater proportionally than they sustained at Magenta or Solferino, or in any other battle in which they had been engaged in modern times. Man to man, the Mexican has proved himself superior to the Frenchman. With a force little superior in numbers to the French, Gen. Scott marched triumphantly from Vera Cruz to Mexico, fighting many battles against armies three and four times greater than his own, and lost not a single action. Yet, Lozancez, with his "Zouaves," "Chasseurs d'Afrique" and "de Vincennes," with all his splendid rifled artillery, the pet invention of the Emperor himself, was routed in his very first encounter. His loss seems to have been not far from 20 per cent. or one-fifth of his force engaged, while the French and Italian loss, in the Italian campaign, was little over eight per cent. If, after this lesson, Louis Napoleon is fool enough to think he can conquer Mexico, he is not the rational, cool, calcu-



GENERAL HUDSON AND STAFF PRACTISING RIFLE TARGET SHOOTING, NEAR NEWBERNE, N. C.—SEE SUPPLEMENT.



THE WAR IN NORTH CAROLINA.—REMOVING BURNED SCISSORS FROM ONE OF THE BARRIERS TO OBTAIN THE DAMAGE OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, UNDER THE SUPERINTENDENCE OF CAPT. HAYDEN, OF THE NEW YORK GUERRILLAS ENGINEERING COMPANY.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. J. H. SCHILL.—SEE PAGE 215.









IMPORTANT IN PIANOS.

DRIGGS'S

Patent String-Clamp.

Waxes the cry of "new lamps for old lamps" was heard in the streets of that ancient Eastern city, the people naturally believed the vendor to be a madman, and were by no means eager to make the exchange. So in the present day in our own good city, when the people were told they had sent to Driggs & Tooker their old worn-out pianos, that they would be returned to them now in all that makes a piano desirable, they were very slow to believe, and only gave credence to the fact when the proof was rendered incontrovertible by practical demonstration.

The simply natural is the great element in most of our successful modern inventions and improvements, and the string clamp illustrates this fact, for while it revolutionizes one important branch of piano manufacture, correcting so acknowledged evil and replacing it with a new and true principle, and thereby improving and adding to its power, it is at the same time the simplest and the most natural means to gain in the whole history of mechanics. We are very desirous that our readers may thoroughly understand the full scope and importance of this new invention, because it will probably save some of them many hundreds of dollars, which perhaps they could ill spare, as by the renovation of their old pianos the necessity of new ones will, for some time at least, be done away with. To



DRIGGS AND TOOKER'S REPAIRING-SHOOP—PUTTING ON THE STRING-CLAMP—TUNING OLD PIANOS NOT NEW ONES.

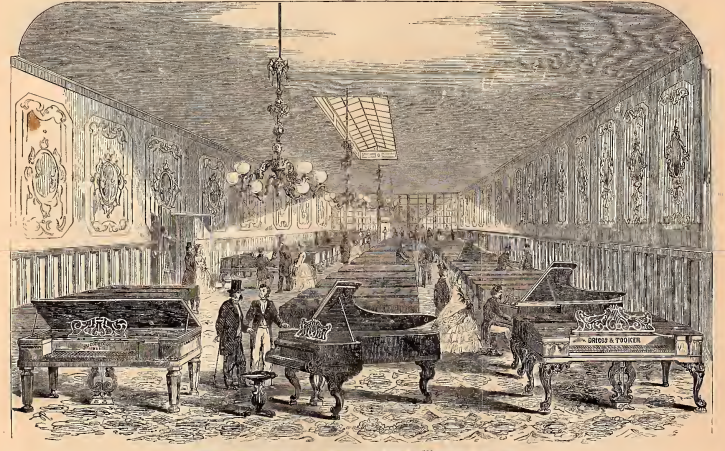
being easily and inexpensively applied to worn-out and condemned instruments, giving them thus a new lease of useful life."  
This description and opinion, from so reliable and recognized an authority, should be sufficient to convince the most incredulous as to the value of the string clamp. Mr. Fry does not, however, stand alone in his approval of the invention; he is supported by other competent authorities.

The New York Herald pronounces the string clamp as calculated "not only to prevent the instrument from jarring, but to increase its tone immensely, and procure its tone for a great length of time."

The New York Express says: "It increases the tone nearly double, on account of the freedom in the vibration, and the instrument cannot easily get out of tune. It can be applied to all pianos, thus restoring such as have grown 'tin-piano,' as it is usually termed."

The New York Medical Review and World says: "The most noticeable feature that first strikes the player upon trying this improvement is the free, open tone, the absence of unpleasant harmonies, in testing the 'singing' qualities—the proper pitch would remain, the several sound to the last vibrating—an indefinitely and of factors of tone in each note, and a grandeur and power of tone that cannot be over-estimated by the most powerful playing."

The New York Times says: "The tone is unquestionably improved, and the instrument does not apparently be overpowered by heavy playing, the volume of

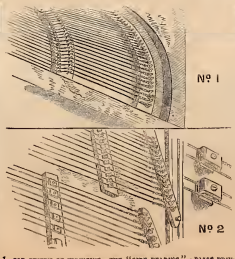


DRIGGS & TOOKER'S STRING-CLAMP PIANOFORTE ESTABLISHMENT, 528 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

following paragraph will clearly explain the merits and the end of this new invention of Mr. Driggs.

"In invention," says the learned and accomplished musical critic of the New York Tribune, "consists in the mode of fastening the strings. The strain on the wood from the combined action of the strings is several thousand pounds. This causes the deterioration of pianos, which, unlike violins, grow worse with age.

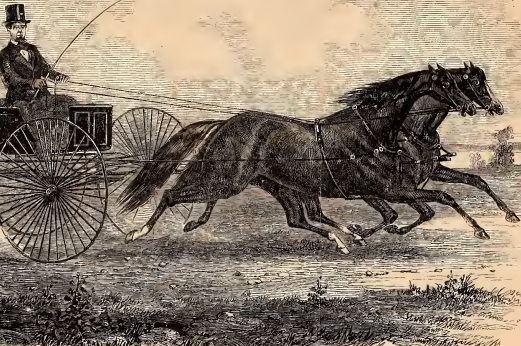
"The ordinary way of attaching or connecting the strings of a piano to the bridge is by placing each string under oblique pins, behind and in front, on top of the bridge, and about one inch apart, giving the strings a spring form, which is necessary to prevent jarring upon the flat surface of the bridge, where they rest; but with the open pedal it does not require the most powerful playing to cause a jarring to destroy the purity of tone, when the instrument is overpowered. The twisting strain upon the bridge and board, caused by blocking and holding strings so out of line, is insupportable—costs from 4,000 pounds on an ordinary piano, toward to concert pitch. The string clamp of Mr. Driggs is a simple and practical remedy for this. The clamp is formed with two straight parallel jaws, set at right angles with the strings, and the screw that causes the jaws to bite and hold the strings also secures the clamp firmly to the bridge or a hearing-point, and with positive certainty secures every vibration which the strings can make beyond the possibility of a jar; and whether the strings may—no they not unfortunately do, from the peculiar spring of the hammer, check or key—assume a lateral, a longitudinal, a perpendicular or a circular vibration, they are all equally secured in every direction by the clamp, and there is no possibility of change by time and use, or of being constructed. Every string is kept in perfect line from the hitch-pin to the tuning block, and there is no strain or weight whatever on the screw, bridge or sounding-board, leaving them free to develop tone in its purity. By this simple arrangement it is claimed the piano will remain much longer in tune; and as a plain piano-forte and necessity, it must. The other string instruments, where the board is not over-covered by struts, improve by age and use, and be absolutely noiseless after 25 years proper use than taken new. It is capable of



1. OLD SYSTEM OF FRISING—THE "SIDE BRACING"—PALS PRINCIPLE. 2. NEW SYSTEM—DIRECT BRACING—THE STRING-CLAMP.

sound being in proportion to the strength of the blow, and all jarring of the strings being out of the question. Mr. Driggs has a truly proved that a piano strung with his patent clamp is more sensitive to vibration, and etc. a free and easy sympathizing response than one that has been with this improvement is certainly a great and popular recommendation of the clamp that can be applied to the oldest instrument, and restores it from a state of chronic weakness to one of renewed vigor, in a very trifling and insignificant cost."

Such unclouded opinion in the leading journals of the day is of rare occurrence, and is, from its rarity, the best evidence of the transparent merits of the invention.  
Critics and scientists were, however, fully prepared to give immediate attention to any new invention originating from Mr. Spencer B. Driggs, because of the many startling and startling statements which he had previously suggested, carried out and attested in the structure of the pianoforte. Mr. Driggs is thoroughly educated as an engineer in combined mechanics, and has devoted 15 years of his life to the study of the construction of the pianoforte. His experiments have been innumerable and careful, and have instrument on at the service of a large private fortune; but the results of these experiments will be the regeneration of the instrument, and the production of a piano which shall be mechanically perfect in all its parts, even to the overstring that harbor to tuners, the so-called "wolf" or mode of temperament. Mr. Driggs is eminently the leading thinking mind of the present day in all that relates to the development of the powers of the pianoforte. By his able and scientific writings he has directed the attention of practical men to the errors in arrangement and construction of the instrument, and it is needless to say that his "improvements," which were at first un-veiled by candidates by the trade, have since been extensively adopted without credit. The principles which he developed in his celebrated so-called "waffle piano" are beyond a doubt substantially correct, for they approximate the structure of the piano the nearest to that of the most perfect vibrating instrument known—the violin. The scientific attainments of Mr. Driggs, the direction which his re-



"THE BEST YEHK ON RECORD"—MR. DONNELL'S CELEBRATED TEAM, LADY PALMER AND FLATBUSH MAID—SEE PAGE 222

searches have taken, and the acknowledged value of the results of his experiments, give importance to every suggestion that he presents in relation to the pianoforte, and we feel satisfied that the principle of the string-clamp is a great advance in the right direction; if, indeed it has not been tried for ever the manner of stringing the instrument.

No better proof can be adduced of the value of the string-clamp, than the fact that within the last three months twenty-three pianos for clamps have been applied for by other makers, in the hope of securing the principle and evading Mr. Driggs' invention.

Our readers may understand that the string-clamp is as important to a new piano as to an old one; that it is calculated to improve the tone, increase the power and retain the pitch in one as well as the other, and that new pianos stringed after that method are desirable for the increased excellence it insures.

With regard to the effects of the string-clamps on old, worn out instruments, we can speak from personal observation. We saw an old upright English piano, which had been in the possession of one family for over 40 years, and which was sent to Driggs & Tucker to cure. The poor thing was rickety and voiceless—in short, it was only a piano in form. Two or three weeks after we heard the same instrument, after the string-clamps had been applied, and we could consistently state that the same was better than when it was first made—for we well remember the tone of upright pianos of 30 years ago. We thought the case a hopeless one, and we were proportionably astonished at the result. We have witnessed the same result where the string-clamps were applied to used up instruments of our first-class makers, where the workmanship was all thoroughly good. In every instance the tone was not only renewed, but made superior to what it was originally.

The public has become thoroughly awakened to the importance of this invention, and invalid pianos are piling up in open squares, Driggs & Tucker, at their store, 243 Broadway, near Tiffany's, not only from this city and its surroundings, but from all parts of the country, north, east and west. The business has increased to an extent immeasurably beyond their most sanguine expectations, but they have made arrangements to meet the demand and fill all orders.

All patents are reserved, tenderly guarded and returned, as the Dutchman says, "like a new coat."

A few words more in respect of the testimony previously adduced in favor of the string-clamp, and we have done. The following certificate from eminent musicians is to the purpose:

The undersigned after a thorough and critical examination of Mr. S. D. Driggs' newly patented method for stringing pianofortes, cheerfully bear testimony to its great superiority over the ordinary mode now in use. It relieves the bridge and supports board from all strain or pressure in any direction, thereby essentially increasing the base and vibratory power of the instrument. It is exceedingly simple in construction and cannot readily get out of order. It is likewise of great utility by reason of its ready application to all pianos, old as well as new. The effect of this improvement is an increase of tone to a great degree, at the same time rendering it perfectly pure, distinct and sustained. We have examined old pianos stringed after this method, such examining it a marked manner all the possibilities above stated. We have reason to believe that pianos stringed in this way will invariably not deteriorate in tone, by age, and that great pleasure is communicated to all manufacturers

and the public generally, an important and useful as improvement as thus, known as "Driggs' Patent String-Clamp."  
 GEO. W. MOFFATT  
 WM. BIERRE  
 GEO. F. BELLFLOW  
 CHAS. FRADEL  
 H. W. A. BEALE, etc, etc, etc.

We close with the following correspondence, which speaks for itself.

NEW YORK, April 25, 1862.  
 GENTLEMEN—We received an order from your Board early last fall to repair three pianos belonging to Public School No. 42, 10th Ward, by Driggs' Patent String-Clamp. We applied the clamp and removed the instruments soon after. Will you oblige us by stating what or the instruments were satisfactorily improved, and how they stand as to tone and force at this time?  
 Very respectfully, etc.,  
 DRIGGS & TUCKER, 243 Broadway.  
 To Messrs. D. Miller, J. Hayward, Z. F. Barnes and others, School Officers of 10th Ward.

NEW YORK, April 29, 1862.

MESSRS. DRIGGS & TUCKER, 243 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.—In reply to your letter of the 22d inst., referring to the pianos in Public School No. 42, we take pleasure in stating that, on examination, and after consultation with the Principal and Teachers of that school, we find the pianos containing "Driggs' Patent String-Clamp" to be in perfect tune & order; having been tuned but once—and this during the holiday vacation—since you returned them. We have no hesitation in saying that these instruments, notwithstanding they were considered wholly unfit for use, and worthless when sent to you, are now better than they were when new. In short, they appear faultless and equal to improve by use. Respectfully, etc.,

Z. F. BARNES, Inspector.  
 CHAS. H. KIEGLER, } Trustees  
 JOHN HAYWARD, }  
 JOHN NIERPOTH, }  
 DANIEL SLOTT, } Commissioners.  
 DAVID MILLER, }

**BLOWING UP SUNKEN SCHOONERS IN CORE SOUND, N. C.**

The perverse ingenuity which the rebels have shown in obstructing the channels which lead to their strongholds, has only been exceeded by the persistent ingenuity with which the Federal officers have removed them. The rebels had obstructed the channel of Core Sound by sinking schooners, but under the superintendence of Captain Hayden, of the New York Submarine Engineering Company, they were removed by blasting. Mr. Schell was so much impressed by the curious effect of one of these submarine artificial volences, that he has engraved a sketch he sent. The shock was perceptibly felt a considerable distance, and it was some time before the water resumed its usual appearance.

An intelligent farmer or being asked if his horses were well marked, replied, "Yes, they are marked extensively, of them I will do all the work, and the other is willing, if needed."

The Charleston Mercury states that a "Newspaper has" in all the rage in this city. At the time that we in print the General will furnish a model for a society that will yet be extensively used in the South.

We guess that, after the next naval battle, the Port Wright, the rebel fleet will not fly.

A venerable clergyman of Providence is announced to have very recently lately asking the local "verbalists of the village" to edit "The Atlantic" for the month of our faith when we ask for their repentance."

There are no salt-sellers in the South now. There is, in fact, no salt.



MAJOR W. B. H. ARMY, U. S. INDIAN ARMY FOR THE STRATEGICAL, DEPARTMENT OF THE FAMOUS KIT GARDEN—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY BRADY.—SEE PAGE 222.











WAS IN THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY—FRONT ROYAL, MANASSAS GAP RAILROAD—BLUE RIDGE MOUNTAINS IN THE DISTANCE—THE FEDERAL ARMY ENTERING THE TOWN.—SEEING us on BUREAU ARMY. EVERETT FORGUS—See Page 8



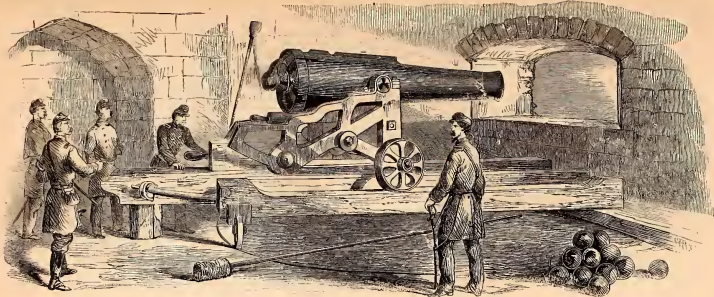
WAR IN THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY—DIVISION OF THE NATIONAL ARMY UNDER GEN. BATES REPOSSESSING THE POTOMAC FROM WILLIAMSBURG, MARYLAND, TO ATTACK THE REBEL ARMY UNDER GEN. JACKSON—THE BAND OF THE 10th PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS PLAYING THE NATIONAL ANTHEM ON THE VIRGINIA SHORES.—FROM A SKETCH BY GEN. STONOR, ARTIST, LEWIS FORTNA.—EST. PAINT 225











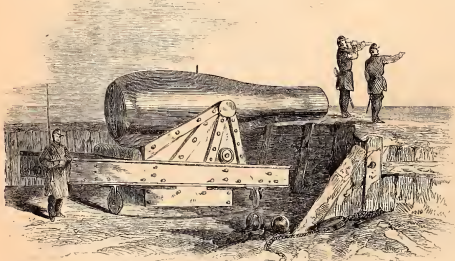
BESSE CASMATE GUN IN FORT PULASKI, GEORGIA.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, W. H. CRANE.

**ANCIENT MORTAR FOUND ON ISLAND NO. 10.**

The mortar is one of the most ancient forms of cannon, being used as early as 1430, by Charles VIII. at the siege of Naples. The name is derived from its resemblance to the well-known apothecaries' mortar, the mortar. History is

iron, and King John of France, captured by the Black Prince, had some made of bronze. In 1178, the first attempt was made to project hollow shot filled with powder; but owing to their clumsy make, the accidents were so frequent as to cause their discontinue-

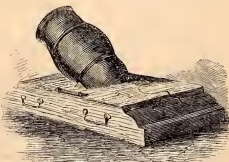
of Louis XIV a great variety of mortars were used, some of them called Combranges, after their inventor. These three bombs of 550 pounds. A very curious specimen of the old-fashioned mortar was found by General Pope at Island No. 10, a sketch of which was made by our artist. It is made of bronze, and bears the arms of George II. It was formerly stationed in Jackson square, New Orleans. It is significant of the rebel want of artillery, that they



"THE LONDON GUN" AT FORTRESS MONROE.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. E. S. HALL.

silent as to its inventor, or the time. They were some- times called bombardiers and visces. They were first made of bars of iron, bound together by hoops, after the manner of staves in a barrel. They were then made of cast or wrought

overcame the difficulty, and mortars were revived in the French service. In the reign

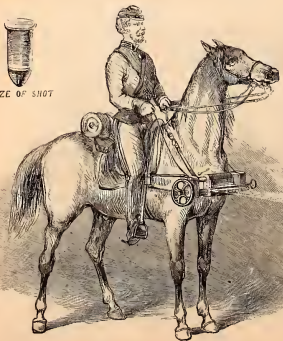


ANCIENT MORTAR, CAPTURED ON ISLAND NUMBER 10 — FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, J. M. WATSON.

should remove such a useless piece of ordnance from New Orleans so far up the Mississippi.

**THE REBEL CAVALRY FIRING ON OUR SICK.**

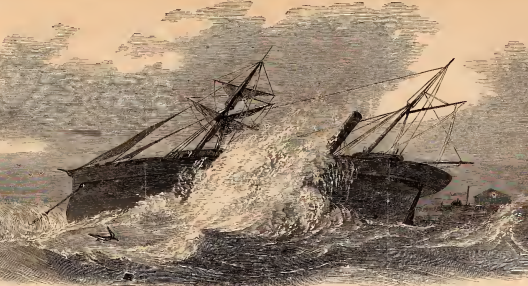
Our illustration tells its own tale—the heroes of this barbarity being the far-famed Ashby cavalry, who, in the retreat of Gen. Banks and his army from Winchester to the Potomac,



BOARDMAN'S HORSE BATTERY.—SEE PAGE 221.



"FIRE! BARRASTERS!"—ASHBY'S REBEL CAVALRY FIRING ON NATIONAL SICK AND WOUNDED, AT RETREAT, NEAR WINCHESTER, VA.—RENDERED BY A CORRESPONDENT.



THE NATIONAL STEAMER ORIENTAL, ON SHORE ON THE SANDSPIT NEAR NAG'S HEAD, N. C.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. J. H. SCHELL.

fired upon our wounded at a little place called Newtown. The judgment of Heaven has already reached the Commander of these infamous brigands, and will soon overtake them.

**BOARDMAN'S HORSE BATTERY.**

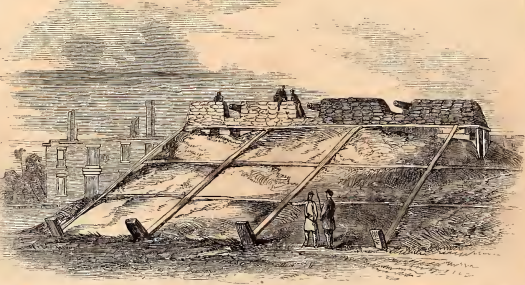
We give on page 220 another instance of Northern Ingenuity, which is alike available in peace or war. The peculiar advantages of Mr. Boardman's invention are apparent at a glance, and an inspection of our illustration is all the description it needs. There are nine barrels; they are discharged all at once, by a string which can be held in the hand or attached to the stirrup, the fire's pressure acting upon it. A little practice would render this a most effective weapon, and we look with considerable curiosity to its first appearance on the battle-field. Its private performances have been very satisfactory.

**DISTURBING AN ONLOOKER.**—The Cornish correspondent of the Commonwealth tells this story: "While our line advanced towards Corinth on the 26th, a battery was placed in its immediate commanding position, the portion of the country being completely shrouded from view by a dense thicket. Scouts were sent out to discover the exact position of the rebels, and were but short a distance in advance, to give a signal as to the direction to fire, if any were discovered. One of the rebel commanders, unaware of our presence, called around him a private, and commenced addressing them in searching like the following words:

"' Sons of the South! We are here to defend our homes, our wives and daughters, against the hordes of Yankees who have come here to ravage the best and rob the last. Here, upon this sacred soil, we have assembled to drive back the northern invaders—drive them into the Tennessee. Will you follow me? If we cannot hold this place, we can address no spot of our Confederacy. Shall we drive the invaders back, and strike to death the men who would despoil our homes? Is

**THE U. S. TRANSPORT ORIENTAL WRECKED ON BODY'S ISLAND, N. C.**

The Oriental transport, with Gen. Saxton and suite, sailed from New York for Fort Royal, 15th May, and had proceeded as far as the coast of North Carolina, when a storm arose, on Friday night, 16th May, which drove the vessel on Body's Island, a sandspit, 23 miles north of Cape Hatteras, abreast of Nag's Head, famous as being the place where Gov. Wise was sunk at the battle of Roanoke. The passengers and crew were saved; a great portion of the cargo was lost, while some was landed on the beach. Col. Hawkins, commander of Roanoke Island, accompanied by Lewis Ellis, Assistant Quartermaster, arrived next day at the scene of the wreck, and took possession of the Government property. Mr. Fuller, of New York, went nearly five miles in a canoe through the storm, along the Sound, to get assistance from Fort Hatteras.



BATTERY ERECTED BY THE REBELS ON THE TRENCHARD MAGAZINE, IN THE GREAT NAVY YARD, NORFOLK, VA., COMMANDING THE APPROACH FROM ISLAND.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, J. H. SCHELL.

There is a man on base among those who hear me as he retreats from the responsibility for before us! I will never blanch before their fire, sir!"

them in equal rank with noblemen and scholars, and permitted them to wear a sword. "At this interesting period the signal was given, and six shells fell in the vicinity of the rebel officer and his men, who suddenly forgot their fiery resolves, and fell in confusion to their breastworks."

VIRGINIA is likely to be fenced in soon; at least, since a embargo was issued by the rebel Gen. Jackson, at Winchester, there has been a great Stone Wall Running all about the State!



THE 7TH CAVALRY IN THE SHENANDOAH—ARMY OF GEN. FREMONT AND PART OF MCDOWELL'S CORPS, IN A LINE OF BATTLE, MARCHING THROUGH THE RANKS.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. SEVIN FORBES.—SEE PAGE 225.











# WAR SUPPLEMENT

## FRANK LESLIE'S

### ILLUSTRATED

# NEWSPAPER

Entered according to the Act of Congress in the year 1862, by FRANK LESLIE, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court for the Southern District of New York.

No. 353—Vol. XIV.]

NEW YORK, JULY 5, 1862.

[SUPPLEMENT OF THE PAPER NO. 353.]

PRICE 10 CENTS.

### HON. EDWARD STANLEY, PROVISIONAL GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The present Provisional Governor of North Carolina was born near Newberne, in North Carolina, in 1798, and has always borne a high name for honor and intelligence. Indeed these qualities may be almost considered as hereditary in his family, as his father was a distinguished member of the Legislature, and his grandfather was prominent in the Independence war. After receiving a careful education, Mr. Stanley chose the profession of the law, and became eminent for his conscientious management of the business entrusted to him. After serving for three years in the North Carolina Legislature, most of the time as Speaker, he was chosen, in 1837, to represent his native State in Congress, which honorable position he retained till 1855, a period of 18 years. He then went to California, whence he returned in May 1852. He was then appointed Provisional Governor of North Carolina, of which State he had previously been Attorney-General. Governor Stanley belongs to the past age, but he has proved himself not to be too old to learn, as the recent abandonment of his pro-slavery edict for the return of fugitives has sufficiently proved. Perhaps, however, the stern attitude of the Massachusetts troops may have had something to do with this lesson of wisdom.

### GENERAL FREMONT'S PURSUIT OF GEN. JACKSON.

Our paper of to-day contains several illustrations of one of the most exciting military events of the present war, the pursuit of Stone-wall Jackson's rebel army by the Federal force led by Fremont. In the scenes of retreat the rebels are great, and deserve the equivoical glory of Butler's verse,

"That when the fight becomes a chase,  
He wins the fight who wins the chase."

This exciting pursuit commenced on Saturday, May 31st, when the first collision occurred between the hostile armies in the lower valley, near Strasburg, to which place Jackson had fallen back from the Potomac. Upon hearing that, Fremont was on the march to intercept him. In this retreat the indomitable and daring Ashby, the "Murat of the rebels," occupied the post of danger, holding against the Union troops whenever they pressed the retreating enemy too closely. At two o'clock of the 31st, the 1st Jersey cavalry, led by the gallant Col. Wyndham, and Ashby's men had a desperate skirmish, in which the rebels were driven back with some loss. Jackson rested his rebel troops in Strasburg this night, and resumed the next morning his retreat, when the Ashby cavalry and the 1st Jersey had another and heavier conflict, in which artillery was used. That night the enemy occupied Woodstock, having made 14 miles in their retreat this day. So close was our advance upon the rebels, that General Bayard's cavalry, when they entered Strasburg, captured the rebel Post-Marchal and 300



HON. EDWARD STANLEY, U. S. PROVISIONAL GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA. FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY SHAW.

men. About eight o'clock A.M. on Monday, June 2, Jackson's force, now consisting of about 20,000 men and 50 guns, continued their retreat. Fremont was again upon their heels. Several artillery skirmishes occurred during the march from Woodstock to Edenburg, but nothing in the fighting line of much interest happened. Some of the rebel wagons got stuck in the road, which was rendered soft by the vast amount of travel on it and the recent heavy rains, and these were burned by the rebels to prevent their capture. When their batteries got stuck, however, they were dragged out, and by extraordinary exertion hurried forward out of danger.

At the village of Edenburg, five or six miles from Woodstock, the rebel General Ashby, by Jackson's orders, after seeing the rear-guard safely across the bridge over Stony creek, fired the wooden structure, and it was soon committed to the flames. The cavalry, under General Bayard, coming up, found the creek not fordable. It was a foaming flood, produced by the unprecedented rains of the season.

Here Fremont had to rebuild the bridge, while the rebels more leisurely pursued their retreat to

### Mount Jackson,

sight miles from Edenburg, a sketch of which we give in our paper to-day. Mount Jackson is on the Manassas Gap railroad, 112 miles from Alexandria, 27 from Harrisonburg, 24 miles from Strasburg, and about a mile from the banks of the Shenandoah river. It contains about 40 houses, and has a population of about 300. Here the rebels rested till the afternoon, when the advance of Gen. Fremont's army compelled them to resume their retreat. Having passed his army over, Gen. Jackson gave orders to burn the

bridge over the North Fork of the Shenandoah. And despite the heavy rain, such was the quantity of combustible materials gathered on it, that before our troops came up the entire structure was destroyed. Eight miles on the south of the bridge the rebels paused again on their inglorious flight. Meanwhile our men worked hard, and before night the bridge was rebuilt; unfortunately, it was scarcely finished before the heavy rains washed the whole of it away. Nothing daunted, our noble fellows set to work again, and when the next morning dawned another bridge was built.

The Union army immediately crossed the north branch of the Shenandoah in pursuit of their flying foe, who fired a few shots as our troops crossed over.

Next morning, Thursday, June 5, the enemy resumed his retreat, and Fremont his pursuit. At two o'clock P.M. Ashby's rear-guard evacuated Newmarket, after having vainly endeavored for many hours to draw our cavalry into their support, drawn forward in wagons, the rebels were astonished, and quickly perceived that, by this stroke of generosity by the latter, were exposed to destruction themselves. Blenker's division soon entered Newmarket; Col. Zagouyi, of Fremont's body-guard, the Lieut-



THE WAR IN THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY.—GEN. FREMONT'S DIVISION MARCHING THROUGH THE WOODS TO ATTACK THE ENEMY.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. EDWIN FORBES.









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No. 5 Contains large Pictures of the Battles of Romney and Big Bethel, with 32 other Illustrations.	No. 12 Contains a large Picture of the Battle of Chickamauga, and 27 other Illustrations.	No. 18 Contains large Pictures of the Battle of Logan's Cross Roads and the Capture of Fort Henry, with 24 other Illustrations.
No. 6 Has five Pictures of the Battles of Rich Mountain, Currier's Ford and the Naval Engagement off Mathias Point, with 26 other Illustrations of important events.	No. 13 Has large Illustrations of the Battles of Springfield and Belmont, besides 29 other Illustrations.	No. 19 Contains a Mammoth Picture of the Storming of Fort Donelson, also of the Battle of Roanoke, with 25 other Illustrations.
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5. Manassas Junction, and its approaches.	12. Map of Ball's Bluff.	23. Mill Spring.
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	15. Savannah River.	26. Alabama Sound and North Carolina; besides diagrams of every important battle and fort.
	16. The States of Virginia, Maryland and Delaware.	
	17. Western Missouri.	

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Among Gen. Burnside's characteristics showing his fitness for command, is the care he takes to inform himself upon every point of military tactics...

FRONT ROYAL, WESTERN VIRGINIA.

FRONT ROYAL. The camp of Jackson's attack upon Col. Kealy and the 1st Maryland regiment, which ended so disastrously for the Union troops, is situated on the Massanutts Gap railroad...

On the morning of the 15th inst., the Union army was again engaged with the rebels. The fighting was very hot, and the Union forces were driven back to the Shenandoah river...

MUSICAL AND THEATRICAL.

FRANCOIS OPERA. FORTHEBET STREET.—We have just heard of the last of our operatic seasons, for some time since we have not enjoyed the pleasures of the stage...

Unfashionable shams, but in the past season several excellent comedies and farces were produced...

FRONT ROYAL. The camp of Jackson's attack upon Col. Kealy and the 1st Maryland regiment, which ended so disastrously for the Union troops...

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FRONT ROYAL. The camp of Jackson's attack upon Col. Kealy and the 1st Maryland regiment, which ended so disastrously for the Union troops...

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—The dogs and the babies have had their day, and the author's subject matter has exhausted its possibilities...

FRONT ROYAL. The camp of Jackson's attack upon Col. Kealy and the 1st Maryland regiment, which ended so disastrously for the Union troops...

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OBITUARY.

HENRY THOMAS BRUCE, who had enjoyed a highly literary reputation, died on the 1st inst. at the residence of his wife...

FRONT ROYAL. The camp of Jackson's attack upon Col. Kealy and the 1st Maryland regiment, which ended so disastrously for the Union troops...

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MISCELLANEOUS.

THE GREAT ITALIAN TRAGEDIAN, Ristori, has received from the King of Prussia the order and medal of the Arts and Sciences...

THE LAUGH OF A CHILD. I have it, I have it; the laugh of a child. I have it, I have it; the laugh of a child...

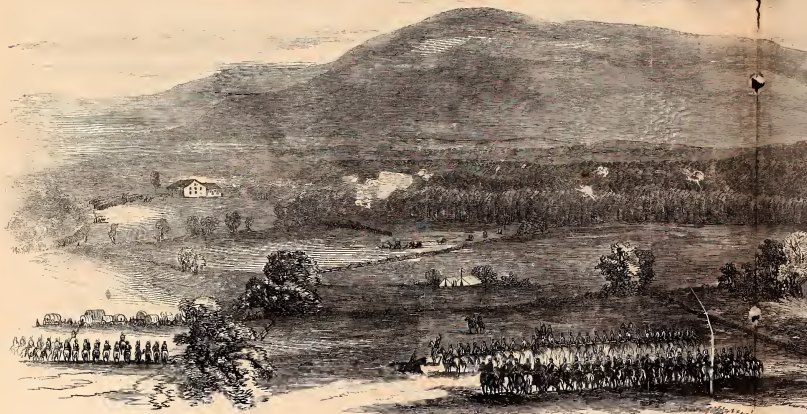
THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER AND VALLEY. The Mississippi River, which is the longest river in the world, flows through the heart of the continent...

FRONT ROYAL. The camp of Jackson's attack upon Col. Kealy and the 1st Maryland regiment, which ended so disastrously for the Union troops...

FRONT ROYAL. The camp of Jackson's attack upon Col. Kealy and the 1st Maryland regiment, which ended so disastrously for the Union troops...







Hospital. Cavalry in Position.  
 THE WAR IN THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY—BATTLE ON THE ROAD FROM HARRISONBURG TO PORT REPUBLIC, BETWEEN THE FORCES OF GEN. FRANKLIN PIERCE AND GEN. THOMAS J. STONEMAN.



Gen. Milroy's Brigade.  
 BATTLE OF CROSS KEYS, SUNDAY, JUNE 8—CENTRE AND FRONT OF THE NATIONAL ARMY IN THE



Gen. Fremont and Staff.

THE FORCES OF GEN. FREMONT AND THE REBEL ARMY UNDER GEN. JACKSON AND EWELL.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. EDWIN FOXES.—SEE PAGE 225.



Boyer's Brigade.

Enemy's Batteries.

OF THE NATIONAL ARMY IN THE ENGAGEMENT.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. EDWIN FOXES.—SEE PAGE 225.











Gen. Jackson's Brigade charging to the Front.

Gen. Fremont's Brigade.

Attack on the Rebel Left Wing by Gen. Jackson's Brigade.

THE WAR IN THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY—BATTLE OF CROSS KEYS, SUNDAY, JUNE 9TH, BETWEEN THE NATIONAL FORCES UNDER GENERAL FREMONT, AND THE REBEL ARMY UNDER GEN. JACKSON, STEWART AND EWELL—THE FIGHT ON THE LEFT—FROM A SKETCH BY GEN. SEYMOUR AUSTIN, MR. EDWIN FERRISS.—SEE PAGE 218.



THE WAR IN THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY—THE ARMY OF GEN. FREMONT ON ITS MARCH IN THE VALLEY—WOUNDED AND LINGERING SOLDIERS—FROM A SKETCH BY GEN. SEYMOUR AUSTIN, MR. EDWIN FERRISS.—SEE PAGE 218.



THE WAR IN THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY—THE BATTLE OF CROSS KEYS—COMMENCEMENT OF THE FIGHT—THE UNION TROOPS UNDER GEN. FREMONT ADVANCING TO ATTACK THE REBEL ARMY UNDER GEN. JACKSON—FROM A SKETCH BY GEN. SEYMOUR AUSTIN, MR. EDWIN FERRISS.—SEE PAGE 218.













THE WAR IN THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY—MOUNT JACKSON'S, THE HEAD-QUARTERS OF GEN. FREMONT, ON HIS ADVANCE TO HARRISONBURG—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. EDWIN FOREST. SEE PAGE 225.

**VIEW OF HARRISONBURG, WESTERN VIRGINIA.**

HARRISONBURG, which has now become so painfully famous for the recent deadly struggles in its vicinity, is a post village, and seat of justice in Rockingham county,

several common schools, several taverns, and is blessed with one weekly newspaper. The town was laid out in 1760, and named after Thomas Harrison, who apportioned 50 acres of his land into streets and lots. It is handsomely built, and was progressing at the usual rate of Southern

One of the captured rebel Generals refuses to give his name. The *Providence Journal* says there is always hope of a man who has not lost his sense of shame.

The falsehoods of the rebel authorities are in many cases infernal machines planted to blow up their own friends.



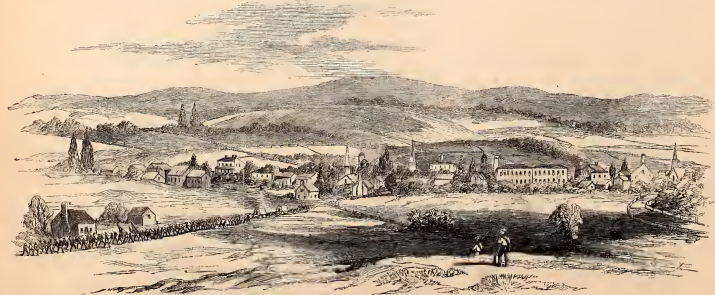
THE WAR IN THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY—BURNING THE BRIDGE NEAR MOUNT JACKSON, BY ORDER OF THE REBEL GENERAL—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. EDWIN FOREST.—SEE PAGE 225.

Shenandoah Valley, 122 miles from Richmond, and 144 from Washington. It is 24 miles N. N. E. of Staunton, and 40 miles N. & W. of Charlottesville. It is charmingly situated, and contains, besides the ordinary county buildings, about 150 houses, a handsome market-house, two churches,

prosperity when the present rebellion has paralyzed its industry, and thrown it back for years. In the public square is a most valuable spring of water, which is much prized, and guarded by a neat enclosure. Its population is about 1,200.

A GOOD many of the rebel organs venture to intimate that Jeff. Davis had better devote himself more to fighting and less to fasting and praying.

The rebellion will very soon go under, unless armies will fight, not only without money, but without food.



THE WAR IN THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY—VIEW OF HARRISONBURG, 6 MILES FROM THE BATTLEFIELD OF CROSS KEY.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. EDWIN FOREST.

# FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED



## NEWS PAPER

Entered according to the Act of Congress in the year 1862, by FRANK LESLIE, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court for the Southern District of New York.

No. 354 Vol. XIV.

NEW YORK, JULY 12, 1862.

(PRICE 6 CENTS.)

### Brilliant Achievement before Richmond.

On the 25th of June, for strategic, military and other purposes, the importance of which will appear in due time, Gen. McClellan determined to advance his left wing of his army a mile or two towards Richmond. The task was successfully achieved by the already historical corps of Gen. Heintzelman, composed of Hooker's and Kearney's divisions, supported by Gen. Keyes. It is needless to say that the Skelley Brigade, which has thus far done the hardest fighting of the war, was again, as always, in the front, and assigned to the severest duty. The progress of the engagement and its results, as estimated by the Major-General commanding, are given in the following dispatches from the field:

No. I.—REPOUNDER No. 3, June 25, 1862.—1.30 P.M.  
To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War.  
We have advanced our pickets on the left considerably today, under their command. Our men have behaved very handsomely. Some going with our lines.  
G. B. McCLELLAN,  
Major-General Commanding.

No. II.—REPOUNDER No. 3, June 25.—3.15 P.M.  
The enemy are making desperate resistance to the advance of our pickets there. A company and one half of Woodruff's were there fighting. I have this moment reformed Hooker's right wing a brigade and a couple of guns, and hope in a few minutes to finish the work entirely for the day. Our men are behaving splendidly. The enemy are fighting well also. This is not a battle, merely an affair of Heintzelman's corps, supported by Keyes, and those far all goes well, and we hold every foot we have gained. If we succeed in what we have undertaken it will be a very important advance gained. Loss not large thus far. The fighting up to this time has been done by Gen. Hooker's division, which has behaved as usual—that is, most handsomely. On our right, Porter has silenced the enemy's batteries in his front.  
G. B. McCLELLAN,  
Major-General Commanding.

No. III.—REPOUNDER No. 3, June 25.—4 P.M.  
The affair is over, and we have gained our point fully and with but all that could be desired. The affair was partially decided by two guns that Capt. De Rossy brought gallantly into action under very difficult circumstances. The enemy was driven from the camp in front of this, and all in no quiet.

G. B. McCLELLAN,  
Major-General Commanding.



THE WAR IN SOUTH CAROLINA—THE 2D BROOK HAVEN VOLUNTEERS, GEN. WILLIAM'S BRIGADE, DRIVING THE REBEL SHARPshootERS FROM THE WOODS ON JAMES ISLAND, BY A BATTERY CHARGE, JUNE 16.—FROM A SKETCH BY AN OFFICER.—SEE PAGE 248.

A correspondent of the Tribune gives the following brief outline of the fight:

"Orders recently given, and properly given in secret, directed Heintzelman to advance our front upon the left, through the swampy belt of woods, which separates us from the enemy. This position had been a bloody one during the previous day, and of Longstreet's and Hooker's divisions on our side, a success. The little procession of wounded and dead which passed the mortal instabilities of the matters which daily sent large delegations of the regiments to death, and



THE WAR IN SOUTH CAROLINA—HEROIC COURAGE OF LIEUT. COL. HOBBS, 79TH NEW YORK HIGHLANDERS, ON THE PARADE OF THE TOWER-BATTERY, JAMES ISLAND.—FROM A SKETCH BY AN OFFICER.—SEE PAGE 248.



LIEUT. COL. WILLIAM CARLE MARNEY, OF THE 6TH N.Y., KILLED AT THE BATTLE OF FAIR OAKS, JUNE 1.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY BRADY.—SEE PAGE 247.











THE WAR IN SOUTH CAROLINA—EMBARKMENT OF GEN. STEVEN'S DIVISION, LOOKING EAST, OF JAMES ISLAND, OPPOSITE THE CITY OF CHARLESTON.



CAMPAIGN IN THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY—GENERAL FREEMONT'S DIVISION CROSSING THE PORTON BRIDGE OVER THE SHENANDOAH RIVER, IN PURSUIT OF THE REBEL JACKSON AND HIS ARMY. FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. EDWARD FORBES.



THE WAR IN SOUTH CAROLINA—EMBARKMENT OF GENERAL WRIGHT'S DIVISION, LOOKING E. E., OF JAMES ISLAND, OPPOSITE THE CITY OF CHARLESTON.



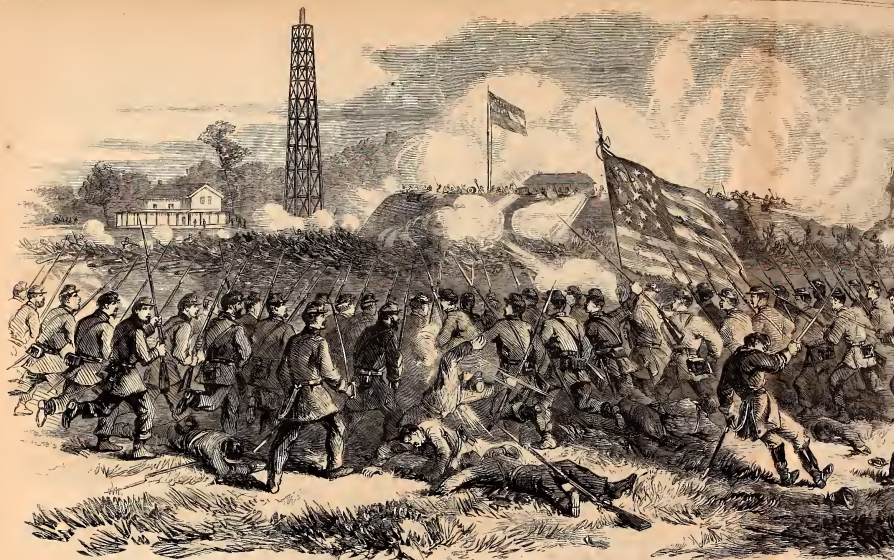
EMBARQUANTS OF THE MISSISSIPPI FLEET, CALHO, ILL., USED BY COL. FORTS WHILE ORGANIZING HIS FAMOUS FLEET.—FROM A SKETCH BY HENRY DAVIS, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.—SEE PAGE 247.











Hotel LeLand.

Tower Fort.

THE BATTLE OF SECESSIONVILLE, JAMES ISLAND, S. C.—BAYONET CHARGE OF UNION TROOPS, COMMANDED BY BRIGADIER-GENERAL STIEVENS, UPON

### OUR ADVANCE UPON CHARLESTON, S. C.—SKIRMISHES AND BATTLE ON JAMES ISLAND.

Two disastrous news from James Island gives a painful interest to the illustrations which we have just received from an officer. It appears from the correspondent of the *New York Herald* that some time ago Gen. Beahan conceived the design of making a dash across James Island, and taking Fort Johnson, by surprise. After due deliberation Gen. Hunter agreed to his plan, and troops were transported from Fort Royal, and taken up Slocum river, which

was occupied by our gunboats. Two camps were formed on the shore of James Island about two miles apart, one commanded by Gen. Stevens and the other by Gen. Wright. Between these camps and Charleston a large force of rebels, said to be 4,000 men, under command of Col. Lamar, was stationed to check the advance of the Union army. The advance of this force held possession of a powerful earthwork about two miles from the Federal camp. The first collision between the hostile forces took place on the 4th of June, in which the rebels captured about 20 of our men; later in the day we drove them from their position, and captured a battery of four

guns. Things remained quiet until the 10th, when a reconnoissance in force was made for the purpose of advancing our picket lines, and taking as certain that the rebels had erected at a place called Secessionville, whose guns threw their shells into our camp, and even into the river where the gunboats were lying, while they were beyond our range.

On the afternoon of the 10th the rebels attacked Gen. Wright's pickets, and were repulsed with heavy loss, our loss being very slight. The attack represents the desperate bayonet charge of our men which drove back the rebel force; but our men were so exhausted with their victory that the reconnoissance for the next day was postponed, and some heavy guns having arrived, it

was proposed to put them in battery, their effect upon the rebel fort before us accordingly being

considerably done.

All this, so far, was done and order maintained. On the 12th Gen. Hunter went on ordering that "no advance should be taken without reinforcements of foot" were sent and entrenched. The battery produced no effect upon



REFUSE OF THE REBELS AT JAMES ISLAND, NEAR CHARLESTON, S. C., JUNE 10, IN THEIR ATTEMPT TO CAPTURE THE



Rebel Rank-fight.

Rebel Fieldpieces in Woods.

COMMANDED BY BRIGADIER-GENERAL STEVENS, UPON THE REBEL BATTALIES ON JAMES ISLAND, S. C., JUNE 16.—FROM A SKETCH BY AN OFFICER.

...a reconnaissance in force was made, and taking as a curtain for the... where guns were lying, while they were... Gen. Wright's pickets, and were... of our men which drove back... with their victory that the reconnois-

...was proposed to put them in battery in advance of Gen. Stevens's camp, and try their effect upon the rebel fort before renewing the project of an assault. This was accordingly done.  
 All day, so far, was done and ordered while Gen. Hunter was present and commanding.  
 On the 12th Gen. Hunter went away, leaving Gen. Betham in command, and ordering that "no advance should be made on Charleston, nor any attack on Fort Johnson without reinforcements or flanking orders," but that the camps should be made "secure and entrenched."  
 The battery produced no effect upon the rebel fort, and as its shells and shot

commanded our position and rendered our camp insecure, it became necessary to recur again to the old plan of the reconnoissance, and to attempt to reduce it by assault.  
 The reconnoissance was therefore ordered for the 16th, and as the rebels had had a week to strengthen, the number of troops was increased. Gen. Stevens, with about 4,000 men, was to make the attack at daybreak, while Gen. Wright and Col. Williams, with 1,500 more, were to come up on the left to protect and support him.  
 Somehow the movement was delayed on both, and as our troops rushed up in a plain field they were in broad day, and were met by a

murderous fire of grape and canister. Two regiments only reached the front, much cut up, the 8th Michigan and 79th New York (Highlanders).  
 The 20th Massachusetts broke and scattered, while the 46th New York did little better. The first two drove the gunners from their guns. Some mounted the parapet, and some even penetrated the works, but the other regiments, there being even besides those named, not ranking up to their support, they were obliged to retire after having really held it for nearly 25 minutes.  
 Meanwhile Col. Williams had been ordered to reinforce Gen. Ste-



S. C., JUNE 10, IN THEIR ATTEMPT TO CAPTURE THE FORT OF GEN. WRIGHT'S DIVISION.—FROM A SKETCH BY AN OFFICER.











**THE BOILER EXPLOSION AT THE MANUFACTORY OF LARRELL, PERKINS & CO., AT BRIDGEWATER, MASSACHUSETTS, ON THE MORNING OF JUNE 24.—FROM A SKETCH BY MR. W. C. WILBAR.**

**TERRIBLE EXPLOSION AT SOUTH BRIDGEWATER, MASS.**

On Tuesday, 24th June, at ten minutes past nine in the morning, the engine in the large shop at the extensive iron works of Larrell, Perkins & Co., situated in South Bridgewater, near Middle-

boro, Mass., exploded with fearful violence, which sent a greater part of the building high in air, and toppled over the huge chimney-stack to the ground, burying the workmen in the ruins. So fearful was the explosion that every window in the neighborhood was demolished. The cause of the accident is not fully known, but the most probable is that the engine had become weakened by constant use. Several physicians were on the ground, including Dr. Alden,

of Bridgewater, and Dr. Merrill Robinson, of North Middleboro. There were eight killed and about 20 wounded, some of the latter very severely. The only way to guard against these accidents would be to make the companies in which these Melochs lease their property responsible to the families thus deprived of their protectors for damages sufficient for their support. They would then see that the boilers were not in so perilous a condition.



**THE WAR IN VIRGINIA—INCIDENT BEFORE YORKTOWN—ENION SOLDIER BRINGING DOWN A SOUTHERN ALLEY.—SEE PAGE 251.**



**BRIGADIER-GENERAL JOSEPH HOOKER, NOW COMMANDING THE ADVANCE OF THE UNION ARMY BEFORE RICHMOND.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY BRADY.—SEE PAGE 247.**



VIEW OF MOORE'S ISLAND, ON JAMES ISLAND, OPPOSITE THE CITY OF CHARLESTON.—FROM A SKETCH BY AN OFFICER.—SEE PAGE 245.



CAMPBELL IN THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY.—NEW BRIDGE CONSTRUCTED BY THE UNION TROOPS OVER THE NORTH FORK OF THE SHENANDOAH RIVER, 3 MILES FROM STRASBURG.—FROM A SKETCH BY AN OFFICER.—SEE PAGE 257.



VIEW OF MOORE'S ISLAND, ON JAMES ISLAND, OPPOSITE THE CITY OF CHARLESTON.—FROM A SKETCH BY AN OFFICER.—SEE PAGE 245.









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**To Consumptives.** THE Advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe Cough, Asthma, and that fatal disease, Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. The only object of the advertiser in broaching the prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which has been proved to be inimitable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. For the purpose the prescription will please address REV. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburgh, Kings County, N. Y.

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**FRIENDS OF SOLDIERS!** ALL Articles for Soldiers at Baltimore, Wash- ington, Fortress Monroe, Fortress Inlet, Fort Royal, & all other places, should be sent, at half price, by HARRINGTON LETTERS, No. 71 Broad- way. Sisters charged low rates.

**Something New.—AGENTS WANTED.** Lot and Travelling, to sell 25 new articles of rare merit. Sales and freight free. Samples 50 cts. No. 100 Nassau St. RICE & CO., N. Y., or Chicago, Ill. 30 cents.

**To Consumptives.—A Preacher of the Good** will have cured his case of Consumption in the most rapid manner, after being given up to die by the most cele- brated medicine. Secrets to make a cure in every case to those afflicted with Consumption and Consumption, and he will send it free of charge to all who desire it sent, will address DANIEL ADAMS, 281 Pearl St., New York. 90c

**A Beautiful Microscope for 26 Cts.** MAGNIFYING 500 TIMES, mounted on receipt of price. Price of different powers, \$1. Ad- dress: J. D. WOOD, Box 200, Boston, Mass.

**WARDS PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS.** Retailed at Wholesale Prices. Made to Measure at \$20 per doz. OR SIX FOR TEN DOLLARS. MADE OF NEW YORK MILKS MUSLIN. FOR the latest fashions and warranted as good a shirt as sold in the retail stores at \$2 50 each. ALSO, THE BEST KEEF BELT THAT CAN BE MADE AT 40 CENTS DOZ.

**Sell-Measurement for Shirts.** Friends desiring for self-measurement, list a price, and drawings of different styles of shirts and collars sent free everywhere. There are few so easy to understand that any one can take their own mea- sure. I warrant a perfect fit. The cost can be paid to the Express Company on receipt of the goods.

**GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS** Of the quality, sought for each of the best European Manufactures, and cheaply sold at retail in New York at a price of only TEN PER CENT.

S. W. H. WARD, from London, 187 Broadway, Between White and Walker Sts., New York.

**Grover & Baker's CELEBRATED Needleless Sewing Machines.** Acknowledged to be superior to all others, 95 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. Agencies throughout the United States. 90c

**Gold Pens Reroseined equal to New.—** On receipt of 25 cts. of post-office stamps, Gold Pens sent by mail, to send the times. Sent for circular giving list of prices and particulars of Pen. 337-7th St., N. Y. JOHNSTON, Manufacturing.

**Lands.—TO ALL WANTING Farms, Thiving Settlements, Rich Soil, Mild Climate:** see advertisement of Wislaid, on the last page. 315c



THAT BAD IMITATION—THE C. S. A.—ALL THE OIL SPENT AND NARY A MATCH!

**Save Your Labor and Money.—Use Spar-** row's London Washing Crystal. Sold by all Druggists and Grocers in the Union. Sole Agent for the United States, J. W. BINNEY, 21 Cedar St., N. Y.

**To Families.—Use Isaac, Coopers & Co's** genuine Burton Ale. Sold by all Grocers. Sole Agent for the United States, J. W. BINNEY, 21 Cedar St., New York. 30c

**\$10—Johnson's Union Washing Ma-** chine.—Stands unrivaled as the cheapest, best and most reliable for Hospitals, Hotels and Families gen- erally.—PRICE \$10.

**\$8—Johnson's Union Clothes Wring-** er.—Made of galvanized iron and varnished India rubber. Never gets out of order. Is admitted to be the best use, and sold at any tub or box.—PRICE \$8. J. JOHNSON & CO., 67 Broadway.

**\$15 per Day Made Easy.** ENORMOUS PROFITS TO AGENTS. We sell at 50¢ per doz. but have other offers to Agents. MORE NEW PRIZE PACKAGES. THE NEW SEVEN NON-FATAL. GREATS ARTI- CLES. IMMENSE DEMAND. MORE STATION- ERY. BETTER QUALITY. CHEAPER ARTI- CLES. 1000 NEW ARTICLES. RICH AND FASHIONABLE. FINE QUALITY. SUPER DE- SIGN'S. FASHION PLATES FOR LADIES. RE- CIPES. GAMES. FANCY ARTICLES. HINTS, &c. We manufacture all kinds PRIZE PACK- AGES. Send for our Circular and read the extra INSTRUCTIONS. S. C. HICKMAN & CO., 102 Nassau St., New York, Largest and Cheapest Trade Package House in the World. 50c

"What is It?" (Hook) sent by mail on receipt of Ten (10) cts. Box 171, New Haven, Conn. 5c

**Dyspepsia and Pits.** A rare Cure for these distressing complaints is now known in a "Vitalizer for Foreign and Native Herdial Fortification," published by Dr. C. W. Young, 100 Broadway. The prescription, furnished him, cured every body who has taken it, never having failed in a single case. Those who are afflicted with these troubles, and the ingredients may be obtained in any drug store. Those who are afflicted with Dyspepsia or Asthma may also be cured by the use of my Herdial Fortification. Will send the complete prescription free to any person who will send me 10¢. PHILIP'S BROWN, 100 Broadway, New York.

**IF YOU WANT THE GENUINE "EDGE'S" FIREWORKS.** Send your orders to ALFRED WOODHAM, 424 Broadway, BETWEEN CANAL AND HOWARD STS. The Trade supplied. 60c

**TOMES, SON & MELVAIN, 6 Maiden Lane, New York.**



Dealers in Arms and Military Goods of every Description.

**RICE PRESERVATION SWORDS.** Smith & Wesson's Beech-Headed Rifles and Pistols. Ricco's Cartridge Navy Pistols. 75c-1.00

**\$1. VAN ANDEN'S ONE DOLLAR \$1.** PORTABLE CARTRIDGE. HANNAH & CO., Sole Proprietors, No. 57 Cliff St., New York.

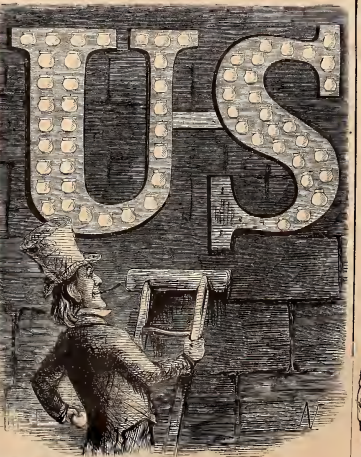
**\$1,000 Reward!—HONOR NEW REMEDY.**—It has never failed to cure Pains, Rheumatism, Head- aches, Acid Stomach, Nausea, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, &c. Warranted effective or money refunded. Sent to any part of the United States on the receipt of \$1 and the postage expense. Address: B. L. HORN, M. D., Thomas P. O., Mass. 35c

**TO AGENTS? "PRIZE STATIONERY PACKAGES!"** GREATLY IMPROVED! SEND CHEAPEST! Send for a Circular. HASKINS & CO., 38 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK. 10c

**Free Gift to All SOMETHING NEW TO SEND TO MEN ARE MAKING \$2 PER DAY. THROUGH THE WORLD. NEW PRIZE PACKAGE. THE NEW SEVEN NON-FATAL. GREATS ARTI- CLES. IMMENSE DEMAND. MORE STATION- ERY. BETTER QUALITY. CHEAPER ARTI- CLES. 1000 NEW ARTICLES. RICH AND FASHIONABLE. FINE QUALITY. SUPER DE- SIGN'S. FASHION PLATES FOR LADIES. RE- CIPES. GAMES. FANCY ARTICLES. HINTS, &c. We manufacture all kinds PRIZE PACK- AGES. Send for our Circular and read the extra INSTRUCTIONS. S. C. HICKMAN & CO., 102 Nassau St., N. Y.**

**BALLOU'S PATENT F. Y. S. French York SHIRTS WARRANTED TO FIT. SEND FOR A CIRCULAR. Ballou Bros., 400 Broadway, New York.**

For sale by all the principal dealers throughout the United States.



RECONSTITUTING THE U. S.—ONLY ONE OR TWO LAMPS WANTING!

# FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED

## NEWSPAPER

Entered according to the Act of Congress in the year 1865, by FRANK LESLIE, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court for the Southern District of New York.

No. 355—Vol. XIV.]

NEW YORK, JULY 19, 1862.

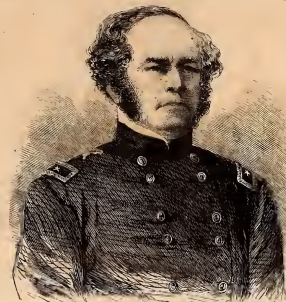
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### Augmentation of the Army—Recruiting.

The Governors of the loyal States, in a letter dated June 28th, joined in a recommendation to the President, in view of the reduced condition of our forces in the field, of the important military movements in progress, and for the purpose of effectually holding the numerous cities and military positions captured by our armies, that he should call upon the several States for such an additional number of men as he may deem necessary to fully accomplish the objects of the war. To this letter the President responded on the 1st of July, saying that he had decided to call into the service an additional 300,000 men, "so as to bring this unnecessary and injurious civil war to a speedy and satisfactory conclusion." In conformity with this determination, most of the Governors have already issued their proclamations, calling on the people to rally a second time for the defence of their Nationality and the preservation of free institutions against the open assaults of domestic traitors and the covert attacks of foreign foes.

It is to be hoped that the appeal of the Government may meet with a speedy and satisfactory response—especially in view of the ill-considered purposes of intervention on the part of England and France. We ought to be prepared for all eventualities of this kind, as well as for complete military occupation of the entire South, if such a necessity should arise.

The conditions of enlistment are now far different from what they were a year ago, when many who were anxious to serve their country were deterred



MAJOR-GEN. DAVID W. BERMAN, COMMANDER OF THE FEDERAL FORCES AT THE BATTLE OF FORT SUMTER, JAMES ISLAND, S. C., JUNE 16.—FROM A PHOTO BY BRADY.—SEE PAGE 261.

from doing so by the utter lack of any means of providing for their families and friends, until after they were sworn in and earned their first payments. Congress has remedied this deficiency. Besides the bounties and payments made to recruits by the several States in their separate capacity, the general Government now pays:

1. A premium of \$3 for every accepted recruit that volunteers for three years or during the war, to be paid on re-enlistment.
2. Every recruit for three years or the war may receive his month's pay in advance, upon the signing of his company into service.
3. A bounty of \$25 is paid to each recruit for three years or the war, payable on enlisting into the service.
4. At the expiration of his term of enlistment, or honorable discharge from service, each volunteer will be entitled to \$75 in addition to his pay. In case of his death, from disease or in the field, the same will be paid to his family.

In other words, every volunteer (private) will receive his first month's pay (\$15) and \$25 bounty on being mustered into service, \$15 per month while in the service, and \$75 at the end of his term, or when honorably discharged. If the war should terminate any time within three years, an honorable discharge would follow, of course, with payment of the bounty.

This is nearly five times the pay given by any European Government to its soldiers, and is ample for the families of the volunteers.

The \$3 premium will be paid to any citizen or soldier for each accepted recruit he may bring to the rendezvous.

With these inducements, not to speak of higher influences, we cannot doubt that the call of the President will be fully responded to, if not before, certainly as soon as the harvest is gathered.



THE WAR IN VIRGINIA—THE REBEL CAVALRY RAID TOWARD THE WHITE HOUSE—NEWBURY'S REBEL CAVALRY CAPTURED AND BURNED NATIONAL WAGONS, AND MURDERED UNARMED TEAMSTERS, BEAR GARDNER'S LANDING, FAUNTLAY RIVER, JUNE 13.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. WM. WADE.—SEE PAGE 260.











SCENE IN CAMP 1186—MEN NO. 2 OF THE 12TH ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS, IN THEIR CAMP BEHIND CORINTH, MISS.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, HENRI LOVIE.

#### THE REBEL RAID OF STEWART'S CAVALRY TOWARDS THE WHITE HOUSE.

"To give the rebel his due," it must be confessed, that one of the most dashing things the Confederates have done is the raid of Stewart's cavalry towards the White House, on the night of the 18th of June. Their course was first to Old Church, where they

had a skirmish with a squadron of the 6th United States cavalry, who gallantly cut their way through the greatly superior numbers of the enemy, killing a rebel Captain. This our Artist has illustrated. The rebels then proceeded to Garfield's Landing on the Potomac river, and only four miles from the White House. From thence to Tunstall's Station, then to Baltimore Cross Road, near New Kent Court House, on their way to Richmond, which they reached by

crossing the Chickahominy, between Bottom Bridge and Janes River. Our Artist, who had a narrow escape of being captured on that occasion, has sent us some sketches, illustrating an adventure which resembles none a hunderth of the times of Roderica Field than the days of Broadcloth and Nicholas Biddle. Doubtless undisturbed for reconnoitering objects, with true rebel audacity they resolved to favor the raid with as much murder as they could safely



THE REBEL'S RAID—THE REBEL CAVALRY RAID TOWARDS THE WHITE HOUSE—DEPARTS SEERMON AT OLD CHURCH, NEAR TUNSTALL'S STATION, VA., BEHIND A SQUADRON OF THE 6TH U. S. CAVALRY AND STEWART'S REBEL CAVALRY, JUNE 18TH—SCENE OF THE REBEL CAPTAIN CEYANE.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. WM. WADE.

commit, and as for as shooting unarmed men were, they had enough to march that there for human blood which makes the Southern rebel the vampire of modern times. Our Artist says, the rebel cavalry were splendidly mounted, although the most modifications of description, some of the villosus having gray jackets, with French keps, bluish shams with French breeches, others with frock coats; also, gray turned up with black, while a few were in citizen's dress. The quality of these outfits was a wealthy farmer near Tumbler's Station, who recently has been so tenderly guarded by some of our cavalry. Union command, that our own wounded soldiers have gone without their necessary comforts, because of this Virginia hate perforated through his in the enemy, rather than sold. We are happy to say that through our mounted fatigues took fire and was burnt to the ground.

Our other sketch represents the rebel cavalry capturing and burning a wagon, a few miles from New Kent. It was here that they showed the march of an unnumbered number of unnumbered men, causing the pleasure of our soldiers. It was here that they showed the march of an unnumbered number of unnumbered men, causing the pleasure of our soldiers. It was here that they showed the march of an unnumbered number of unnumbered men, causing the pleasure of our soldiers.

**ENGAGEMENT IN ST. MARY'S RIVER, GEORGIA.**

A SAWMILL BEING BURNED BY THE REBELS AT HILL ON HOND, AND THERE



Gen. Finjohn Pullan. Gen. McClellan. De Jolaville. Des de Chartres. Gen. Franklin. THE WAR IN VIRGINIA—GEN. McCLELLAN, ATTENDED BY HIS STAFF, AT RECONSTRUCTING THE BARRACK POSITION ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF THE CUCKERBURY, FROM THE ROOF OF A HOUSE IN MACHANOVILLE.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

staff, arrived at Gen. McClellan's headquarters to inspect his position and examine that of the rebels. He was accompanied by Gen. Fitz-John Porter, Gen. Franklin and the French Princes, who were part of his staff. Ascending the roof of a house on the outskirts of the village with Prince de Joinville and Gen. Franklin, he carefully, through his telescope, examined the position of the rebels and the surrounding

country. Our Artist says that Gen. McClellan was dressed in blue cock pants and loose coat of the same color, and high boots with a white straw hat. He wore no insignia of rank.

**BRIG.-GEN. H. W. BENHAM.**

THIS brave but unfortunate officer was born in Connecticut, in 1816, and entered West Point in 1837. He graduated at the head of his class in 1837. Since then he has been principally employed in the construction and repair of our sea coast fortifications on the Atlantic, occasionally supervising different works in Massachusetts, New York and Pennsylvania—he has most important task was the construction of the large fort at Sandy Hook, New York Harbor. Capt. Benham was on the staff of Gen. Taylor in the Mexican War, and was invested as Captain for his conduct at the battle of Buena Vista, where he was wounded. He was appointed a Major in the 9th Infantry at its formation in 1850, but for some reason he declined the promotion. From 1853 to 1857 he had a position on the Coast Survey office, having also at that time received from that arch-trader Secretary Davis the offer of the charge of the Capital extension. He was appointed to the Coast Survey office, and was directed by the Government to visit Europe, at the request of his Department, and there, passing through the greater number of the principal capitals of Europe, he examined the national scientific establishments of other nations with much interest. On the breaking out of this war he was assigned as Chief Engineer



THE WAR IN VIRGINIA—THE REBELS BURNED THE MILL ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF THE ST. MARY'S RIVER, GEORGIA, NEAR FAIR GARDEN.—FROM A SKETCH BY AN ARTIST.

being a most valuable one a few miles up the St. Mary's river, Georgia, belonging to a notorious and unprincipled trader, two companies of the 5th Maine Regiment, under Lieut. Gray, were dispatched to capture the United States gunboat, and to superintend the transfer of that useful piece of machinery from the possession of the rebels to the Federal Government. A number of colored persons, or contrabands, were sent to assist, and everything proceeded as every job. But unfortunately the rebel proprietors did not relinquish the loss of his property, and, getting intelligence in advance, he managed to collect a strong force of rebels to defend his mill. The schooner, which had been sent to take the machinery on board, and convey it to Hill on Hond, had scarcely got anchored to the wharf, and the men commenced work, that the rebels opened fire upon them, which sent the contrabands scampering to shelter. Thereupon the Union came to the rescue, and by judiciously distributed a few shot and fell that their structure was completely annihilated.

**GEN. McCLELLAN RECONNOITRING**  
At Mechanicsville.

THREE days before the rebels made his attack upon our train near at Mechanicsville, Gen. McClellan, attended by his



AN INCIDENT OF WAR—THE U. S. CORDON UNDER COVERING THE OPERATIONS OF A PARTY OF NATIONAL SOLDIERS, WHILE REMOVING A BURNED SAW MILL ON THE ST. MARY'S RIVER, GEORGIA.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. W. Z. CRANE.

of the department of the Ohio, and directed the construction of the defenses of that State, and was then transferred to the army of Western Virginia, under Gen. Moore, from whence he was dispatched with the forces to James Island, South Carolina. Our last number contains an account of his unfortunate failure in the battle of Successville, which induced Gen. Hunter to send him to Washington under arrest on the charge of disobeying orders. He has since been released.

**FORTIFIED QUARTERS OF THE OFFICERS OF THE 1ST MINNESOTA, IN VIRGINIA.**

THE peculiarities of the States and nations in the progress of the Federal army, develop themselves in a variety of ways. At Fort Monroe the German regiments erected their larger and smaller, while their regimental bands played the which led them back by the ear to Dan Vatterlin; and the Danish Guard made their tents as much like Swiss cottages as possible. The Minnesota regiment, Col. A. Sully, little dreaming how they would have to abandon their headquarters to the enemy, erected a fort around the



condemned form horse near Fair Oaks, which after the battle of Seven Days, the May had been given to that general as a present for his services. The captain was so strange that an officer of Gen. McClellan's staff made a sketch and sent it to him. It is very much like the one which is now in the hands of a glass house man being commencing a good game of throwing stones.

GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS FOR THE CONTRABANDS AT WASHINGTON.

AMONG the many singular questions in the present war which make it so grotesque, enhance its difficulties and perplex its progress, is that of how to do with the Contrabands. The Government has tried to send them to the West, to the States, to the Territories, and without encountering their abhorrence to our laws, gave orders to erect a new system of barracks at Washington, and other places which were to be given to the freed Contrabands, and to his Majesty's army and navy. The plan was to build a large number of barracks, and at Hillston Hill they have been employed to do the fortification, and to spare our troops. Their numbers have lately increased so large that the barracks at Hillston Hill are not sufficient for their accommodation, which have lately been completed. These barracks are constructed of brick, and are of a great architectural merit of being perfectly adapted to their purpose.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

MONDAY, JUNE 30.—In the Senate, a bill to punish persons giving aid to the members of Congress or officers of Government our consideration for procuring contracts, or office of place, was referred to the Judiciary Committee. The resolution providing for the trial of contracts made by the Department shall be published weekly in the Congressional Register, and the same shall be published shall be returned to their original owners without delay was passed. The bill to amend the act to provide for the registration of a ship came from Latin Michigan to the Mississippi was then considered and passed.

TUESDAY, JULY 1.—In the Senate, the bill in regard to the "Religious Test" was transferred from the Judiciary Committee to the Senate. The bill to amend the act to provide for the registration of a ship came from Latin Michigan to the Mississippi was then considered and passed.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 3.—In the Senate, Mr. Wright, of Indiana, offered a resolution to amend the act to provide for the registration of a ship. The bill to amend the act to provide for the registration of a ship came from Latin Michigan to the Mississippi was then considered and passed.

THURSDAY, JULY 4.—In the Senate, the bill to amend the act to provide for the registration of a ship came from Latin Michigan to the Mississippi was then considered and passed.

FRIDAY, JULY 5.—In the Senate, the bill to amend the act to provide for the registration of a ship came from Latin Michigan to the Mississippi was then considered and passed.

SATURDAY, JULY 6.—In the Senate, the bill to amend the act to provide for the registration of a ship came from Latin Michigan to the Mississippi was then considered and passed.

SUNDAY, JULY 7.—In the Senate, the bill to amend the act to provide for the registration of a ship came from Latin Michigan to the Mississippi was then considered and passed.

MONDAY, JULY 8.—In the Senate, the bill to amend the act to provide for the registration of a ship came from Latin Michigan to the Mississippi was then considered and passed.

TUESDAY, JULY 9.—In the Senate, the bill to amend the act to provide for the registration of a ship came from Latin Michigan to the Mississippi was then considered and passed.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 10.—In the Senate, the bill to amend the act to provide for the registration of a ship came from Latin Michigan to the Mississippi was then considered and passed.

THURSDAY, JULY 11.—In the Senate, the bill to amend the act to provide for the registration of a ship came from Latin Michigan to the Mississippi was then considered and passed.

FRIDAY, JULY 12.—In the Senate, the bill to amend the act to provide for the registration of a ship came from Latin Michigan to the Mississippi was then considered and passed.

SATURDAY, JULY 13.—In the Senate, the bill to amend the act to provide for the registration of a ship came from Latin Michigan to the Mississippi was then considered and passed.

SUNDAY, JULY 14.—In the Senate, the bill to amend the act to provide for the registration of a ship came from Latin Michigan to the Mississippi was then considered and passed.

VACCINATION IN THE ARMY.—The troops stationed in the West, Washington, and other places, are being vaccinated against the disease of smallpox. The doctor who is in charge of the operation, says that after seven years had passed the disease is very much less common than it was some years ago. He says that he has vaccinated all of the men in his regiment, and that he has vaccinated all of the men in his regiment, and that he has vaccinated all of the men in his regiment.

THE DOCTOR WHO IS IN CHARGE OF THE OPERATION, SAYS THAT AFTER SEVEN YEARS HAD PASSED THE DISEASE IS VERY MUCH LESS COMMON THAN IT WAS SOME YEARS AGO.

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REPORT, THAT IT WAS SOME TIME BEFORE HE COULD GET OVER THE EFFECTS OF HIS ILLNESS. HE WAS IN THE HOSPITAL FOR SEVERAL WEEKS, AND WAS AT LAST DISCHARGED.

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United States Troops across the Chickohominy in the Vicinity of Fair Oaks.

Rebel Battery.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA—VALLEY OF THE CHICKAHOMINY, LOOKING S. E. FROM THE VICINITY OF MECHANICSVILLE, THE SCENE OF THE RECENT BATTLES BETWEEN THE UN  
BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. WILLIAM WADE.



Gen. McDowell's Headquarters, lately Beauregard's.

Store-house.

Manassas Hotel.

Telegraph Station.

COMMISSARIAT DEPT OF THE U. S. ARMY OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK AT MANASSAS.







1. Battle of the 26th, Mechanicsville; 2. 27th, Gaines's Hill; 3. 29th, Manassas Fight; 4. 26th, Peach Orchard; 5. 28th, Savage's Station; 6. 26th, White Oak Swamp, or Turkey Bend; 7. Extreme left flank of Union Army, N. E. The Generals were stationed between Curtis's Neck and Turkey Bend. HAD OF THE SEAT OF WAR BEFORE RICHMOND, ILLUSTRATING THE DIVERSE STRATEGICAL MOVEMENTS OF THE NATIONAL TROOPS IN EASTERN VIRGINIA, AND SHOWING THE PLACES WHERE THE SIX BATTLES WERE FOUGHT, COMMENCING JULY 26TH TO JULY 1ST, ALSO THE PRESENT POSITION OF GEN. McCLELLAN'S ARMY.

**MAP OF THE RECENT BATTLES AND STRATEGICAL MOVEMENTS NEAR RICHMOND.**

This recent operations in the Peninsula are so important that we call the attention of our readers to a map, which will enable them to trace the elaborate retreat of our army from Mechanicsville to Charles City, each day's step marked with the bloody footprint of a desperate battle, where our heroic men have fallen by thousands beneath the overwhelming forces of the rebels. The dreadful responsibility of more than 20,000 slaughtered bravest men upon some high official's head, and the public will yet demand a fearful reckoning from both Southern and Northern generals. On Thursday, 26th June, the Union army commenced that series of terrible battles which has, whether intentionally or not, transferred Gen. McClellan's headquarters from Treat's Field to Charles City, where it now stands, under the protecting arms of our gunboats. On the 26th June we fought the battle of Mechanicsville, 27th, that of Gaines's Hill, six miles farther on; 28th, fighting all day and still retreating. On the 29th was fought the battle of Peach Orchard, close to Fair Oaks, and still later in the day a desperate action took place, commencing at day-break in the suburbs and lasting till midnight, at Savage's Station, the result of which was the abandonment of our rail and wounded to the tender mercies of the rebels. At midnight our troops fell back across White Oak Swamp; and on Monday, 30th June, at eight o'clock in the morning, commenced another battle, which has been named after the swamp, in which many fell on both sides, our brave soldiery retreating in good order, fighting bravely, and committing every man to the bayonet. At Turkey Cross the Union generals, Galois, Artwood and Jacob the rebels. To this fortunate circumstance the success of our army. On Tuesday, July 1st, a still larger action took place; the rebels endeavoring to force the National army from its position, but they were defeated and driven back with fearful slaughter, and then gave up

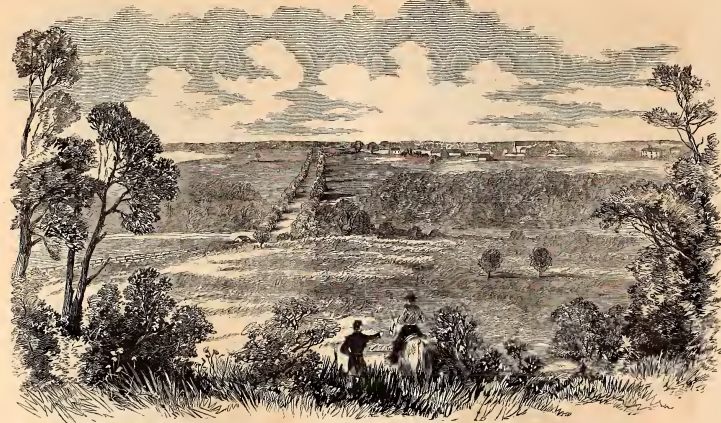
the struggle. This action is styled the battle of Turkey Cross. On the following day Gen. McClellan took up another and still stronger position on the James river, seven miles below, at a place called Lion's Landing, where his wounded but undaunted army is waiting supplies and reinforcements. The figures 1 to 7 on our map indicate the battle steps taken by our noble army in this week of death. Why Gen. McClellan could not meet the brilliant strategy of shifting the scene of his operations has carried doubtless into 20,000 homes, for it is said our losses in killed, wounded and missing reach that terrible figure. We find little consolation in the asserted fact that the rebels have lost nearly double our great advantages over a retreating one. This map, with the admirable sketches of the valley of Chickahominy, and the view from the hill, near Mechanicsville, of the tangled road to Steamboat, cannot fail to be highly interesting to the present readers of the Eastern Court House, which, with a correct plan of the battle fought there, and a description, written by one of the principal officers engaged in it, we publish in this number, is about 14 miles to the north of Mechanicsville.

**BATTLE OF HANOVER COURT HOUSE.**

It is convenient in reconciling accounts of the recent battle of Hanover Court House, to give in our present number a correct plan of that hard-fought and most decisive victory, in which a fresh interest has been given by the recent strategic move in the Peninsula, which took place on July 1st on the York and Pamunkey Rivers to James River. The battle of Hanover Court House was fought on the 27th of May, when a portion of Gen. Fitz John Porter's corps defeated a superior force of the enemy under Gen. L. O. B. Branch, of North Carolina. From an extended report in the New York Times we condense the following account of the battle:— "The object of the expedition was to destroy some bridges on the Virginia Central Railroad, and disperse a large number of rebels congregated in the vicinity of Hanover Court House. "Merrill's division, consisting of Marlinton's, Butterfield's and McGoode's brigades, left camp near the Chickahominy on the morning of May 27th, during a terrible rain storm, which rendered the march one of extreme difficulty. About noon the head of the column reached Peak's Station, some three miles below Hanover Court House, where the 26th New York volunteers, Col. Johnson, were sent forward as an advance guard, deployed in skirmisher line. The enemy allowed them to proceed as far as Dr. Kenney's house, where they were ordered by the rebels from the wood on both sides, the open space in the vicinity forming a sort of cul de sac, in which the 26th fought bravely against great odds. Benson's horse battery and a section of Griffin's battery were sent forward to the assistance of Col. Johnson, and, after a brief ass, drove the rebels back. They retreated, leaving one of their guns on the field. The balance of Marlinton's brigade having arrived, formed line of battle on the left towards Peak's Station, while Butterfield and McGoode followed in pursuit to the east towards Hanover Court House. Marlinton was left to protect the rear. "About four o'clock an aide rode up to the advancing column, to convey intelligence to Gen. Porter (who was a colonel), his distance in front, that the enemy threatened an attack on Gen. Marlinton's position, which was held by a small force, consisting of the 2d Maine and the remnant of the 26th New York. Col. McGoode, Acting Brigadier-General (who was in the rear), halted his brigade until the necessary order could be obtained from Gen. Porter to return to the assistance of Gen. Marlinton. Before this time could be carried to Gen. Porter the enemy commenced the attack with six regiments of North Carolina troops, having a large force in reserve to meet any reinforcements that might be brought to the assistance of the Union troops. At this time the 14th New York, which had been left







MECHANICVILLE-TURNPIKE ROAD TO RICHMOND. THE VIEW OF THE TURNPIKE ROAD FROM MECHANICVILLE TOWARD RICHMOND. THE HOUSE OCCUPIED BY THE REBELS. THE HOUSE OCCUPIED BY THE FEDERAL TROOPS. THE HOUSE OCCUPIED BY THE REBELS. THE HOUSE OCCUPIED BY THE FEDERAL TROOPS.

**MECHANICVILLE-TURNPIKE ROAD TO RICHMOND.**

This sketch we give on page 268 is rendered unusually interesting from the fact that it was near this spot that, on the 26th of June, the battle of Mechanicsville was fought. Mechanicsville is a small place, about four miles from Hudson Hill, Richmond, and six miles in a straight line from the James river. It is about one mile north of the Chickahominy. Gen. McCull's division held the north side of the river, his pickets occupying the hill-house of the turnpike road to Richmond. The south, or Richmond side, was held by the rebels, under command of Gen. Anderson, whose headquarters were at a large house on the right of the picture. The rebels had also strengthened their position by erecting formidable earthworks, each mounted with 35-pounders, rebel cannons, mounds, and a battery of the celebrated Tredegar Works, Richmond, rifle pits were also sunk; in a word, there was no lack of engineering skill shown to render the advance of the rebel capital a very difficult and dangerous road. The city of Richmond lies in a straight line over the turnpike road, on the left centre of the sketch.

**COL. JAMES McQUADE.**

COL. McQUADE, of the 14th regiment of New York Volunteers, was born in Ulster, Orange county, 1830. His parents were Irish. The Colonel obtained his military life has been very prominently connected with politics in this State, and was a very active worker of the West party. He was at one time Clerk of the State Assembly, and was subsequently elected a member of the Legislature in 1860. He was invariably selected to make motions to consider the measures of the session, and it very rarely happened that any of his motions



THE WAR IN NORTH CAROLINA—GEN. BURNSIDE'S HEADQUARTERS, NEWBERNE, N. C.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. W. H. WADE.

were voted down. He was for long time Captain of a crack company in Ulster, and when the war commenced was one of the first officers in the State to offer his services to the Government. His entire company marched for the war, and previous to leaving Albany for Washington he was unanimously elected Colonel of the 14th New York Volunteers, his commission dating from May 10, 1861. During the battle of Bull Run his regiment was doing gallant duty on some of the defenses before Washington, and when Gen. Merril was appointed to the command of a division, Col. McQuade, as senior Colonel, acted as Brigadier-General of the last brigade of the 1st division in Gen. Heintzelman's corps, which expedition he led with eminent ability and satisfaction. The division was afterwards transferred. His military bearing is all that could be desired, and he enjoys the reputation of a general, whole-souled fellow, and is personally well liked.

**GEN. BURNSIDE'S HEADQUARTERS, NEWBERNE, N. C.**

This house, where the victor of Bontock has established his headquarters is a fine large mansion on the outskirts of Newberne. There is a feverish expectation in the public mind that he is about to make some move to co-operate with the army in the Department, a theory to which his recent visit to Washington, and then to Gen. McClellan, gives color. We are, however, afraid that the army of the department of North Carolina is not sufficiently strong to admit of any expedition to cut off the retreat of the rebels from Richmond, a measure which the great event recorded in this number of our paper seem to have instantly postponed. Our last tidings from Burnside's department leave us in possession of Washington Village, Plymouth, Northern, Roanoke Island, Beaufort, and the South, the chief fort being stationed at Newberne, which Gen. Stanley has made for the present the seat of the Provisional Government. That official has abandoned the intention of restoring railway service to their rebel owners, a determination that has somewhat modified the bitter hostility the Northern troops were



GEN. JAMES B. BURNSIDE, FIRST REGIMENT U. S. ARTILLERY.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY BRADY.—SEE PAGE 270.



COLONEL JAMES McQUADE, 14TH REGIMENT NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY INADY.













# FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED



Established according to the Act of Congress in the year 1807, by FRANK LESLIE, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court for the Southern District of New York.

No. 356—Vol. XIV.]

NEW YORK, JULY 26, 1862.

[PRICE 6 CENTS.

## The Battles before Richmond.

We have received from our Special Artist, Mr. William Wood, complete illustrations of the recent stirring events before Richmond, including—

View of Richmond.

President Lincoln reviewing the Army.

Jersey Brigade marching to the support of Kearny.

Battle of Guinea's Mill.

Battle of Savage Station.

Battle of Turkey Bend.

Battle of Church-City Roads and White Oak Swamp.

All these will appear in our next number, which will be one of the most interesting and valuable ever issued from this office. The Public may be assured that these are the only authentic sketches that have been made for any Illustrated Paper whatever.

## Arming the Negroes.

The Senate, by a decisive vote, has authorized the President to receive into the service of the United States "all persons of African descent," in such capacity as he may deem fit. The bill also provides, that if such "persons of African descent" be the slaves of rebels, their entry into the service of the United States shall give freedom to their mothers, wives and children. In case they belong to loyal masters, compensation shall be given to the latter for such "loss of service" as they may suffer under the operations of

the bill. This measure will probably receive some modification in the House; but meantime it may not be uninteresting to know what Gen. Jackson, himself a Southerner and a slaveholder, thought of the employment of negroes in war. The following proclamation was issued by him when New Orleans was threatened by the British in 1814. It seems that he went in for using any club that served his turn when there were heads that needed breaking:

### Proclamation to the Free Colored Inhabitants of Louisiana.

Through a mistaken policy you have been heretofore deprived of a participation in the glorious struggle for National rights in which our country is engaged. This no longer shall exist.

As sons of Freedom, you are now called upon to defend our most inalienable blessing. As Americans, your country looks with confidence to her adopted children for a valiant support, as a faithful return for the sacrifices she has made for her solid and equitable Government.

As fathers, husbands and brothers, you are summoned to rally round the standard of the eagle, to defend all which is dear to existence.

Your country, although calling for your exertions, does not wish you to engage in the cause without amply compensating you for the services rendered. Your intelligent minds are not to be led away by false representations. Your love of honor would cause you to despise the man who should attempt to deceive you. In the sincerity of a soldier and the language of truth I address you.

To every noble-hearted, generous, freedom of color volunteering to serve during the present contest with Great Britain, and no longer, there will be paid the same bounty in money and lands now received by the able soldiers of our United States. viz., \$15 in money and 50 acres of land. The non-commissioned officers and privates will also be entitled to the same monthly pay and daily rations and clothes furnished to any American soldier.

To every brave and patriotic man, who will voluntarily enlist during the present contest with Great Britain, the 1st General commanding will select officers for your government from your white fellow-citizens.

Your non-commissioned officers will be selected from among your selves. The reward will be paid to the feelings of freedom and soldiers. You will not, by being associated with white men in the same camp, be exposed to improper comparisons of soldierly services. As a distinct, independent battalion or regiment, pursuing the path of glory, you will, inevitably, receive the applause and gratitude of your countrymen.

To assure you of the sincerity of my attentions, and my anxiety to engage your invaluable services to our country, I have communicated my wishes to the Governor of Louisiana, who is fully informed as to the number of enlistment, and will give you every necessary information on the subject of the address.

ANDREW JACKSON,  
Major-General Commanding.

## The Confiscation Bill.

NOTWITHSTANDING the resolutions of the great "Unholy" meeting of snobs, traitors and imbecilities, recently held at the Cooper Institute, where Treason was defined as "irregular opposition to acknowledged authority," and in which opposition was expressed to every really repressive measure of the Government against the Rebellion—we say, notwithstanding the resolutions of this "conservative" demonstration, Congress has passed a bill which looks to the punishment of the men who have undertaken to break up the best and most beneficent Government under the sun. They are no longer to be treated as "magnanimous heretics," but as traitors conscious of the cowardry of their outrages on the Constitution and the Laws. The bill passed the



THE WAR IN VIRGINIA—A TRAIN OF RAILROAD CARS UNDER THE DIRECTION OF MISS. POWERS. LADIES WITH AMBUSHES, EXPLODING, WHILE BEING PRECIPITATED INTO THE CHICKAMAUKI, AFTER HAVING THE BRIDGE OF THE TRACK, JUNE 30, - FROM A SKETCH BY MR. J. H. SCHMIDT—SEE PAGE 175.







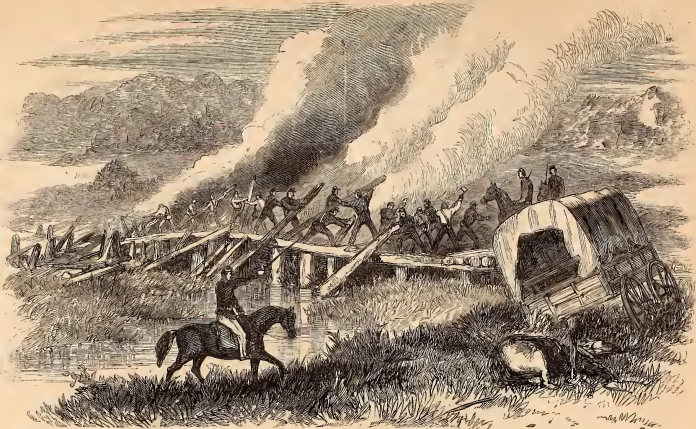




THE WAR IN THE PENINSULA—BUSINESS OF THE WHITE HOUSE—THE NATIONAL TREASURY, BY COMMAND OF GEN. MCLILLAN, ABANDONING THEIR POSITION AT THE WHITE HOUSE.  
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. W. WADE.—SEE P.



THE WAR IN VIRGINIA—HARRISON'S LANDING, JAMES RIVER, THE NEW COMMISSARIAT DEPOT AND BASE OF OPERATIONS OF GEN. McCLELLAN, OCCUPYING



[THE WAR IN THE FRANKS—THE WEEK OF BATTLES—CHECKING THE ENEMY—THEY 'BORN' TEARING UP THE WHITE OAK SWAMP BRIDGE, MONDAY, JUNE 30.—FROM A SKETCH BY GEO. SPENCER. ARTIST, J. H. GILMAN.—SEE PAGE 273.]

**EXPLOSION OF A BOX OF CARTRIDGES AT NEWBERNE.**

An officer has sent us a very graphic sketch of the explosion of a box containing 3,000 musket cartridges which had been stored away in a tent in Fort Totten, Newberne, N. C., the headquarters of the 3d New York Artillery, Col. James H. Ledlie. We engrave it principally as a warning to all who have the charge of these dangerous articles. Our correspondent says: "There is a great carelessness in the handling of munitions of war, of which we have just had a proof in our camp. Thinking to blow the flies from the tent, by flashing powder—a common practice, I am sorry to say—a spark caught a box of 3,000 musket cartridges, thereby causing a tremendous explosion, which wounded four men, two dangerously; Lieut. Mowbray and



AN INCIDENT OF WAR—EXPLOSION OF 3,000 MUSKET CARTRIDGES IN A TENT AT FORT TOTTEN, NEWBERNE, N. C., THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE 3D NEW YORK ARTILLERY, COL. JAMES H. LEDLIE.—FROM A SKETCH BY AN OFFICER.

George Sherwood seriously; Charles Bush and I. Quick, slightly—blowing the tent to atoms, and stripping almost the entire clothing from one of them. Hopes are entertained of their recovery."

**VICKSBURG, MISS.**

An officer connected with the expedition has sent us a sketch of the landing of the Union troops opposite Vicksburg, a city which the veracious Government telegraph last week announced was ours, and which we in duty bound as good citizens, received as truth. It appears, however, that this intelligence, like that sent to Gen. Burnside of the capture of Richmond, was premature. Let us hope they are the coming events casting their shadows before.

Vicksburg is situated on the eastern bank of the Mississippi, and on a high elevation, which, not being of a bluff or steep ascent, but gradual and sloping, leaves the city thus situated some distance from the river. This slope has been graduated and insidiously into a



THE WAR ON THE MISSISSIPPI—NATIONAL TROOPS UNDER GEN. WILLIAMS LANDING ON THE SHORE OPPOSITE VICKSBURG, FROM THE C. S. STEAMERS.—FROM A SKETCH BY AN OFFICER IN THE EXPEDITION.











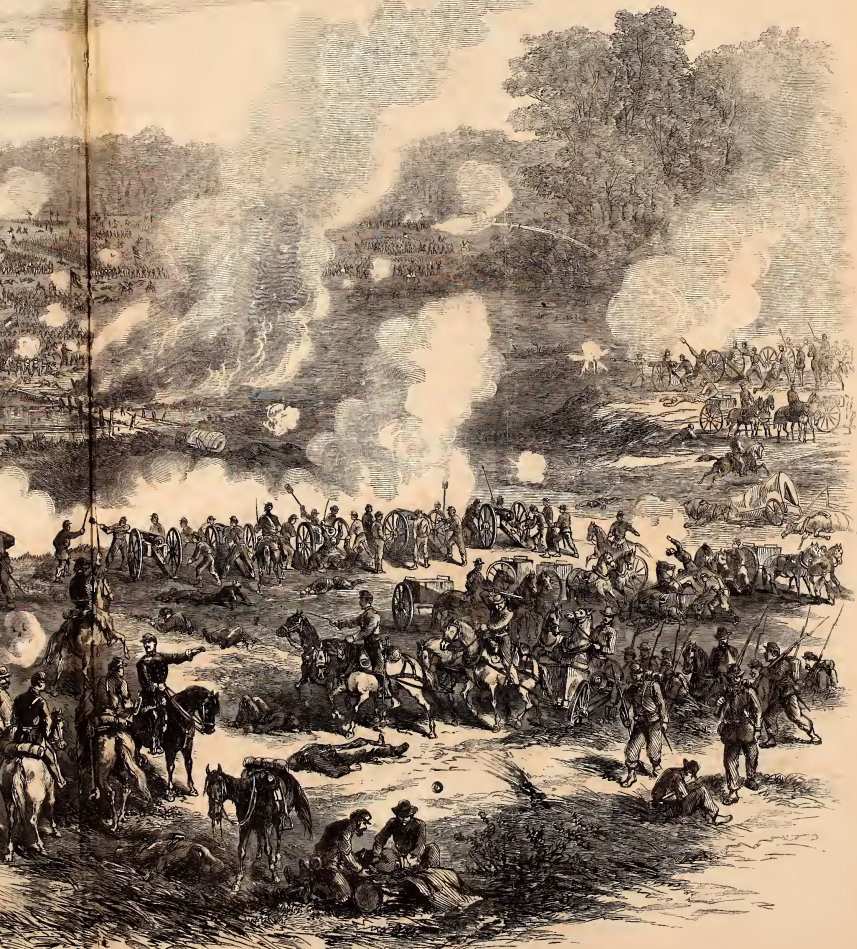
Ayres' Battery.

Rebel Battery.

Rebels.

Rebel Battery.

BEFORE RICHMOND—THE BATTLE AT WHITE OAK SWAMP BRIDGE, MONDAY, JUNE 30 AYRES', MOY'S AND RANDALL'S BATTERIES CHECKING THE ADVANCE OF THE OVERPOWERING NUMBERS



Rebel Battery

Mott's Battery

Rebels

Reagan's Battery

THE ADVANCE OF THE OVERPOWERING NUMBERS OF THE REBELS, THE FEDERAL BAGGAGE TRAINS HAVING CROSSED OVER IN SAFETY.—FROM A SKETCH BY MR. W. H. JOHNSON.—PAGE 278.











OUR FAVORABLE RESORTS.—THE LAKE HOUSE, SARATOGA LAKE, N. Y., C. R. MOON, PROPRIETOR.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR OWN ARTIST.

**MOON'S LAKE HOUSE, LAKE SARATOGA, N. Y.**

Among the favorite haunts in the vicinity of Saratoga is the Lake, a beautiful sheet of water, about nine miles in length and three miles wide. At times it has all the placid immobility of a mirror, and looking down upon its serene face we may well imagine that it is really another sky beneath our feet, and not the treacherous yielding mass it is. There is a pleasant legend attached to this

charming lake, which, although slightly reflecting upon the absence of our fair readers, we must relate. Some two centuries ago, when the red men and the squaw were the rowers at large over these now fashionable resorts, it was the Indian belief that this lake was sacred to the Great Spirit, and that should any



GEN. EDWIN V. SUMNER.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY RUDE.—SEE PAGE 275



GEN. GEORGE SHEPLEY, MILITARY GOVERNOR OF NEW ORLEANS.—FROM A PHOTO BY JACOBS, OF NEW ORLEANS.—SEE PAGE 278.



THE POSITION AT THE WHITE HOUSE, AND BREAKING UP THE COMMISSARIAT DEPOT ON THE PAMUNKY RIVER—DEPARTURE OF THE UNION FLOTILLA FOR THE JAMES RIVER. BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. W. WARD.—SEE PAGE 278.



OPERATIONS OF GEN. MCLELLAN, OCCUPIED BY GEN. L. G. WARREN, TUESDAY, JULY 1.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. J. H. SCHILL.—SEE PAGE 280.











# FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED



Entered according to the Act of Congress in the year 1862, by FRANK LESLIE, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court for the Southern District of New York.

No. 337—Vol. XIV.]

NEW YORK, AUGUST 2, 1862.

[PRICE 6 CENTS.]

### Fill up the Regiments in the Field!

There can be no propriety in calling for new regiments to supply the quotas of the several States under the last regulation. We doubt if there is now a single regiment in the field that is full. Disease, and death in the

swamp, or on the field, have almost annihilated some regiments, and greatly weakened all. Look at the Sickles Brigade! When it started for Yorktown it mustered 4,600 strong. Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, Seven Pines, Savage's Station, and not least the misnomer of the Chickahominy, have reduced it to not over 1,000 effective men. Now there is no

right-feeling man in the country, or one possessing ordinary sense, who would not prefer to enlist in one of the regiments of this brigade (and the same is true of every other brigade that has had drill and experience), in which the officers have been weeded of cowards and career-knights, and have been proved in camp and on the field, than in a new organization



REBEL BARBARITIES—VIRGINIAN REBEL FARMERS SHOOTING UNARMED UNION SOLDIERS OFFSHORE CARTER'S LANDING, VIRGINIA, TUESDAY, JULY 8.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. WILLIAM WADE.



THE WAR IN THE PENINSULA—PRESIDENT IGONSS, ATTENDED BY GEN. M'CLELAN AND STAFF, REVIEWING THE FEDERAL ARMY ON SUNDAY, JULY 6, IN ITS NEW ENCAMPMENT NEAR HARRISON'S LANDING, VA.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. WILLIAM WADE.











THE BATTLES BEFORE RICHMOND—BATTLE OF SAVAGE'S STATION—BRIGADIER-GENERAL SMITH'S DIVISION HOTLY ENGAGED W

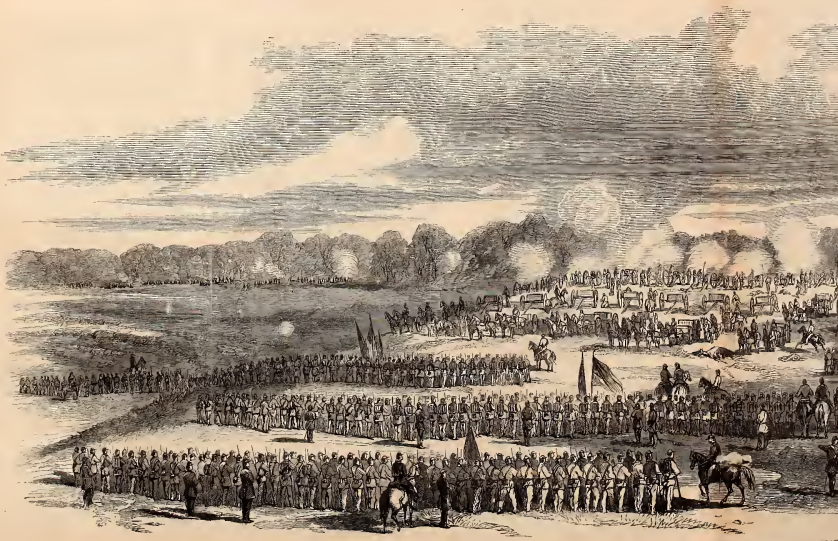
**GALLANT CAPTURE OF THE BRITISH STEAMER**

*Anac*, from under the guns of Fort Mergans. We have again to illustrate the successful daring of our navy. The night of June 29th, being very dark, was already chosen by the captain of the British steamer *Anac* for running past our blockading squadron stationed off Mobile, and when the next morning dawned the officers of the United States steamer *Somerset* had the mortification of seeing a large steamer at anchor under the guns of Fort Mergans, and very deliberately discharging her cargo into a rebel steamer alongside. Lights had been kept burning on

the fort all night, so that she had no trouble in finding the channel. After a short consultation, it was resolved to capture the strange steamer, for which purpose the *Somerset*, accompanied by the gunboat *Kanawha*, got under way, and steaming within gunshot opened fire upon her. The fire was promptly and vigorously returned by the feet, and was kept up for an hour on both sides with great spirit, our vessels paying particular attention to the *Anac*, the crew of which vessel during the shells falling so thickly about them, abandoned her in the greatest haste. The vessel immediately began to drift, when the *Kanawha*, in the face of a tremendous fire from Fort Mergans, hounded her and brought her out safely, a few miles

Arling-Master Purridge performed in fine style. When he went on board he found the *Anac* in a sinking condition, her injection pipe having been cut, and the Kingston valve left open. The engine and fire-rooms were soon filled with water, but as she was built in four watertight compartments, and the communication between them had not been opened, only one of the compartments was filled. Through the persevering efforts of the officers of the *Somerset* and *Kanawha*, the leak was stopped and the water pumped out. The cargo of the captured vessel consisted of gunpowder, arms, cartridge-boxes, coffee, tea, pepper and goods equally valuable to the South. *Apres* was put on board this most valuable prize, and she sailed from Mobile Bay on the 6th of July, arrived at Key West on the 7th, where she remained two days; she then sailed for New York, where she arrived on the 16th of July.

A MARVELOUS MAN. Exhibition is a specimen more wonderful than Mr. which can be met with any where. He is a native of the South, and has been a member of our Navy for some time. He has been a member of our Navy for some time. He has been a member of our Navy for some time. He has been a member of our Navy for some time.



THE BATTLES BEFORE RICHMOND—BATTLE OF GAINES' HILL—4 O'CLOCK IN THE AFTERNOON, FRIDAY



WEEK BALLOON RECONNOISSANCE FROM RICHMOND, THURSDAY, JUNE 26.—FROM A SKETCH TAKEN NEAR FAIR OAKS, 4 MILES FROM RICHMOND, BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. WILLIAM WADE.



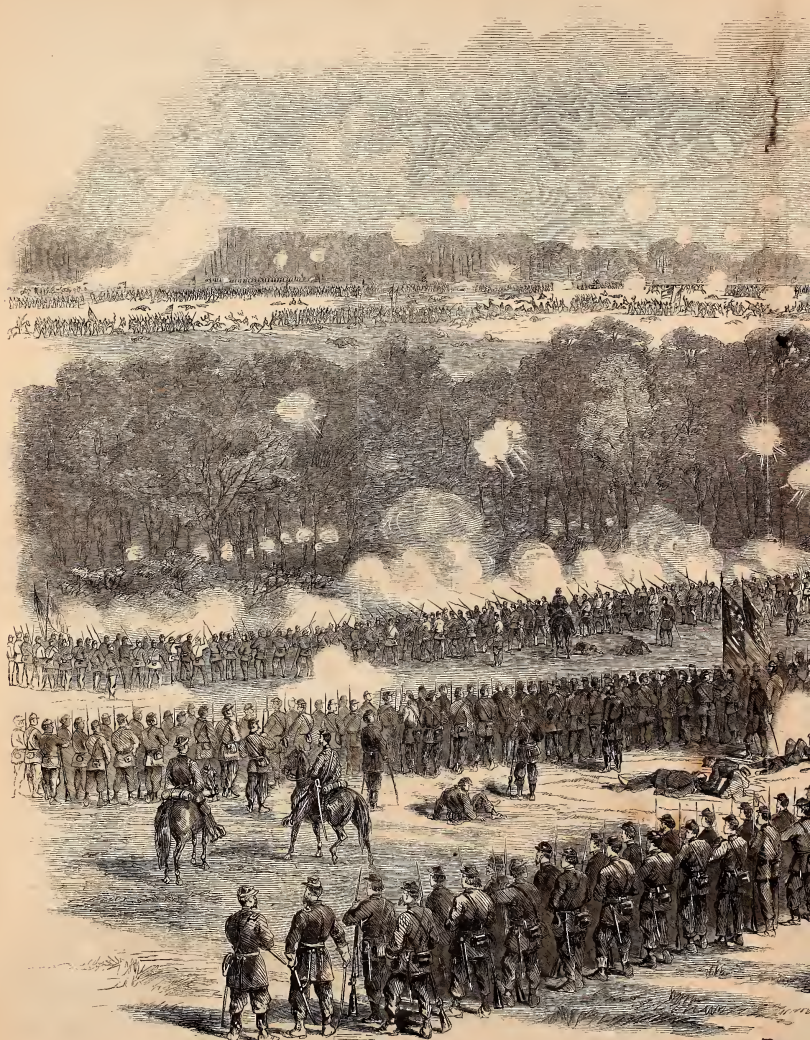
THE BATTLE BEFORE RICHMOND—CHARGE OF THE JERSEY BREGADE—THE FIRST NEW JERSEY BREGADE, GEN. TAYLOR, DETACHING ITSELF FROM GEN. SLOCUM'S DIVISION, AND RUSHING TO THE SUPPORT OF GEN. KEARNEY'S DIVISION, WHICH HAD BEEN DRIVEN BACK, THUS TURNING THE FORTUNES OF THE DAY AT CHARLES CITY ROAD, MONDAY, JUNE 30, 6 O'CLOCK P. M.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. WILLIAM WADE.











THE BATTLES BEFORE RICHMOND—BATTLE OF MALVERN HILLS, NEAR TURKEY BEND, JAMES RIVER, VA., FIGHTED SEPTEMBER 19, 1862.



7A, BATTLE OF SEVEN DAYS, JULY 2.—FINAL REPULSE OF THE REBELS, 5 O'CLOCK, P.M.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. WILKINSON WARD.



STORM IN SUMMER.

Look! look! that vivid flash! And yonder, yonder, yonder, yonder. Ah! some glowing, spirit wanderer. On the earth, which craves in all its days...

Will stand and stand—Lose!

The Prodigal Son.

CHAPTER XVII.—MADAME'S DISCOVERY.

ALEXIS. Who is man or boy? Let us have the question open to him Monsieur Legie, he was once French...

He doesn't seem a woman, one leg and, and stopped.

The speaker was some one leg and, and stopped. He was not a woman, one leg and, and stopped. He was not a woman, one leg and, and stopped.

"Well, it is she, not you, Madame's Legie!" Monsieur Legie answered.

"I shall think you have cheated me, little boy, and I shall punish you."

"Go, then," she answered, "and take care—if you listen."

"I don't want to listen," he muttered, sulkily.

"I have seen you at a portmanteau and tossed it to him. She placed her hand upon his head, as though it was its rightful place."

"How you are so young, with a very angry face."

"I am not angry, but I am very angry."

"I don't want to listen," he muttered, sulkily.

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"Where?" "At St. Lazarus?" he whispered. "They said she was dead, but she started up herself. They said she was dead, but she started up herself. They said she was dead, but she started up herself."

"Not now, you know it, now, now. Their eyes met, gleaming rather faintly. Regie answered.

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seems to be; they are less weak and foolish than you think. Can't he be sorry—passionately sorry—when I think it is in your power to change his life? I am sure you are. Wrong had already been done, heaven knows, and enough if it had been your own fault. I am sure you are. Wrong had already been done, heaven knows, and enough if it had been your own fault. I am sure you are. Wrong had already been done, heaven knows, and enough if it had been your own fault.

"You have seen," she said, interrupting him.

"As you have said, the past is past; let us not dwell it. It has been done enough, and shameful, and wicked, let us bid each other good-bye and let us go. I have no regrets! I have no misgivings to do with this kind of a man, but I have a heart to complain."

"I forgive me," she said, interrupting him.

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20th New York lying down behind the Britons.

Hickman's Battery.

Capt. Jones's 1st Massachusetts Battery.

THE BATTLES BEFORE RICHMOND—BATTLE OF CHARLES CITY ROAD, MONDAY, JUNE 30.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. WILLIAM WARD.

Kelly's Light.



SMITH'S DIVISION TOTALLY ENGAGED WITH THE ENEMY, AT NOON, JUNE 28.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. WILLIAM WARD.

on board he found the  
and the Kingston water  
ery, but as she was built  
from there had not been  
correcting errors of her  
and the water pumped  
over, cartridges, &c.,  
called from Mobile Bay  
ceased two days; the

**A MARVELLOUS MACHIN.**—One of the most curious instruments in the Great Exhibition is a machine exhibited by Mr. Peters for microscopic writing, which is infinitely more wonderful than Mr. Whitcomb's machine for measuring the millionth of an inch, which excited such astonishment in fact. With the machine of Mr. Peters, it is stated, that the words, "Matthew Marshall, Bank of England," can be written in the thousandth-millionth of an inch in length, and it is actually said that calculations made on this data show that the whole Bible can be written 20 times in the space of a square inch. We must have a detailed description of this most extraordinary instrument in another occasion, and content ourselves now with simply saying that the pen is to be written and respectively an ordinary pen, a diamond diamond pen, an ink as paper as the surface of the instrument. But the pencil with which this is done commences, by a series of levers and gimbals, with another minute pencil and tablet at the top, by means of which the ordinary writing of

the pencil and the pencil for the microscopic writing both move to  
upward, though the motion of the latter is so gradual that a stroke  
of a quarter of an inch at the bottom is only a stroke of a quarter of  
a millimetre of an inch at the top, the slope and character of both  
parts being nevertheless precisely alike in outline. As a matter  
of course, the microscopic writing of the pen is done with a most  
powerful microscope, and the object of the machine is to copy to work  
substances which contain minute figures for the prevention of forgery.  
Such a provision, no doubt, would prove an effectual stopper on com-  
bined notes, if only all England supplied themselves with micro-  
scopes to examine them, just as a little ordinary case would now detect  
any forgery.

**A SCENE IN CORENTIN.**—A Cincinnati merchant thus de-  
scribes an incident attending the entry of the National army into Corinth:  
"The town, except, perhaps a few hundred soldiers, and of all  
the people of my acquaintance I never saw one half so much ex-  
cited. I saw a lot of soldiers who had marked a specimen of the un-  
kle in the town house, which was written in two to reap, loaded  
with shells, and every soldier on each side of the house, searching  
about in Paul Brown's?"  
— In Brazil the common form of introduction is said to be  
as follows: "Sig, allow me to introduce to your acquaintance my friend  
Mr. Jones." If he sticks anything, I am accustomed



CLOCK IN THE AFTERNOON, FRIDAY, JUNE 27. FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. WILLIAM WARD.



THE MOUND CITY.

"By, galoot Ralph, hold that gun!"
"Then you ought to have..."
"Adie! Adie! Adie!"
"Adie, you show these three of stars..."

"Then, through the blinding shot and shell..."
"Adie! Adie! Adie!"
"Adie, you show these three of stars..."

"There was a moment's wild paroxysm..."
"From the moment a straggling column..."
"By the way, I'm glad to see you..."

"One moment strongly after they stood..."
"Then, through the blinding shot..."
"Adie! Adie! Adie!"

"A winged demon had sprung down..."
"Reaching the battle ground..."
"Then, through the blinding shot..."

"It struck. Through the blinding crash..."
"Oh, God! the lightning of war..."
"Red with the measures of earth..."

"Oh, what to reply but words of blood..."
"From eyes all shrouds to look..."
"Would I could see the twilight night..."

"A headlong rush of men and more..."
"Stood there in idle wait for..."
"Adie! Adie! Adie!"

"There is another story to sing..."
"Delicately soft and low..."
"Of his old man, child and niece..."

"Alas, alas, and thro' all..."
"Thou shalt be a soldier..."
"Thou shalt be a soldier..."

"Thou shalt be a soldier..."
"Thou shalt be a soldier..."
"Thou shalt be a soldier..."

"I think that I and my good ship would be lying beneath the water..."
"thought that the stern was at its bows, and with pluck..."
"and rooked and driven to the sea..."

"By dawn the storm had abated, and the Cousin Kitty had bed..."
"to a ocean, so Ralph and I went down to check the passengers..."
"just before I heard upon the doors with a hissing pin, and told..."

"I thought he called them, and those who were sick went back..."
"to their staterooms, and those who were well enough set back..."
"with bottles on board..."

"I thought as a passenger this time, and spent every moment..."
"getting the life of my wife. Hour after hour he would spend..."
"to her, her head lying on his shoulder..."

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A STORY OF THE SEA.

BY MARY KYLE DALLAS.

"Do I believe in mermaids?" said old Captain Salters,
striding his perch and booming up from the forecast
which rose from the great gales before him.
"Long ago, when I went to sea as a cabin
boy, I've heard them singing and laughing like
I could scarcely lie still in my hammock, and have watched over
arms and the frowning of the men for the pluming of their wings
in the side of the ship..."

"Mermaids! bless you, sir, we've not half a pair at their mast; they have
a way (I'm sure of it) of getting rid of the fishy part of 'em and
coming out so land for the while..."

"It was a kind of natural instinct with me, and I never could teach
myself any secret. Ah! I wish I could have taught it to Ralph
Hawthorne, but he was always laughing at me whenever I spoke of such
things..."

"I thought as a passenger this time, and spent every moment..."
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# FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED

## NEWSPAPER

Entered according to the Act of Congress in the year 1862, by FRANK LESLIE, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court for the Southern District of New York.

No. 358—Vol. XIV.]

NEW YORK, AUGUST 9, 1862.

[PRICE 6 CENTS.]

### The Complications in Europe and Possible Results of Intervention.

Our own affairs are of too absorbing a nature to leave us either time or disposition to pay much attention to those of other nations. Hence it is that events involving war, the disruption of States, and, perhaps, a general convulsion in Europe, are allowed to escape, on this side of the Atlantic, without notice or attention, except, perhaps, in the form of a passing paragraph, in the summary of foreign news in the daily newspaper.

Leaving out of view the manifestations of discontent in France, the conflict between the King and the people in Prussia, the rebellion in Greece, we have a convulsion in the Turkish Empire which promises, among the least of its consequences, the overthrow of all the checks, and balances, and "permanent adjustments," which were proclaimed as the grand, not to say glorious results of the allied intervention in the late quarrel between Turkey and Russia. The obvious impossibility of sustaining a barbarian power in Europe throughout the 19th century, and of repressing the antagonism between the Slavic races and Turks, under the provisions of a Convention of Paris, even though supported by the power of Western Europe, has already received its practical demonstration. Although that Convention declared that "there should be no armed intervention in the Servian provinces without previous agreement with the contracting powers," yet the Turkish garrison has been driven from Belgrade, where under the Convention it was allowed to be maintained, and at last accounts the Turks were bombarding the city, in utter contempt of the Convention.



THE REBEL GENERAL WILLIAM J. JACKSON, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE ARMY OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES, FROM A PHOTO BY REAULT.—SEE PAGE 308.

What precise dependence there may exist between these Servian demonstrations and the war which has broken out between the people of Montenegro and the Turks it is not easy to say; but it may be alleged generally and truly that it is only a new demonstration of the "incompatibility" which exists between the Turkish Empire and its northern and western neighbors, between the Turks and the Slavic families.

Montenegro is a wild region in the south-eastern corner of Europe, on the eastern shore of the Adriatic, between Herzegovina and Albania. The natives have a legend to the effect, that when God was in the act of distributing stones over the earth, the bag that held them burst, and let them all fall upon their country. No roads lead across these stony wildernesses, and no trade or commerce of any sort is known to the rude inhabitants, who, eagle-like, build their simple dwellings against the mountain side, trusting for security to the rocks and their ever ready firelocks. They are ruled by a prince-bishop, *Serf Gopsepar*, or Holy Lord, whose chief title of sanctity consists in hitting a lemon with the rifle at 500 yards and cutting off a Turk's head at a single stroke. The exercise of the latter feat has been for the last five centuries the chief occupation of the brave Montenegrins. Stationed securely in their mountain fastnesses, the vanguard of the great Slavonic race, they are in never-ending broil with the Moslem host, and stand on sentinel all their lives. The Mussulman being the dweller on the plain, the Slavonian is best at home among the hills; and though the followers of Mohammed overran the whole of the Danubian peninsula, they were never able to conquer the handful of men within the rocky *Zemegoras*. Sometimes at the foot,



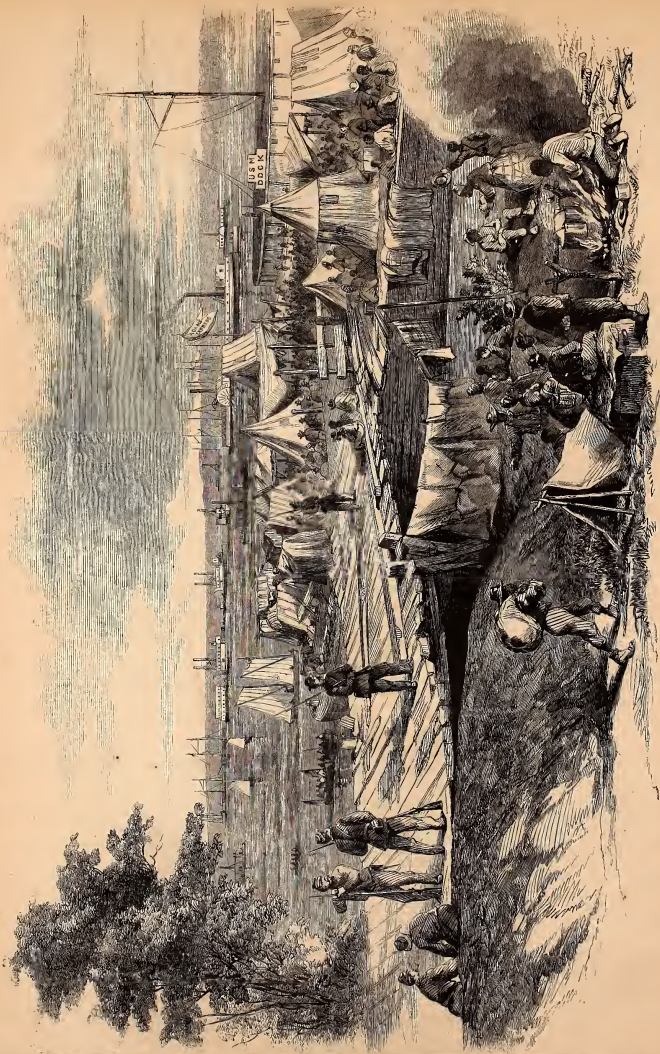
THE REBEL RAID INTO KENTUCKY—RESCUE OF A PRISONER, OFFICER GENDRETT—CATHEDRAL OF ADDED UPON CITIZENS AT THE RAILROAD AND TELEGRAPH OFFICE, UPON HEARING OF THE CAPTURE OF CINCINNATI BY THE REBEL MORGAN AND HIS GERRILLAS.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. HENRI LOVIE.—SEE PAGE 310.











U. S. MAIL BOAT DOCK, HARBOR'S LANDING, JAMES RIVER, VA.—FLOATING DOCKS OF THE CONFEDERATE ELECTED ON THE FREIGHT BOATS, ETC.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. J. H. SMITH.

**CAPT. JOHN CLARK,**

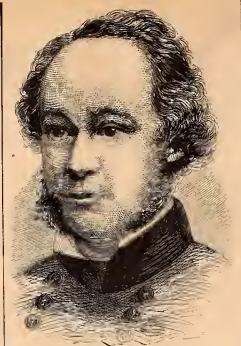
Post-Commissary of General Butler's Staff.

This intelligent and active officer is a Bostonian by birth and education. At an early age he entered the office of the Boston Courier, and in course of time became the editor of that paper. When the rebellion commenced he joined one of the Massachusetts regiments, and served under Williams and Burnside. His regiment being ordered to Ship Island, he accompanied it, and was also in the expedition against New Orleans. When Gen. Butler undertook to edit the Crescent City newspapers, he appointed Capt. Clark to wield the editorial bow of the *Dolph*, which fully accords with the astute and cautious of that once pestilent paper. Capt. Clark is about 45 years old.

**GEN. H. W. HALLECK,**

General-in-Chief of the National Forces.

HENRY WAGER HALLECK was born in Western, Oneida county, New York, in 1815, and is the son of the Hon. Jos. Halleck



GEN. HENRY WAGER HALLECK, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE FEDERAL ARMY. FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY JAMES.

**CAPT. JONAS H. FRENCH,**

Inspector-General and Provost-Marshal of New Orleans.

GEN. BUTLER, as he is familiarly called by his men "Old Bow," is certainly an "inveterate writer and kill glow waction." He calls things by their right names, and appoints the bravest men to go to death over the loyalty of Oregon brigades, but would settle the whole matter himself in an hour on a drum head. The men he has chosen to carry out his policies in New Orleans are evidence of his vigor and intuitive knowledge of the proper tools for his work. His paper of New Orleans—we have now the pleasure to present to you in the Crescent City, Capt. Jonas French, the senior Aide-de-Camp to Gen. Butler, now occupies the position of Inspector-General, and carries himself admirably in his new office. He is a native of Boston, where he was born in 1822. He was educated in the public schools and always showed a great fondness for a military life, which he practically entered by belonging to a "cock" military company. His real and knowledge were so conspicuous that Gen. Grant appointed him as one of his aids. Capt. French left Boston in command of the 30th Massachusetts volunteers, and proceeded with that fine regiment to Ship Island. When Mr. Simon Legree, the late Inspector and Massachusetts Secretary of War, had decided that Gov. Andrew had the power of appointing officers in the State regiments, Capt. French accepted Gen. Butler's offer to join his Staff

and became his senior Aide-de-Camp. When New Orleans surrendered he was made Provost-Marshal, an office he fills with great ability and success.

**THE REBEL GEN. THOMAS A. JACKSON.**

THIS famous rebel, better known as "Stonewall" Jackson, and who enjoys the position of Brig-Gen. in the Jeff Davis Army, is a Virginian by birth, and was born in 1825. In 1845 entered West Point as a Cadet, and was breveted 2d Lieutenant 1st Artillery, 1st July, 1846. When the Mexican war commenced he was attached to Magruder's battery, and distinguished himself on several occasions. He received the rank of 1st Lieutenant, August, 1847, and was breveted Captain for his gallant and meritorious conduct at Contreras and Chobococero. In 1852 he resigned his position in the National Army. Wharlick presented a number of his military notes to a command in the Southern army, and has proved himself one of their most active and efficient Generals. He commanded the rebels at the battle of Bull Run, where the gallant Robert E. Lee, his aid on the Shenandoah valley is too recent in public recollection to need mention. After that decisive day he joined the rebel forces,



CAPTAIN JONAS H. FRENCH, THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL & PROVOST-MARSHAL OF NEW ORLEANS.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY JAMES.

where he was reported as killed in the recent battles, before Richmond, but the rumor was founded upon the fact that Col. Jackson, of Alabama, was mortally wounded. He is now reported to be at Gordonsville, at the head of a large force, to oppose Gen. Pope. Apart from the fact that Gen. Jackson is in arms against his country, he undoubtedly deserves the title of General.

**UNITED STATES MAIL WHARF HARRISON'S LANDING.**

WAR now-a-days carries with it, if not the humanity of the age, yet its civilization, as represented by the convenience of the newspapers and letters, although, of course, not so fresh as they would be were our brave fellows housed in their native homes, are yet sufficiently well delivered to give a zest to the day, by the keen expectation of hearing from their households. See Act 1st, Mar. 2, 11. School's sketch of the mail boat, embraces another interesting feature—the floating city of the contrabands. The lively correspondent of the New York Herald has so well described this scene, that we take the liberty of borrowing it.

The exciting events of the day are now the arrival and departure of the mail steamers, the hour of departure being eight A. M., and arrival five P. M., that is, if the rebel batteries below do not interfere. No dock of your city presents a livelier spectacle than our mail wharf. "What cut wharf is made up of canal barges ranged side by side on either side of a plank bridge uniting them. The barges, however, are at all times lively with contrabands. Except the floating population that come the docks, there is but little of that to be seen, and the general part presents no characteristics in regard with the swiftly moving part of this nature that glide so smoothly through the tranquil waters enveloping the far-famed bridge of the sea. On the decks are several tons of iron, sawing, with axes, hoes, and fuses of fired iron. It is evident, from shirts, stockings, trousers and other gentlemen's furnishings, that the contrabands are looking in every direction, that the female population do a good house-keeping for the officers. Altogether it is a very jolly life for the contrabands, mostly having nothing to do and plenty of time to do it in, and having furnished them abundant food, bought by Uncle Sam's Treasury notes.

There are other elements of interest. Here is Adams & Co.'s express boat, whose deck, from morning till night, presents an unintermitted spectacle of moving boxes and packages, and soldiers sending money home. There

CAPT. JOHN CLARK, POST-COMMISSARY OF GEN. BUTLER'S STAFF FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY JAMES.

Young Halleck entered West Point in 1835, third child in his class, and was breveted 2d Lieutenant of Engineers, July 1, 1835. He was from July, 1835, to June, 1840 in command of a company of Engineers at West Point. In 1841 he published a work, entitled "Brunson and His Men." In 1842 he was appointed 1st Lieutenant, and in the course of that year he was elected by the Commissioners of Lowell Institute at Boston, to deliver one of the regular course of lectures, the subject being "Military Science and Art." These lectures were collected in one volume in 1844, and are now in use on the "Justices of War." In 1847 he was breveted Captain for gallant and meritorious conduct in various affairs with the enemy in Lower California, and was afterwards made Secretary of State for the Territory of California, under the military Government of Kearney, Mason and Riley. He was subsequently appointed Chief of the State, and shared in the naval and military operations on the Pacific coast. He was, likewise, one of the Committee to draft the Constitution of the State of California. In July, 1853, he was made Captain of Engineers, which position he resigned in August, 1854. At the commencement of the rebellion, Gen. Halleck was following the congressional profession of law, and was connected with the firm of Pillsbury & Co. He, however, nobly abandoned a lucrative profession for the service of his country, and assumed, after some delay, the command of the Army of the West. It is needless to recapitulate his career in all our readers. Let us hope that the negative success of his campaign against Beauregard at Corinth, will end in a positive triumph over the rebel host of Jefferson Davis, on the plains of Virginia. On the 11th July, President Lincoln issued the following order:

"EXECUTIVE MANDATE,  
July 11, 1862.

Ordered, that Major General Henry W. Halleck be assigned to the command of the Army of the West, and that he be and he be appointed as such, in conformity with the provisions and operations within the department, now under his special charge.

"ABRAHAM LINCOLN."

On the 22d of July Gen. Halleck arrived in Washington, and assumed his duties as Grand Director of the Army of the Union. After a consultation with the President and his Cabinet Generals there, he, in company with Gen. Burnside, paid a visit to Gen. McClellan's camp on the James river.



CALIFORNIA AND THE SEPARATED HEADQUARTERS OF BERGAN'S REGIMENT, "60 PICKETS," NOW BEING RECORDED, FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. J. B. SMITH.—SEE PAGE 310.











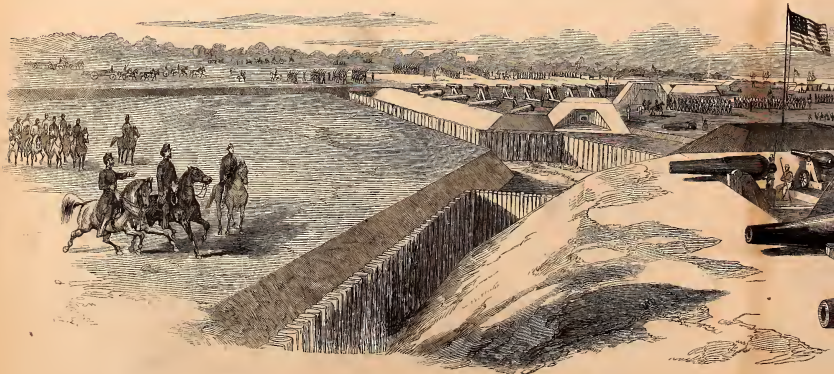
Tacony River, 1

Gunboat Tyler.

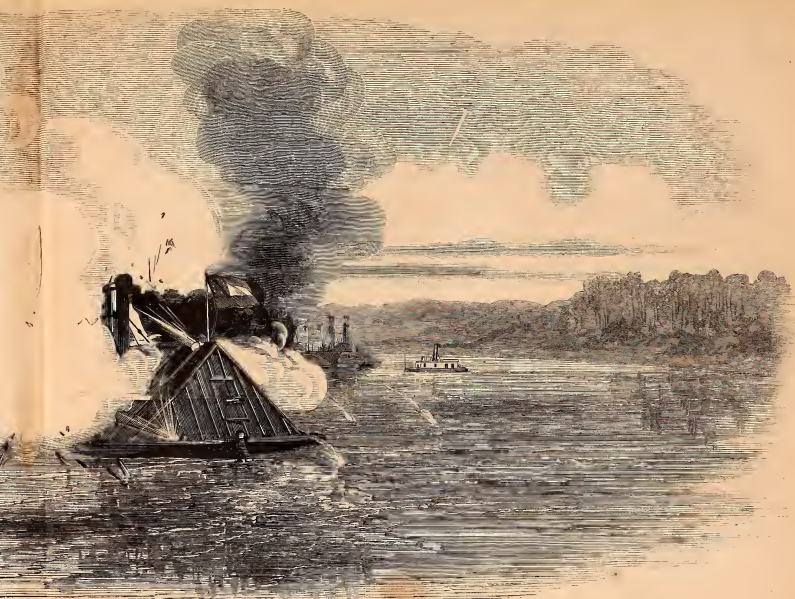
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THE WAR ON THE MISSISSIPPI—DESPERATE NAVAL COMBAT BETWEEN THE REBEL IRON-PLATED RAM ARKANSAS, AND THE U. S. GUNBOAT CAD



THE WAR IN SOUTH CAROLINA—EXTERNAL VIEW OF FORTIFICATIONS RECENTLY ERECTED BY THE NATIONAL TROOP



Robert Ross Artanque.

U. S. Gunboats.

Mississippi River.

U. S. GUNBOAT CARONDELET, AT THE MOUTH OF THE YAZOO RIVER, TUESDAY, JULY 16th.—FROM A SKETCH BY AN OFFICER.



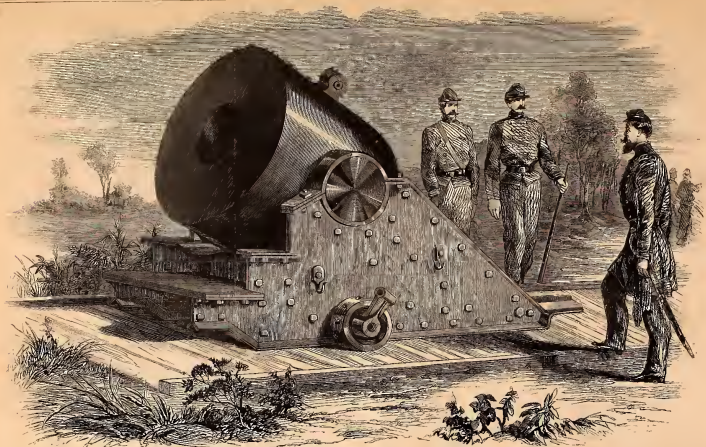
BY THE NATIONAL TROOPS AT HILTON HEAD, FORT ROYAL.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. W. H. CHASE.











THIRTEEN-INCH MORTAR, AS USED BY THE U. S. GOVERNMENT, WEIGHT OF MORTAR 17,000 POUNDS.

a red nose, a broken hat (with fringe on it), and very dirty eyes. His lips had a tremulous movement about them, as though they were always talking.

"What is he saying, Lead?" Mr. Phillimore asked. "My poor fellow. You've got into such a way of uttering, there is no hearing a word you say."

Mr. Lead whirled into Mr. Phillimore's ear.

"Oh, well!" said Mr. Phillimore, "if you want to go, why of course you must go—and here," he half-crowed you asked for—I should have to pay for your supper, so you're welcome to it."

"I'll pay you here," said Mr. Lead, with breathless earnestness.

"For my soul, I'll pay you back. I shall get twelve and sixpence, if I'm lucky. I did not see any doing it, and I dare say I can plant a paragraph on two or three of the morning papers. Only I must go and get particulars, and do it at once." And Mr. Lead disappeared.

"Well, I'm sure I never saw a man that looked more as though he wanted twelve and sixpence. I suppose it comes of being a literary man! Why Lead's got to be a mere drunken booz on Ostend! Then, he asked: "Well, my recreation is over, and I go back to my dismal home a more miserable man than I came from it. I suppose that comes of being a picture-dealer and an appreciator of

the Fine Arts. Stay! I wasn't go home yet. I'll try a devilled oyster. Perhaps that will cheer me."

Mr. Lead's paragraph was as follows:

"GRAND ACCIDENT AT THE THEATRE ROYAL, LONG ACR—We regret to have to state that a serious accident occurred at this new and successful ballet, 'L'Amazille.' Towards the conclusion of the performance, as our readers are probably aware, a full description having so recently appeared in our columns, the eminent danseuse, Mademoiselle Stephanie Bosticquy, who sustains the character of Pierrette, the Fille de Fermeant (from whence the name of the piece is derived), is required to swing for some time over the stage suspended by a wire, the strength of which it is the rule of the theatre to test every morning, so that no precaution may be spared to render the feat comparatively harmless even, the actress finally disappearing from the gaze of the enraptured audience down a trap-door at the back of the stage. From some cause, with the particulars of which we are unacquainted, and indeed it appears to be a mystery to all concerned, in spite of our ceaseless endeavors to obtain explicit information at the late hour last evening at which we went to press, the rope broke, or became detached from the dress of Mademoiselle Bosticquy; the accident has been explained to us in

both ways, but its exact manner does not appear to be sufficiently accounted for, and she was precipitated from a great height of some twelve feet or more with considerable violence on to the stage. A series of extraordinary alarms, consternation and excitement ensued in the theatre, and the curtain was at once lowered. Mr. Tucker, the admirable stage-manager (whose benefits we observe by our all-verbering columns, is fixed for Tuesday week, when we trust he will receive the support so delighted an actor, and excellent a public servant, fully deserves), endeavored in a short speech, capably delivered, to allay the fears of the audience, among the female portion of whom considerable fear had been manifested. Mr. Gainshaw has been indefatigable in his attention to the sufferer, and the best medical skill in the metropolis has been called to her assistance. Meanwhile, Mademoiselle Bosticquy lies in a state which we fear we must call precarious. Perhaps it is a fitting time to ask how long entertainments of a dangerous character, &c., &c. When will our senators give us an Act of Parliament to remedy a state of things which, &c., &c.?"

There was a good deal more of it.

Perhaps it is fair to state, however, that Mr. Lead's paragraph did not appear exactly as he had written it.

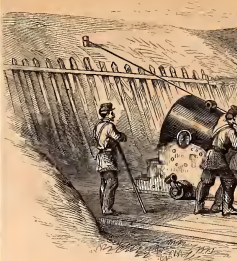
(To be continued.)



SIDE VIEW OF 13-INCH MORTAR, WITH HIS USUAL CREWMEN OF SEVEN OTHERS.

**MORTAR PRACTICE.**

In *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*, No. 352, the reader will find all that is known of the history of that peculiar weapon called the mortar. We now present such illustrations as will enable all to understand the principles of its management. The two large pictures represent a 15-inch mortar, the largest in general use, although there are manufactures of even greater calibers. The weight of that represented in our illustration is about 17,000 pounds, exclusive of the carriage. The number of shells required to work one of these guns is seven, for all of which there is distinct and adequate occupation. Mortars are not used in hand-to-hand encounters, their value consisting in pitching shells into camps and towns, or shelling fortifications erected on elevations, against which there is no assault. Thus they will be very important in our service against Fort Darling on James river, when we attack it in the present time, when our fleets are about to try their effect upon Mobile, our sketches cannot fail to be highly interesting.



MORTAR PRACTICE—SHOOTING THE MORTAR.

reports give the number as 11 killed and 21 wounded, though I think the former more nearly correct. At present, however, no information of an entirely trustworthy character can be obtained. The only officers that suffered on the *Tyler* or *Chief Hurd* were Capt. Goble, who was killed, and John Schastin, principal Pilot, mortally wounded.

With a heroism worthy of our cause, Capt. Walle, of the *Carondelet*, ordered the *Tyler* to proceed with all speed to attack the former more nearly correct. At present, however, no information of an entirely trustworthy character can be obtained. The only officers that suffered on the *Tyler* or *Chief Hurd* were Capt. Goble, who was killed, and John Schastin, principal Pilot, mortally wounded.

The Rebel Rauc Engages the Union Fleet.  
 As the Arkansas approached she encountered gunboat No. 6 of Farragut's fleet, carrying one heavy 11-inch Dahlgren and two small 20-pounders in the bow. This boat received several shots from the Arkansas, and replied vigorously with her big gun, sending one ball through the side of the latter. Without stopping her engines, the Arkansas ran past No. 6 and next encountered the *Leachville*, which gave her the full benefit of her broadside and her guns. The Arkansas held by this time reached a position where her shot were effective in every direction, and she used all her guns at the same moment, firing at transports and gunboats indiscriminately. None of the boats were able to give the Arkansas more than one or two broadsides before she was out of reach. Most of the balls were thrown at short range, but many of the solid projectiles glanced off, while the shells were shattered into a thousand fragments by the force of the concussion alone. The *Henry*, *Louisville* and *Cincinnati* moved so speedily as they could turn in the river, and followed closely upon the heels of the Arkansas.

As the rebel boat passed the *Hartford*, *Iroquois* and *Richmond*, and

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MORTAR PRACTICE—METHOD OF CONVERTING THE SHELL.

she received a heavy broadside from each. The Essex, which arrived only a few days since, managed to send two 100-pound steel shot fairly through the sides of the Arkansas, causing her to creak fearfully. One of them is thought to have struck near her water line and caused her to leak badly, so she kept her pumps constantly going and poured out a large stream of water from her sides. One of the *Richmond's* 100-pound Parrot shot is also supposed to have gone completely through her. After each discharge of her guns the porches of the Arkansas were instantly closed, her sides presenting nothing but a mass of almost impenetrable wood and iron. One of these porches was left open for a moment, and a ball from the *Benton* entered, killing 10 men and wounding several others. A shot from one of the boats, at short range, is said to have struck at right angles upon the side of the Arkansas and rebounded, falling into the water close to the vessel from which it was discharged.

The *Carondelet* Grapples the Arkansas.  
 The order "Boatswain" was instantly passed, and the crew of the Union gunboat speedily mounted the deck of the Arkansas. When there they found no foe to engage, and looked around for some body or something to fight. The crew of the Arkansas had retired below, and the iron hatches were closed and fastened hereth, so that it was utterly impossible to go down and continue the action. The men of the Arkansas did not renew the battle, but put on all steam and moved slowly down the river.

The *Tyler* had, meanwhile, reached the Point east about half an hour before the rebel main made his appearance, but the time had not been sufficient to prepare fully for her coming. The boat, however, that could be done was done, and in an unusually short period the *Louisville*, *Cincinnati* and *Cairo* were ready for the monitor. The Union guns were put ready; the vessels of Farragut's squadron bent to arms, and the excitement was intense.

The Ram Keeps on Her Way.  
 The Arkansas did not elude her speed during her progress down the river, but kept steadily forward till her guns were so moved ahead. Her speed of motion is not so great as some of her friends have thought she would attain, her immense weight causing her to draw too much water for rapid movements. Her enormous iron prow was precluded to view, but she did not attempt to show upon any of the boats after the first attack. This was probably owing to her slow pace, and it is her failure in this respect that we are decidedly indebted for the present safety of our boats.

The Ram Lancaster, No. 3.  
 At one time started for the Arkansas, intending to run her down; but before proceeding far she received three shot, one of which severed her steam pipe, by which a number of her crew were severely killed, two of them fatally. Notwithstanding the great number of boats opposing to her, the Arkansas succeeded in passing safely through and seeking the protection of the rebel batteries.

Two days before Memphis surrendered to the National forces the rebel ram, Arkansas, then in an unfinished state, was towed, with her plating and armor, to the mouth of the Mississippi, and there towed to a convenient place about 15 miles up the river, where she was to be finished. Her length over all is 130 feet, and she has 60 feet breadth of beam. Her armor is a combination of cast-iron plates and bolts of the West and the keel-buttresses designed for navigation in the ocean. Her mainmast is a combination of iron and steel, like that of the *Plymouth Rock* or *Commonwealth*, and her stern rests on so many rollers that she can readily behind her. In the fore part of the hull she is broad and of great draft, and she nearly may drift or prowl over the bottom. Her water-tight bulkheads are as ordinary as those of a merchant vessel, and are provided with two propellers, one in the stern and acting independently. The two propellers are seven feet in diameter, and are each provided with four wings or flanges, and are capable of making 60 revolutions in a minute. In consequence of the independent action of the engines, one propeller can be revolved without turning the other to reverse, and the whole boat to be turned in little more than her own length. A network of iron rods, in the form of a lattice, is stretched across the stern to a stout spar, extending around the upper part of the propeller to protect

**NAVAL COMBAT IN THE YAZOO RIVER**  
 Between the U. S. Gunboat *Carondelet* and the Rebel *Rauc Arkansas*.

In Our Boats Reconnaitre the Yazoo.  
 Next to the ever memorable combat between the Merrimack and the Monitor, that of the *Carondelet* and the Arkansas is the most exciting. Like the former engagement, it ended in a drawn battle. On the 19th July, the gunboats *Carondelet* and *Tyler* were sent by Com. Farragut to reconnoitre the Yazoo river, and ascertain the exact condition of the rebel iron-plated ram Arkansas, about which there were various reports. They arrived at the mouth of the Yazoo, 15 miles above Vicksburg, at seven in the evening, and anchored for the night. Next morning, at daylight, they dropped anchor, and slowly steamed up the Yazoo, the *Tyler* constantly in advance. About 10 miles up the river, smoke was seen across a little point of land, which as Capt. Goble, of the *Tyler*, surmised, proved to be the rebel ram, now rapidly steaming towards the *Tyler*.

Commencement of the Fight.  
 In another moment a heavy report was heard from the original gunboat, and a huge round shot went howling over the deck of the *Tyler*. Another and another followed, and the craft increased her speed perceptibly, the *Tyler*, meanwhile, turning to give her a broadside. Before the Union vessel was in position the enemy was upon her, and discharged three guns at her rapid succession. The *Tyler* fired her broadside, but the shot seemed, even at that distance, to have no effect upon the rebel, while the latter had pierced her upper and her main decks, while the former was iron-plated, and very strong. There was no longer any doubt that the *Arkansas*, was no way any further intended waiting to show her true self as



MORTAR PRACTICE—PUTTING IN THE SHELL.

the superior of the wooden vessel, which soon turned her bow down stream, and steamed toward the Mississippi as rapidly as possible. Strange to say, the Arkansas, in spite of her strength and weight, is quite lost—nearly as much so as the *Tyler*—and kept very close behind her, firing at irregular intervals, while the *Carondelet* returned the hostile favors with her stern guns. Almost every shot of the enemy did damage, though most of them injured the boat only. One round shot entered above the sternpost, and killed and wounded eight or ten men, carrying away the heads of four sailors, who were standing in a line within the pier. The enemy's shot cracked and splintered her timbers, and few of the loyal hearts on board expected to escape.

The *Tyler* put on all steam; and still she could gain but little upon her pursuer, who followed with the crew of the *Tyler*, and the direness of a fate.

By the time the two ironclads reached the mouth of Old river, eight of her men had been killed and 17 wounded. Some of the



MORTAR PRACTICE—POSITION OF THE GUNSMEN WHEN DISCHARGING THE MORTAR.











GOING OUT FOR WOOL AND GETTING SHORN.

The Confederate Crow (drawing itself an Eagle) makes a swoop upon the scalps of McClellan—but retires unslacked.

AGENTS—YOU MUST KNOW The reason why our Packages sell so well is because we know exactly to our Massachusetts Free Packages THE NEW NATIONAL TAX LAW. Everybody desires to know what they are taxed. As everybody will buy a Package, our Packages contain the choice of Cigars, 25 Cigarettes (of different kinds), brasse pencils, Penholders, Steel Pens, Besting Papers, Gouges, Rulers and a Mirror of Fashion for Ladies. We want Agents everywhere. Send for Circulars. H. CAREY & CO., 162 Nassau St., New York.

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Grover & Baker's CELEBRATED Noisless Sewing Machine, Acknowledged to be superior to all others, 495 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. Agents throughout the United States. 0000

Lands—TO ALL WANTING FARMS, Tracting Settlements, Rich Soil, MEAD CHIMNEY: see advertisement of Vineland, on page 281. 337-330

COMPETITION IMPOSSIBLE. COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS, ATTENTION! We now sell (gratis) to our GREAT PORTFOLIO PACKAGE one copy of the NEW TAX LAW. Prices sent as of right. See advertisement inside. 6000 WIEBE & CO., Philadelphia.

"Rich, Rare and Racy," says the 5-cent Monthly of "NATIVE VAGUE." THE SENSATION Novelties, postage free, for 25 cts. ten for 25 cts., by THE AUTHOR-PUBLISHER, NEW HAVEN, CONN.

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ATTENTION MASONS! HEADQUARTERS OF THE CRAFT. Agents wanted in every Regiment and every Town in the Country to sell Masonic Rings, Vest Chains, Rings, Chains and all kinds of Jewellery. Every Mason in the Army without doubt would be pleased to get a Masonic Emblem. I will send a very handsome Masonic Pin (as exemplar) on the receipt of \$1, with a Circular of valuable prices. Royal Arch Masons. I will send you a white Corslet, Key Ring (small), mounted in gold on the receipt of \$1.00. C. F. GUYTON, 3510 Manufacturing Jeweller, 30 Broadway.

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The Polar Refrigerator AND Water-Cooler Combined. THE ONLY PERFECT Provision-Preparer MADE. ALWAYS SWEET AND ALWAYS DRY. A variety of styles from 25 upwards. HARTLEY & LINLEY, 408 Broadway.

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48—Johnson's Union Clothes Wringer. Made of galvanized iron and vulcanized India-rubber. Never gets out of order. Is admitted to be the best in use, and will fit any tub or box.—PRICE \$5. Send for J. JOHNSON & CO., 447 Broadway, N. Y.

Summer Retreats. THE RURAL RESORT. TRENTON FALLS, NEAR UNION, NEW YORK STATE. Is now open for the accommodation of its visitors. MICHAEL MOORE, Proprietor.

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JAMES WILLIS, PROPRIETOR OF THE NEPTUNE HOUSE, NEW YORK CITY, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y. Is now prepared to receive his Friends and Patrons at the Commodious and Well-appointed Hotel, where they will find the same desirable accommodations and comfort for which it has heretofore been distinguished.

Leila Moore, Saratoga, N. Y. Is prepared to entertain his visitors with the most refined dinners, elegant viands and finest wines at his delightful Summer Resort. He has situated his city cars, the Adèle Smith, in the way of the tourists who desire to make excursions.

Sea Bathing at Long Branch. UNITED STATES HOTEL. This commodious and well-appointed Hotel offers to the public the best facilities for Sea bathing and PLEASANT SUMMER RECREATION. It adjoins to the city and is of convenient reach for a quickly convenient for New Yorkers. A. S. SHORREMAN, Proprietor.

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# FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED



## NEWSPAPER

Entered according to the Act of Congress in the year 1862, by FRANK LESLIE, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court for the Southern District of New York.

No. 359—Vol. XIV.]

NEW YORK, AUGUST 16, 1862.

[PRICE 6 CENTS.]

### Common Sense to the Rescue!

Common sense has asserted its supremacy! We are fast realizing the actualities of our condition and acting accordingly. The system of indiscriminate bonuses for recruits, to meet the Presidential requisition for 500,000 men to fill up the National armies, is already and none too early recognized as vicious, wasteful and demoralizing. The mistake of attempting to organize new regiments before the old ones are filled up is also recognized, and the plan abandoned. The importance of calling back to the ranks the 75,000 or 100,000 furloughed or convalescent absentees from the army is equally understood. And above all, the necessity of putting the whole arms-bearing population of the loyal States on a war footing is at last understood. We are to have a draft! Let every patriot rejoice over this evidence of earnestness on the part of the Government. The whole system of recruiting and of bonuses is to terminate on the 15th of August. If the 300,000 men called for are not then forthcoming, the deficiency existing, as also all future requisitions, are to be filled by draft! From that date we shall have ready means of keeping the ranks of our army full. By a resort to this system, the rebels have obtained a temporary respite from their ultimate doom. By resorting to it ourselves, we insure our final triumph against all contingencies. Man for man dead on the field, we must win in the end, even though the whole South be reduced to a blood-soaked wilderness.

Let the conscription be just as Heaven, and inexorable as death. All that is worth living for is involved in the issue

of the contest in which we are embarked. Let it spare neither high nor low, rich nor poor, but reach all alike. Let it go forth to the South and the world, that if the National life and integrity cost the blood of the two million five hundred thousand of the enrolled militia of the Free States, the price shall be paid!

Thank God! the Government and the Nation seem at last roused to the realities of our condition. The measures that indicate that this is so are:

1st. That after the 15th of August the requisitions for the army are to be filled by draft.

2d. That all absentees are at once recalled to the army.

3d. That promotions are to be made in virtue of bravery in the field, and not because the aspirant is nephew of the Governor, or one in whom the "Congressman for our district takes an interest."

4th. That men with black skins are to be used in whatever way available; that a cubic yard of earth shoveled by a negro is worth as much as if thrown up by a white man; and that a bullet fired by Saambo is just as deadly as if fired by Jonathan, Patrick, or any Tenton whittiver.

5th. That rebels are no better than patriots, and that the first great duty of the National commanders is to put down the rebellion, and not to guard traitors' hearstoes.

We hope to be able to add soon, as a sixth indication, the appointment of five men to the command of the armies of the country, in place of those whose generalship, in the language of the *New York Herald*, "elicits praise even from the enemy!"

### The New Avatar of Treason.

JEFF DAVIS should reserve his highest honors for his friends and abettors in Kentucky. The traitor Breckinridge did him good service all through the extra session of Congress of 1861, enacting at one time the part of a disorganizer and spy in Washington, and only going over to his master when his treason could be disguised no longer, and when his ability to serve the rebellion in the Capital had ceased. But he left others of the same stamp with himself behind, of whom Mr. Wickell, Member of the House from Kentucky, may be taken as a type. He will be remembered as a persistent opponent of every energetic war measure which came up before Congress during its late session, and as having, supported by Vallandigham and the little coterie of Northern sycophants and agents of Jeff. Davis, done all in his power to embarrass the Government in the war for the National safety and integrity. He has been among the loudest in advising the President against following out the clearly expressed and almost unanimous voice of the people as to the conduct of the war, and, unhappily, with too much effect. He now thinks the time has nearly come for unmaking, and for doing what Breckinridge sought in vain to accomplish—carry Kentucky over to the so-called "Southern Confederacy." Together with Senator Carlisle, of Virginia, and *—our noble freeman!*—he attended the Democratic Convention of Indiana, at the capital of that State, on the 30th of July, when he made a speech, in which he "defined his position," by declaring that he was for "doing nothing more until he could see what we were fighting for." He added



THE SAID IN KENTUCKY—THE SERGEANT JORDAN WITH HIS GUERRILLAS HYPOCRISY IN COURT HOUSE SQUARE, PARIS, BOURBON COUNTY, AFTER LEVING CONTRIBUTIONS ON THE TOWNSMEN.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. HENRI LOTTIE.—SEE PAGE 324.













PARIS, CAPITAL OF BOURBON COUNTY, SITUATED ON STONER CREEK, KY., LATELY OCCUPIED BY MORGAN'S BRIGADE GUERRILLAS.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. HENRI LOVIE.

ion. The Mayville and Lexington railroad diverges at this point. The population of Paris in 1855 was 2,545—in 1860, 2,000.

Morgan's Men in the Square.

Our Artist says that it was a most amusing and interesting sight

to see the black diables of the "Parisians" when the arch brigand and his men dismounted and bivouacked in their fine square. Beyond some rosters there were no outrages committed. The courthouse is a very imposing building, and standing on the highest spot in the town is suitable for walk-around.

**Fight at Licking Bridge, Cynthiana.**

The Licking river, the Salt river of politicians, rises among the Cumberland mountains, in Floyd county, and passing a north-westerly course falls into the Ohio opposite Cincinnati at whose length



SURGEON-GENERAL HAMMOND, OF THE U.S.A.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY WILLARD.



"TRAVELLING IN STATE"—GENERAL BURBIDE ON THE ROAD FROM NEWBERNE TO BEAUFORT, NORTH CAROLINA. SEE PAGE 334.



HEADQUARTERS OF COL. BUTTSFIELD, NEAR HARRISON'S LANDING, JAMES RIVER, VA.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. J. H. SCHRELL.—SEE PAGE 334.











THE BATTLES BEFORE RICHMOND—THE BATTLE AT WILLIS CHURCH, 10 O'CLOCK A.M., MONDAY, JUNE 30th—THE NATIONAL



UNITED STATES MAILBOAT, PROTECTED BY U. S. GUNBOAT, PASSING THE GREAT BATTLES OF FORT MONMOUTH, JAMES RIVER, ON ITS WAY TO FORTRESS MONROE, WITH THE ARMY CORRESPONDENCE. FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. J. H. SCHULZ.



W., MONDAY, JUNE 30th.—THE NATIONAL FORCES UNDER GEN. HEINTZELMAN ENGAGED WITH THE ENEMY.—FROM A SKETCH BY AN OFFICER.



THE MORGAN RAID INTO KENTUCKY—THE FIGHT AT THE SICKING BRIDGE, OYTIMANA, BETWEEN THE NATIONAL TROOPS AND THE MORGAN REBEL CAVALRY.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL AGENT, MR. HARRIS LOVELL.

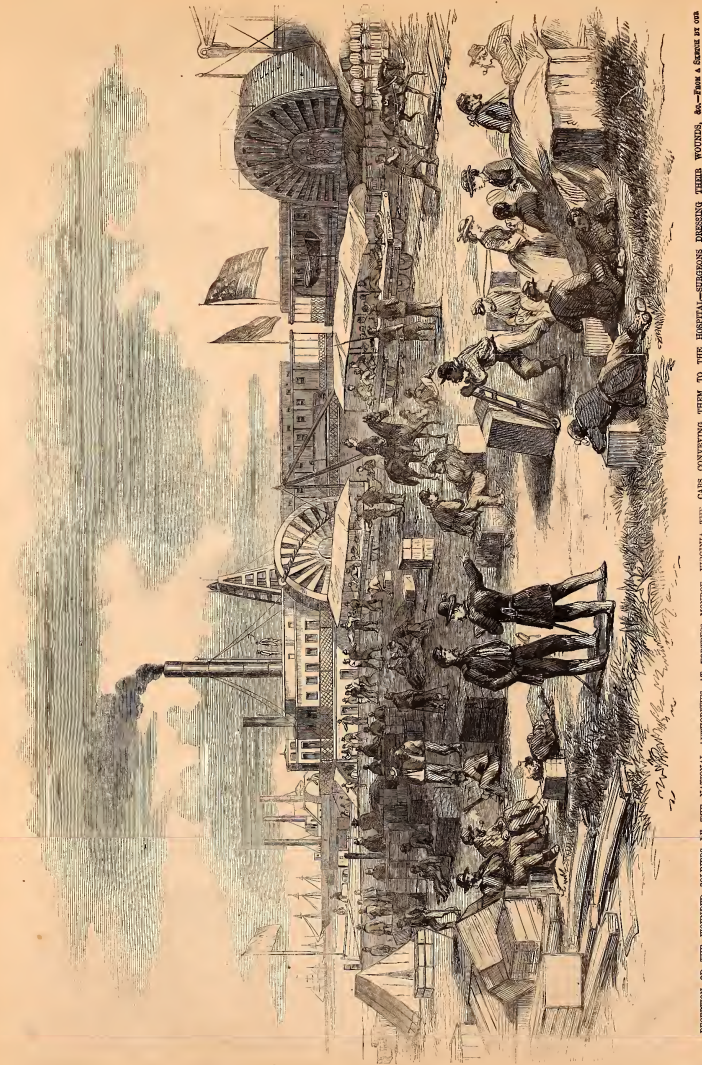
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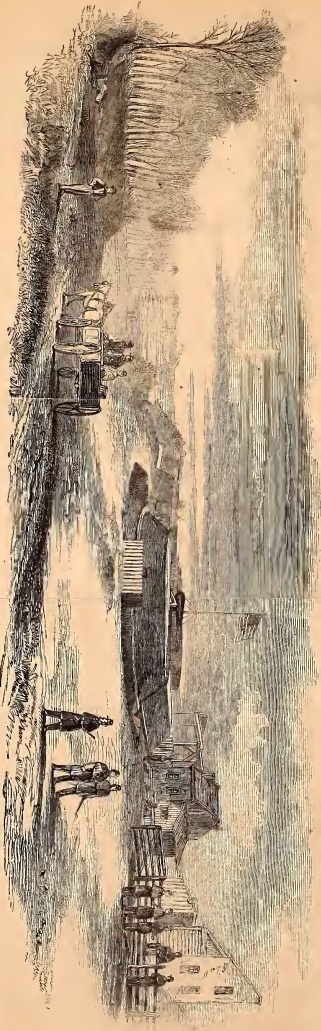
RECEPTION OF THE WOUNDED SOLDIERS BY THE NATIONAL AUTHORITIES AT FORTRESS MONROE, VIRGINIA.—THEY CANS CONVERTING THEM TO THE HOSPITAL.—SERGEANTS DRESSING THEIR WOUNDS, &c.—FROM A SKETCH BY ONE  
 SINGAR ANSTET, M. J. H. SCHMEL.



ELDER MANNING CAPTURING ONE, A BEAR, OF NORTH CAROLINA, WHILE HE WAS ENGAGED TO SLAY THE LIONS BEING—FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF HIS OWN MEN, THE P. H. SERVICE.



AMBUSSION OF TWO BEAR MEN, AT WASHINGTON, D. C., BY BILL GIBBONS—FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF HIS OWN MEN, THE P. H. SERVICE.



PREPARATIONS AT ST. JOHN, NEWBURY—FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF HIS OWN MEN, THE P. H. SERVICE.









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FRONTON FALLS,
NEAR FICA, NEW YORK STATE.

THE CLARENDON HOTEL,
LEACOGA, STRONGS.

JAMES WILLIS,
PREPARETOR OF

THE NEPTUNE HOUSE,
NEW BRUNSWICK, NEW JERSEY.

C. D. MOON,
Lakewood, Saratoga, N. Y.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
This commodious and well-arranged Hotel offers to the public the best facilities for a PLEASANT SUMMER RECREATION.

Something New - Agents Wanted,
Leads - TO ALL WANTING FAVORS.

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6 Maiden Lane, New York.

Delicacies in Arms and Military Goods of every Description.

Rich Presentation Swords,
Such as Women's Breeching Blades and Pistols.

Grover & Baker's
CELEBRATED
Noiseless Sewing Machines.

Leads - TO ALL WANTING FAVORS,
Satisfaction, Rich Soil, Mild Climate.

Rich, Rare and Rarely - says the 20th Monthly of "KATE VANCE".

Read This - Fatigue-outraging Paper,
Beware of cheap imitations.

To Consumptives,
THE ADVERTISER, having been restored to health.

The Polar Refrigerator,
AND
Water-Cooler
Combined.

A Beautiful Microscope for 98 cts,
MAGNIFYING 600 TIMES, mailed on receipt.

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MISSING MAN. MR. J. H. HULL, OF NEW YORK

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE, 415 BROADWAY STREET, CORNER OF ELIZ.

FRANK LESLIE, Esq. - Dear Sir - Again I ask the favor of publishing in your potential the likeness of Mr. J. H. Hull, one of our most respected citizens, who has been missing since the 10th of this month.

Mr. J. H. Hull, aged about 65 years, last seen, No. 180 East 10th street, on the 10th inst. to take a short drive or walk, not feeling quite well, and has not since been heard from.

He is about 5 feet 10, of fair complexion, brown hair and whiskers, the latter white on the chin; face with him smiling, comical, friendly and unclouded. He has probably unconsciously wandered away, and may have gone to New York, or Burlington, Iowa, where he has friends. Any information, by telegraph or letter, to his family, at No. 180 East 10th street, N. Y., will be gratefully received.

Yours truly, DANIEL CARPENTER, Inspector.

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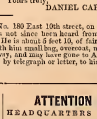
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# FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED



## NEWSPAPER

Entered according to the Act of Congress in the year 1862, by FRANK LESLIE, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court for the Southern District of New York.

No. 360—VOL. XIV.]

NEW YORK, AUGUST 23, 1862.

[PRICE 6 CENTS.

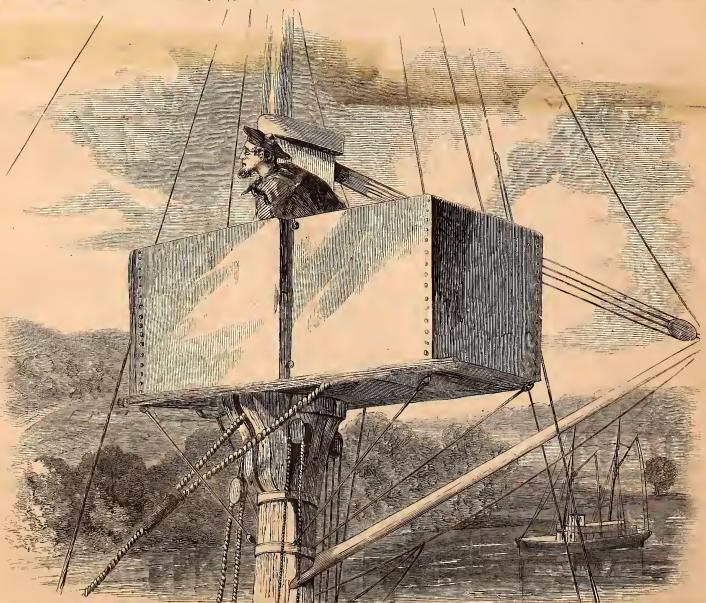
### Spears.

We must not expect too much of an Administration raised to power and organized with a view to partisan interests and to conciliate local influences, when it is called on to grapple with the momentous realities and severe duties devolved on it by a gigantic civil war. We may regret that the President has not the foresight and decision to gather around him men of the time, the erection of the time, comprehending its exigencies, and with the capacity and nerve, we had almost said the audacity, to meet them, as Mr. Chase has met the circumstances of his trying and anomalous position. Yet the President has the power to take the responsibility, as he has freely done, of retaining in place valiant, energetic, men of unvarying success and intrepidity. No vote of lack of confidence on the part of the people or of the National Legislature can reach them. But if the President, having the power, and, for reasons satisfactory to himself, chooses to retain in place a Cabinet, in whole or part

objectionable, and which lends no weight to the National cause, we must insist that he shall so control it that it shall not make the action ridiculous. Its conduct should be consistent, calm and dignified, not spasmodic and changeable. Look at the War Department! One day scrambling for men, the next up to its eyes in contentment-mongering, as under Cameron; then suddenly cutting off enlistments and disbanding regiments, and next hysterically calling on all the States to send forward their untrained militia, which on the third day it refuses to receive. And then, after a spell of somnolence, suddenly breaking out in a call for 300,000 men, with the demoralizing stimulus of unprecedented bounties, and next adjuring the system, and evincing the first symptom of intelligence by resort to a draft, coupled with a call for a force which should long ago, and might long ago, under any rational plan of operations, have been brought into the field. Had the administration of the Department been judicious and consistent, there is scarcely a

double but that the ranks of the army might have been filled to any standard desirable, and kept there, by voluntary enlistment. Not that we object to a draft, which is the surest, readiest and cheapest, and, therefore, the best way of raising an army; but because the hesitating, vacillating and unsystematic policy that has been pursued has been fruitful in delay, and obstructive and demoralizing in its influences.

Of this same lack of consistency, dignity and judgment the summary arrest of a newspaper reporter on allegations only amounting to a charge of impudence, coupled with the fulfilment of a long and pompous order, is a flagrant example. And now we have an order, without parallel in history for its outrageous violation of the rights of the citizen, and from its nature incapable of enforcement without an utter disarrangement and destruction of all the social and business relations and interests of the country, prohibiting the good people of the United States from leaving the United States, and confining them to their respective



THE MASTHEAD OF A U. S. CORVETTE, IN THE JAMES RIVER, VA.—THE WATCH ON THE LOOK-OUT FOR REBEL BATTERIES AND GUNBOATS.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. J. H. SMITH. SEE PAGE 546.











LAKE IN THE VALLEY OF YO SEMITE, CALIFORNIA.—FROM A SKETCH BY CAPTAIN HYER.

**LAKE IN THE VALLEY OF THE YO SEMITE.**

AMONG the most wonderful curiosities in California is the celebrated Yo Semite Valley, said to be unmatched for picturesque beauty and sublime grandeur. A succession of wild valleys, deep gorges, forests, winding passes, groves, green meadows, peaks and sharp rocks, greet the eye by turns. Beautiful waterfalls of the most varied descriptions and of vast depth are also seen. On the south side of the valley, opposite the Yo Semite Fall, stands Pyramid Rock, 3,000 feet high, while further up is Lake Mirror, a beautiful body of water; north and south Dome Mountains, the Cathedral and Hoopoe; Tenaya and other falls, with other beautiful varieties of nature, render the whole region incredibly beautiful. "Here are a thousand noble and corners and woody dells, every one in a few years, when this region shall have become thickly settled, when villages and villages and the plains and valleys, and roads and bridges add to the charms of the slopes and streams, the Valley of the Yo Semite will be more favorably known to the cosmopolitan traveller than the Vale of Cashmere, or any other far-famed East-

ern or Oriental spot. Certain it is that at present no country on the face of the earth can boast such exquisitely lovely, such extraordinary, such sublime or such winningly beautiful scenery as California. Had it been known in earlier times to such races as the Hindoo, the Shemite and the Norse, it would have given the world a new mythology and a new poetry.

**SCENE IN CALIFORNIA—SIFTING THE GOLD EARTH.**

THE methods of sifting the gold earth, or rather of washing the dross from the ore, are very various, and represent different nationalities. The Chinese, Peruvian and Mexican still use the primitive instruments of the crowbar and the washbowl, not having advanced a step since the Conquest.

Our artist, Capt. Hyer, says that, "without meaning any disrespect to the Pagan religion, he has always been able to trace the progress of its votaries in that faith by their stagnation in the useful arts of life." This, however, is true of all established religions, it being the nature of dogmatism to paralyze investigation, material-

and mental. Many of these Catholic gold-diggers consider themselves equipped for their arduous campaign if they go armed with a crowbar and a wooden bowl. They "pan and scrape" the crevices of the rocks, and if they succeed in obtaining a small quantity of the shining metal, content themselves with their whiskey bottle and their guitar, and drinking and music stop their work and reward their success.

Even in California these rude methods are seen more or less modified. "I saw near Sacramento a long trough wood called Long Tom, which was very successful, although, of course, not equal to the cradle. It consists of a long trough placed in a slanting position, and the upper end of which a quantity of the gold dirt or quartz ore is placed under a stream of water, which washes away the dirt and leaves the gold as a sediment or deposit.

"In New Granada the gold and silver washings were made. The miner builds himself a platform of about eight feet square, of either flat stones or boards, with a rim around it of about a foot in height. The platform is trailing, at the end of which is a pool of water on the ground. On the upper part is the dirt placed, and the miner takes his position near the pool, and pushes, with a large horn spoon, water against the dirt, which, by degrees, will be washed down to the



MINERS WASHING THEIR GOLD DIRT THROUGH THE "LONG TOM"—A SCENE NEAR SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA.



CAMPING OF THE JAMES RIVER, NEAR HARRISON'S LANDING, VA.—SKETCHED FROM THE HEADQUARTERS OF COL. H. C. BOYLE, FORT-MONROE, VA. BY SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. J. H. SCHILL.



WAR IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.—SHEL GERRIERS WATCHING A WAGON TRAIN CROSS THROUGH A TANK IN THE BLUE RIDGE MOUNTAINS.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.











OUR ARMY BEFORE RICHMOND—RECONNOISSANCE IN FORCE OF THE NATIONAL TROOPS UNDER GEN. M.



UNDER GEN. HOOKER, AND DEFEAT OF THE REBELS AT MALVERN HILLS, AUGUST 8TH.—FROM A SKETCH BY AN OFFICER.



EARTH'S ANGELS.

Wings come not from the angels of glory. To visit earth in the days of old. They are the angels of the earth. In heaven more distant or less earth grown old.

Oh how I love thee, white-robed saint, kneeling, In the light of thy eyes, and the light of thy smile. To see the gleam of some white plume peeping, From the misty folds of some angel's veil.

And oft, when midnight snows in flocks descend, When winter hurries, lateral leaf and leaf; How many a face, and how many a smile, Beaming no echo of the seraph's wing.

To breathe thee, was thy first lastborn given, And another heart was dropping like the willow. We thy first lastborn were in the world's pain, And thou wert calling to the angels of glory.

And one they all with the robe draped, Their cloths so winging like the cupron now, And since a year from hence has called thee brow, They have been called by the angels of glory.

No, earth has wept, though their faces be moulded, No, earth has wept, though their faces be moulded, Their faces are wept, and what plumes faded, Their faces are wept by the angels of glory.

I have seen much by the sick and the dying, There was the soft tone and the sweetest tread, And when I saw thee, and when I saw thee tread, They stood 'tween the angels of glory and the dead.

And if my night, by the words thine hindered, I should not rest, for words have their power, I should not rest, for words have their power, I should not rest, for words have their power.

There have been gems in the glory's plume, In crown'd hair, by the white widow's breast; And when they were, and when they were, The glory plume, the mourners' bow and birth.

I had one eye, whose splendor commanding, I had one eye, whose splendor commanding, I had one eye, whose splendor commanding, I had one eye, whose splendor commanding.

Oh, may a spirit walk the world unbound, Oh, may a spirit walk the world unbound, Oh, may a spirit walk the world unbound, Oh, may a spirit walk the world unbound.

The banker had been a kind uncle, a good mother, a warm friend and a generous patron who had never before in his life seen a man like his wife Eliza and the daughter he had taken in her life. Life is so full of sorrow and grief, and so full of sorrow and grief, and so full of sorrow and grief, and so full of sorrow and grief.

It is a poor consolation which Lady Mabel gives to her remorseful husband, and which she does not understand; and which she does not understand, and which she does not understand, and which she does not understand.

Anna could not restore the peace which she had taken out of her father's life, and which she had taken out of her father's life, and which she had taken out of her father's life, and which she had taken out of her father's life.

The old banker looked at Tabitha Blunstone and his young wife with a look of surprise, and which he had never before seen in his life, and which he had never before seen in his life, and which he had never before seen in his life.

Perhaps Mr. Floyd had never quite forgiven Tabitha Blunstone for her part in the death of her father, and which she had never before seen in his life, and which she had never before seen in his life, and which she had never before seen in his life.

Tabitha Blunstone was substantially happier with Lucyan than she ever could have been with her father, and which she had never before seen in his life, and which she had never before seen in his life, and which she had never before seen in his life.

Mr. Floyd was a very old man, and which she had never before seen in his life, and which she had never before seen in his life, and which she had never before seen in his life.

Tabitha Blunstone was a very old woman, and which she had never before seen in his life, and which she had never before seen in his life, and which she had never before seen in his life.

Mr. Floyd was a very old man, and which she had never before seen in his life, and which she had never before seen in his life, and which she had never before seen in his life.

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Tabitha Blunstone was a very old woman, and which she had never before seen in his life, and which she had never before seen in his life, and which she had never before seen in his life.

"Going back to-morrow," repeated Mr. Floyd, "is impossible!" "It is not impossible," said Mrs. Floyd, "if you will only go to the moon, where you can do it all day long." "It is not impossible," said Mrs. Floyd, "if you will only go to the moon, where you can do it all day long."

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AURORA FLOYD.

CHAPTER XIX.—MONEY MATTERS.

AUROCRAZY FLOYD was very lonely at Faldon Woods without his daughter. He took his meals in the dining-room, or in the study, or in the library, or the pleasant parlour, or in the study, or in the library, or the pleasant parlour, or in the study, or in the library, or the pleasant parlour.

He had a very good dinner, and which she had never before seen in his life, and which she had never before seen in his life, and which she had never before seen in his life.

He had a very good dinner, and which she had never before seen in his life, and which she had never before seen in his life, and which she had never before seen in his life.

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MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN M. SCHOFIELD.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY BRADY.



MAJOR-GENERAL SAMUEL D. STURGIS.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY BRADY.—SEE PAGE 350.

#### OUR ARMY ON JAMES RIVER, VIRGINIA.

##### Jack at the Mast-Head.

STRANGE as it may appear, the most apparently exposed positions are not always the most perilous. This will account for the comparative impunity with which balloons ascensions are made for the purpose of reconnoissances. In no case has a shot done any damage, although many have been aimed at the aerial balloons; due partly by the difficulty of making any near guess at an altitude; even the elevation of a mainmast is difficult to hit with any certainty. It is, however, a capital position to take an observation from, and is constantly employed to inform our Generals of the whereabouts of the enemy's masked batteries, wandering guerrillas, or the position of the rebel camps. Every gunboat now has a keen-eyed Jack up aloft to spot everything that is suspicious, and as a certainty against rifle shots these "eyries" are now protected with strong sheet iron.

How necessary this vigilance is our sketches on pages 337 and 341 make evident. All along the Southern side of the James River bands of guerrillas hide themselves, waiting patiently for the opportunity to fire the assassin's shot. One of their favorite positions has been to

##### Lay in Wait for the Mailboat.

which, near Port Powhatan "offers an eligible opportunity" for a rivery murder, since the river narrows here, and the banks are high and shady. Here for hours have gangs of these cowardly miscreants crouched for the sake of a chance shot. A few days will, however, disperse these desperadoes, since the trees are to be cut down, and the houses on the bluff will be destroyed.

##### Working on the Fortifications.

"Our Artist, Mr. Schell, has given us a sketch of the Peloponnesus task still pursued by some of our troops near Harrison's Landing,

where entrenchments have been thrown up. The time is at hand when the spade will be converted into the sword, and the towel into the bayonet, and then Richmond will be ours.

##### Gunboats in the James River.

Our Artist has sent us a most graphic sketch of gunboats at anchor in the river, as seen from Col. Butler's headquarters, which it will be observed, are upon a high bank of the James river. Few men are more popular and esteemed than the worthy Colonel who holds the highly important post of Frensh-Park. We gladly avail ourselves of this opportunity of expressing our obligations to him for many substantial services to our Special Artist, Mr. Schell. Col. Butler is one of those very few men who know how to recede the duties of their delicate position with the courtesies they owe to their fourth estate and representative of the people, the public press.



BARRICADING ON THE BANKS OF THE JAMES RIVER, NEAR PORT POWHATAN, VA., PREPARING TO FIRE INTO THE U. S. MAILBOAT.—FROM A SKETCH BY MR. J. B. SCHILL.



FEDERAL TROOPS WORKING ON THE FORTIFICATIONS OF GEN. McCLELLAN'S CAMP, NEAR HARRISON'S LANDING, JAMES RIVER, VA.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. J. H. SCHILL.

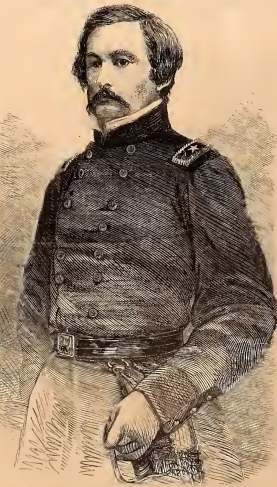
**WESTERN VIRGINIA—GUERRILLAS ON THE BLUE RIDGE.**

GUERRILLA warfare is brigandage, and more worthy of the dying cause of Napoleon than any cause an American can fight for. With their usual disregard upon all that is crafty and cruel, the Southerners and Indians have reached depths of villainy denied even to the Mexicans and Greeks. It is only just now that we learn of the murder of Gen. McCook in an ambuscade by rebel guerrillas, while he was being conveyed, utterly prostrated by sickness, in advance of his troops. Righteous and terrible was the vengeance inflicted by his infuriated soldiers. Mr. Edwin Forbes, our Special Artist with Gen. Pope's army, reports many instances of the diabolical activity of this class of robbers on the Blue Ridge,

but he significantly adds that Gen. Pope has a very efficacious remedy for them, which, although not altogether in accordance with Lincoln's rose-water system, is now the favorite prescription. These marauders watch our wagon trains, and if they can kill a teamster or a horse, and now and then capture a wagon—which, however, is very rarely accomplished—they consider themselves as very successful, although the act no more affects the issue of the war than the discharge of a fire-cracker on the 4th of July. The passes of the Blue Ridge mountains were favorite spots, until lately with the guerrillas, but the strict rule of Pope and Sigel are fast rendering these regions too dangerous for them. Before this year began no man was aware of what a floating mass of brigandage existed in our Southern and Border States. It will require a very severe and searching system to extirpate these pests of society.

**BRIG-GEN. WILLIS A. GORMAN.**

WILLIS A. GORMAN, whose recent hard fighting before Richmond has immortalized his name as a soldier, was born in Kentucky; but removing to Indiana when very young, he has generally been considered as a native of the latter State. Little is known of his earlier years, which were chiefly devoted to farming and politics. At the commencement of the Mexican war he offered his services to the Government, and was appointed a Major of J. H. Lane's regiment of Indiana volunteers. He was in command of the rifle battalion of Buena Vista, where he was wounded. He was then made Colonel of the 4th Indiana regiment, and particularly distinguished himself in the battle of Hatteras. In July, 1862, his regiment was disbanded, and he returned to Indiana, where he re-



BRIGADIER-GENERAL WILLIS A. GORMAN.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY BRADY.



BRIGADIER-GENERAL DARUS N. COUCH.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY BRADY.—SEE PAGE 350.





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# FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED



## NEWSPAPER

Entered according to the Act of Congress in the year 1862, by FRANK LESLIE, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court for the Southern District of New York.

No. 361—Vol. XIV.]

NEW YORK, AUGUST 30, 1862.

[PRICE 6 CENTS.]

### The Campaign—Evacuation of the Peninsula.

Rumors have been for some days current, supported by various outgivings from the Richmond press, that Gen. McClellan is on the eve of evacuating. If indeed he has not already evacuated, his "superior and more advantageous base on the James river" for an entirely new theatre of

operations. Of the propriety and probable advantages, not to say necessity, of this movement, there can be no doubt, notwithstanding it will be a practical confession that the entire plan of the campaign on the Peninsula was a blunder, and the campaign itself a failure—a failure, we mean, as regards results. Our men fought splendidly at Williamsburg, Hanover Court House and Fair Oaks, and with a

patience, steadiness, devotion and courage never surpassed, during the terrible seven days spent in effecting the "brilliant strategic movement" from the swamps of the Chickahominy to the cover of the gunboats. But their courage, devotion and bravery, their enormous sacrifices of life in battle and from disease, which have reduced the most splendid army ever organized on this continent to half its original



GEN. ROBERT M'COOK WAYLAIN AND MUZZEED BY REBEL GUERRILLAS, WHILE SICK AND WOUNDED IN HIS ANGUISH, ON HIS WAY FROM SALER, ALABAMA, TO JOIN HIS BRIGADE—FROM A SKETCH BY MR. S. H. MASTERS.











THE WAR IN WESTERN VIRGINIA—BATTLE OF SLAUGHTER MOUNTAIN, FOUGHT SATURDAY, AUGUST 9, BETWEEN THE NATIONAL TROOPS COMMANDED BY GEN. BANKS, AND THE

**BRIG.-GEN. TYLER.**

We published in No. 337 of our Illustrated Paper a sketch of the grand charge led by Gen. Tyler at the battle of Winchester, and which may be said to have decided the fortunes of that glorious day. We have now a pleasure to present our readers with the portrait of the gallant General, who is a native of New York, although he has been for several years past identified with Connerscut. He has been constantly in service since the commencement of the war, and enjoys the reputation of being an able and daring soldier.

**BRIG.-GEN. RUFUS KING.**

GEN. RUFUS KING is a native of New York State, and entered West Point 1839. He was brevetted 94 Lieutenant of Engineers, 1st of July, 1852, but resigned on the 30th of September, 1856. He then became Assistant-Engineer of the New York and Erie Railroad, which he left in 1859 to assume the responsible position of Adjutant-General to the State of New York, which he retained till 1863. In 1845 he became editor of the Milwaukee (Wisc.) Gazette, and while in this position held several important offices in the State of his adoption. After the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln, he was appointed Minister to Rome, but

gave up the post at the services to the Government made a Brigadier-General of the Potomac. When G. to the subject of our pro- who was then with Meade accept the distribution, a blue. He is now in the top the morning of the Mountain, but the con-



BRIG.-GEN. RUFUS KING—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY BRADY.



SHREPPER COURT-HOUSE, ON FAIRFAX, CAPITAL OF FAIRFAX COUNTY, VIRGINIA.—FROM A SKETCH BY



THE WAR IN WESTERN VIRGINIA—BRINGING IN THE WOUNDED TO COLPEPPER COURT HOUSE FROM THE BATTLE OF SLAUGHTER MOUNTAIN.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL AGENT WITH OUR POPULAR CORPS D'ARMEE, MR. EDWIN FORBES.

**SCRAPS OF HUMOR.**

**MARRIMONY** is a game that every young person should take a hand at.

**FALLING** in love is like falling into a river; 'tis much easier getting in than out.

The time when the wind is most destructive to forests is when it is chopping round.

A POOR seamstress finds it hard work to thread her way through life's wildernesses.

**RULERS** wield the people, but schoolmasters wield rulers.

The only person we ever heard of who was not spoiled by being spoiled, was a Jew named Daniel.

What are "breches of trust?" Trowers proceeded on tick.

SOME persons seem to obey literally the injunction, "Hold fast to the truth!" They never allow it to escape them.

A FRIEND of ours has a painful affection of the eyes, caused by trying to read "by the light of other days."

We do not easily discover our own faults; the clearest eyes do not see the chinks below nor the brows above.

**THE RECENT OPERATIONS NEAR FAIRFAX OR COLPEPPER COURT HOUSE.**

MANY an obscure place is suddenly made famous by war; little villages unknown of one day are the talk of the world to-morrow. The Chickahominy, tributary of east of Virginia a year ago, is now so well renowned as the Grapewine; and the Rapids, just crossed by our troops, becomes twin led to face with the Robeson.

One of our special Artists, Mr. Edwin Forbes, had sent us, previous to the recent battle, several interesting sketches of the places occupied by our troops, under Pope, Banks and Sigel, some of which we have engrained for our present paper. That the battle of Cedar Mountain was a sudden affair is evident, since his letter, dated August 7—the day before the action—says: "I cannot see several sketches of more or less interest, but I send them, for I see no prospect of anything more occurring for some days at least. Among them is a sketch of some of

**Sigel's Cavalry escorting a Party of Secesh**

to Colpepper Court House, to take the oath of allegiance and give their paroles. They resembled more a string of jacksals than the farmers I am told they are. Some were glaucous, some dappled, but the majority of them were a miserable, scabby-looking set of horses, with looks bad enough to make every one of them, if judges were physiognomists. I am obliged to confess that I should put no faith either in the parole or oath of such, were it those I saw take it on



SECESH FARMERS OF VIRGINIA, ON THEIR WAY TO THE FREDDONT-MARSHALL'S HEADQUARTERS, ESCORTED BY U. S. CAVALRY OF SIGEL'S DIVISION, TO TAKE THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL AGENT, MR. EDWIN FORBES.



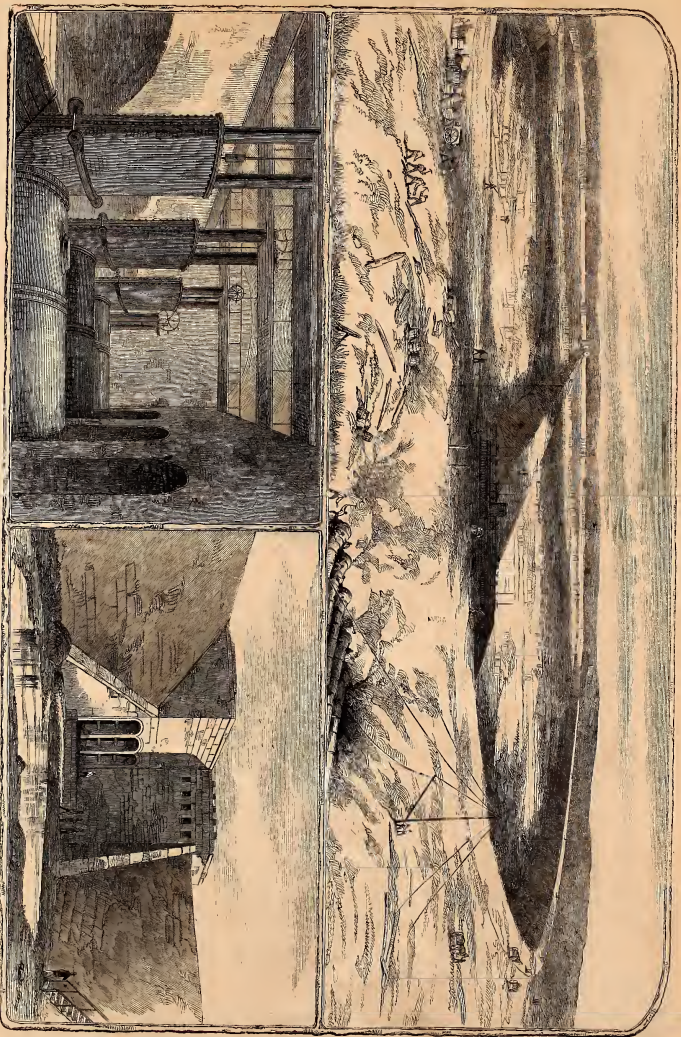






"FIRST AND LAST" DEERS REVIEW OF THE 1st REGIMENT SOUTH CAROLIAN (REG'D) VOLUNTEERS, ON HILTON ISLAND, S. C., UNDER COL. FISSERDORF, U.S.A., 27TH SEP.—1862. SCENES BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. W. T. QUINN





The Chamber of the New Reservoir.

NEW CROTON RESERVOIR, CENTRAL PARK, NEW YORK.—FROM A SKETCH BY BENJ. AMERY.

View from the New Croton Reservoir.









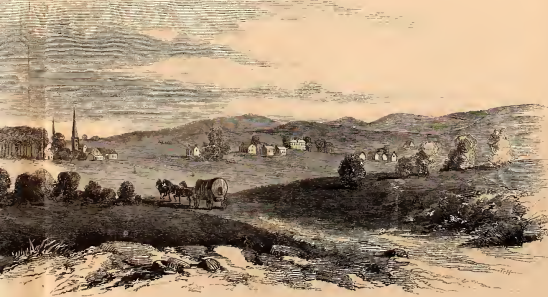




GEN. HANKS, AND THE REBEL ARMY LE'D BY GEN'S. JACKSON, EWELL, WINDELL, ETC.—FINAL REPULSE OF THE REBELS.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. EDWIN FORD.

part up the post at the commencement of the present rebellion, to offer his services to the Government in the field. On the 17th of May, 1862, he was made a Brigadier-General, and appointed to active service in the army of the Potomac. When Gen. Fremont there up his command the President offered to the subject of our present memoir the command of his division; but Gen. King, who was then with McDowell's army, was too much attached to his brigade to accept the distinction, and decided to remain with the men who knew and loved him. He is now in the army under Gen. Pope, having left Fredericksburg on the morning of the 9th of August, to participate in the battle of Cedar Mountain, but the conflict was over before he reached the field of action.

REMARKABLE.—Two rather singular cases of remarkable escape from living burial are related as having occurred subsequent to the battle of Bull Run. The body of a Colonel was found on the field and brought in. Arrangements were made for embalming it. The process includes the use of galvanism. The shock was given. To the astonishment of all the Colonel rose and walked forth. The other case was that of a Colonel who was found apparently dead on the field. In deference to his rank he was brought to the hospital and laid among the dead. His friends prepared to give him a decent burial and were about to carry the body out, when the Colonel raised over, and in tones more lively than of a usual drunk thus said, "Bro, John, where is my whiskey flask?"



COURT, VIRGINIA.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. EDWIN FORD.



BRIGADIER-GENERAL TYLER.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY REARD.











# FRANK LESLIE'S THE NEWS AND TRAVELER'S



## NEWSPAPER

Entered according to the Act of Congress in the year 1852, by FRANK LESLIE, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court for the Southern District of New York.

No. 562—Vol. XIV.]

NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 6, 1862.

[PRICE 6 CENTS.]

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CONSIDERABLE sums have been paid to foreign authors for the right of publishing their productions in this country simultaneously with their appearance abroad. We believe that proportionate inducements will call out, in the United States, talent in all respects equal to that which is displayed in the foreign productions so eagerly caught up and reprinted here; and that in the country of Irving, Cooper, Hawthorne and

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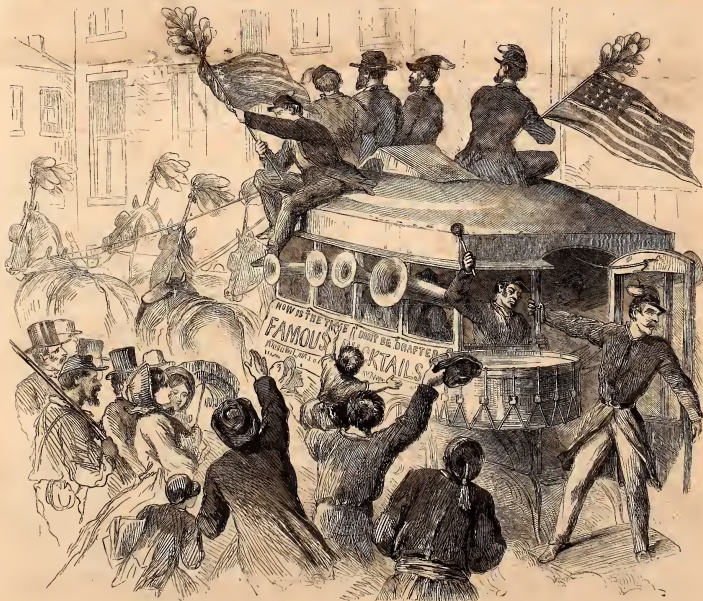
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THE CAMPAIN OF THE RAPIDAN—EVEN SCENES BEYOND

THE DEAD, MONDAY, AUGUST 11, TWO DAYS AFTER THE BATTLE OF CEDAR MOUNTAIN.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

## OUR ARMY ON THE RAPIDAN.

We continue to-day our sketches, illustrating the present monotonous campaign on the Rapidan, whence Gen. Pope's army is slowly falling back to Fredericksburg, to join the divisions under Burnside and McClellan, so as to form one grand army, under the controlling mind of Gen. Halleck. Our sketches of the recent battle of Cedar Mountain are peculiarly interesting, since they so thoroughly demonstrate the deadly nature of that conflict, in which the forces of the rebels exceeded ours three to one.

## Gordon's and Crawford's Brigades Charging through the Woods.

An officer of the staff thus describes this glorious charge: The artillery firing had continued for more than an hour, without producing much effect on either side, when the rebel battery on our right got the range of our battery, and we were meeting with severe loss at every discharge; then it was that the order was given to the first brigade to charge the enemy's left. Let me attempt to describe the ground over which this charge was made. Our troops were drawn up in the edge of a piece of woods, between which and the next woods was an open field, some 250 yards across. This field was very broken and rough, and sloped from the woods we occupied toward that held by the enemy; just before reaching the woods the ground rises again at one point near the end of the woods opposite to our left as we advanced, quite abruptly; and here was the battery which was doing so much execution. The woods are about 200 yards deep, and there you come to another open field. In these woods the enemy's infantry were packed as closely as they could be stowed;

regiment behind regiment, so that as fast as one was overcome another took its place.

As soon as the order to advance was given, the brigade moved forward, until it came to the open field in perfect silence. As soon as it was clear from the woods, with a cheer that could have been heard all over the battle ground, it took the double-quick, and though at every step its ranks grew thinner from the murderous fire through which it passed, yet there was no faltering, no hesitancy; onward, across the field, by the slope into and through the woods it went, until it met the second line of the enemy's overpowering forces. Forced at last to yield to overwhelming odds, it retired over the ground gained, at such a frightful cost, until it reached the cover from which it started. Here what remained held their position until the third brigade could come to its support. When exhausted, cut to pieces, its officers all gone, with no one to direct it, those who survived gathered up as fast as they could, and in the morning, all that was left of that brigade was less than 700 men. To say that our loss was fearful conveys no idea; figures in this case are more eloquent than words.

## Capt. Knapp's Battery

Also deserves great credit. Its firing was admirable; and although the first to fire a shot, it was also the last. Several times did this stalwart soldier and his well-trained men check the advance of the enemy, and finally compelled him to retire. The skill with which Capt. Knapp chose his position was very conspicuous, and was much commended by Gen. Banks.

## The Closing Scene at Night.

Mr. Forbes says that to-become at night was very striking. "It

was past 10 o'clock, there was a bright moonlight and a clear, blue sky. We were on a rising ground, while the enemy's batteries were shelling us from the woods, our batteries replying, and one by one driving them further back. The hospital was near our position, and wounded men were lying on the ground, waiting their turn to receive surgical attention. Near them were groups of stragglers, ambulances, ammunition wagons, etc. I have taken my sketch just as McDowell's corps are marching upon the field.

## Canton Soldiers Burying the Dead.

On Monday, August 11, in accordance with an agreement, a detachment of troops was sent to bury the dead. The scene was striking. Several of the rebel soldiers raised among our men, observing the solemn proceedings. This was in full view of Cedar Mountain, where "Stonewall" Jackson and his rebel army were posted.

## GEN. McCLELLAN'S ARMY RE-CROSSING THE CHICKAHOMINY.

The sketch we publish on pages 376 and 377 is a very mournful one, and we do not envy the reflections of our modern Xerxes, as our young Napoleon ought now to be called, as he gazed upon the horrid remnants of that magnificent host which, only a few months before, marched in martial pride beneath their favorite leader to an assumed conquest. Here the dispositions of Gen. Wool, "There are no troops between this and Richmond," and his own, "I will drive the enemy to the wall," must have rung in his ears. But the brave



THE CAMPAIGN OF THE RAPIDAN—CAPT. KNAPP'S BATTERY ENGAGING THE REBELS AT THE BATTLE OF CEDAR MOUNTAIN, AUGUST 9.—HIS BATTERY FIRED THE FIRST AND LAST SHOT.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



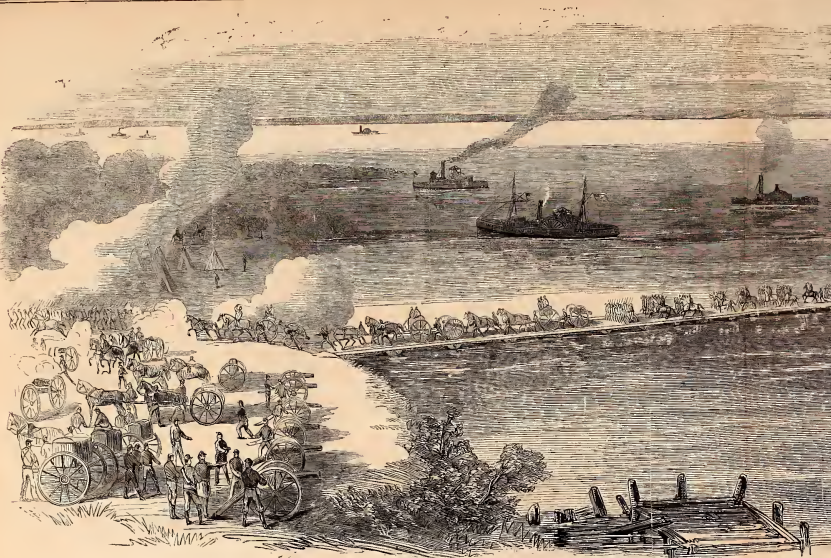
CAMPERS ON THE NATIONAL-GARDIANS AND CAMPBELL'S REGIMENT DRIVING THE REBEL FORCES FROM THE WOODS AT THE BATTLE OF GREAT BROWNSVILLE, AUGUST 9.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. EDWIN HOOPER.











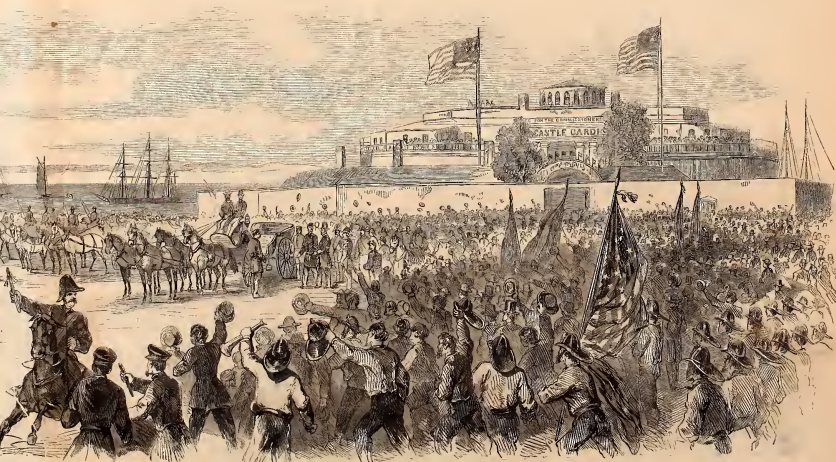
THE NATIONAL ARMY, COMMANDED BY GEN. McCLELLAN, CROSSING THE CHICKAHOMINY ON THE GREAT PONTON BRIDGE, UNDER COV



RECEPTION OF BRIGADIER-GENERAL CORCORAN BY MAYOR O'DWYER, AND THE CITIZENS OF NEW YORK, AT CASTLE GARDEN,



BRIDGE, UNDER COVER OF COMMORE WILKIN'S GUNBOAT FLOTILLA, AUGUST 18.—FROM A SKETCH BY AN OFFICER OF THE FLOTILLA.



AT CASTLE GARDEN, AUGUST 22.—MAYOR OPDYKE ESCORTING THE GENERAL TO HIS CARRIAGE.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR ARTIST.





most alive. What could have taken Rachel Frost near the pool at all? Allowing that she had chosen that lonely spot for her waywardly hysterical outburst, in the extreme she must still have gone out of it to approach the pool, must have walked partly away from it to gain it. Had her foot become loose at all, it would have been a most matter of a night, and she would have fallen, and though—though that she had missed her footing and fallen in. But unpleasant rumors were beginning to circulate in the crowd. It was thought that some of the older ladies, being aware of a mishap and a woman, had been heard in that direction at the time of the accident, or about the time, and these rumors reached the ear of Mr. Vernon.

For the family to think of bed in the present state of affairs, or of the thought of departing, would have been in the highest degree inadvisable. Mr. Vernon insisted on entering to get some rest or solution first. One told one, one another, one asserted something else, another the precise opposite. Mr. Vernon—and in saying so, Mr. Vernon, we must remember, the older ladies—was all the way in favor of that Dishy Roy, the halli's wife, could tell something about it if she would. Certain it was that she had not found the crowd, covering the ground, and she had no observation. A word of this suspicion got whispered in her husband's ear. It staggered him. He was accustomed to hold his wife in the highest respect. She was a little body, with a pinched face and a sharp red nose, rather given to weeping upon every possible occasion, and as indignantly fond of her own name as the most of her husband's. It was Lady's deputation she had passed the letter part of her time in tears.

"Now," said Roy, going up to her with authority, and drawing her apart, "what's this is with you?" She looked round, and he sniggered. "Oh, no!" cried she, with a smile. "Don't you begin to ask. Oh, no! I shall be all right." "Do you know anything about this matter, or don't you?" cried he, angrily. "Did you say anything?" "You should be content to understand to get some rest," quoth Mrs. Vernon. "Did you see Rachel fall into the pool? Or do you think she did?" "No, I didn't," moaned Mrs. Vernon. "I was standing at the back of the crowd, and I saw nothing of it." "That was what the matter with you," he demanded, giving her a slight shake. "Dash, Gid!" responded she, in a tone of unmistakable terror. "I saw a ghost!"

"I saw a ghost?" thundered Gid Roy. "I saw a ghost!" she repeated. "And it gave me shiver ever since." Gid Roy knew that his wife was rather prone to fancies of this kind in the habit of administering one Western remedy, which he believed to be an infallible panacea for wives' ailments wherever it was applied—a hearty good shaking. He gave her a slight one, and she returned to her usual self. "Wait till I get ye home," said he, significantly, "I'll drive the ghosts out of you!" Mr. Vernon had seated himself in his study, with a view to investigating, systematically, the circumstances attending the affair, so far as they were known. At present all seemed involved in a Babel of confusion, even the eyes.

"Those able to tell anything of it so calm before me, or, on any one," he observed? "I may get at something else. The only stranger was Mr. Duff, a tall, thin, old and indistinct friend of Mr. Vernon's. He was a man of good property, and owned a little beyond Vernon's Pride. Others—plenty of them—had gone out to console their friends. Mr. Vernon had been told that Rachel had been observed, and that must satisfy them. Mr. Vernon saw the body of the dead woman, and he saw the body of the man who was there. The news had reached John Oud-de-door, and had had hastened home full of consternation. Dr. West also remained, and he had been told that his father and son, had pressed in. Mr. Vernon could not say them.

"To begin at the beginning," observed Mr. Duff, "it appears that Rachel left this house at ten o'clock, and did not return to anybody where she was going?" "I believe she did to Nancy, sir," replied Mrs. Duff. "Then who was allowed to remain?" "There call Nancy in," said Mr. Vernon. Nancy came, but she could not say much; only that, in going up to her room, she had seen a man who had been there, and she had not Rachel, dressed to go out. Rachel had said, in passing her, that she was about to visit her father.

"And the man?" observed Mr. Vernon, turning to Matthew Ross, as Nancy was dismissed. "She came, sir," replied the old man, who was having an incessant battle with himself to observe: for it was not there, in the presence of others, that he would willingly indorse his credit. In the past he had been fretting. Her eyes were so red as fretter, and it vexed her with it. She was for tearing it off as fret, but he pressed for the cause, and she then said she had been hooded by it. "By me?" exclaimed Mrs. Vernon, lifting her head in surprise. "I'm not so settled here."

Then, catching the eye of her son, John, who had also lifted his head, she remembered the little scene of the afternoon. "I remember now," she said, "I was looking at Rachel, and she burst into a violent flood of tears, and ran away from me. It surprised me very much. What I said was not sufficient to catch her eye, and she did not return." "What was it?" asked Mr. Vernon. "I expect John can give a better explanation of it than I," replied Mrs. Vernon, after a pause. "I was in the room for a moment or two, and when I returned Rachel was talking angrily at John, as it seemed. It wouldn't make out distinctly at what. John had begun to tell her about Lady's deputation, and she had said that she was Mr. John Mastaglio's concubine called up the little episode of the covered kin. But it might not be altogether prudent to confide in a full confession. "It is true that I did job Rachel about Loke," he confessed. "It seemed to anger her very much, and she said me with some hard words. My mother reproved me for it, and she said that she was the matter. I said I had joked Rachel about Loke, and that Rachel did not like it. "Yes," that was it," acquiesced Mrs. Vernon. "I then told Rachel that in my opinion she would have done well to encourage Loke, who was a sturdy young man, and would no doubt have a little money. Upon which she burst into a flood of tears, and said that a word here I have also to say to her lately but words have been the answer. And I asked what had come to her, that she should cry for my wife as if she were her best friend. With that she fell into a burst of sob, tearing to say, and ran from the room. I was thunderstruck. I asked John what could be the matter with her, and he said he could not say. "John Mastaglio nodded his head, as if in confirmation. Old Matthew Ross spoke up, his voice trembling with the emotion that he was striving to keep down. "Did you say what it was that had come to her, ma'am?" "She did not make any reply at all," rejoined Mrs. Vernon. "It is quite enough to suppose that she could have fallen into

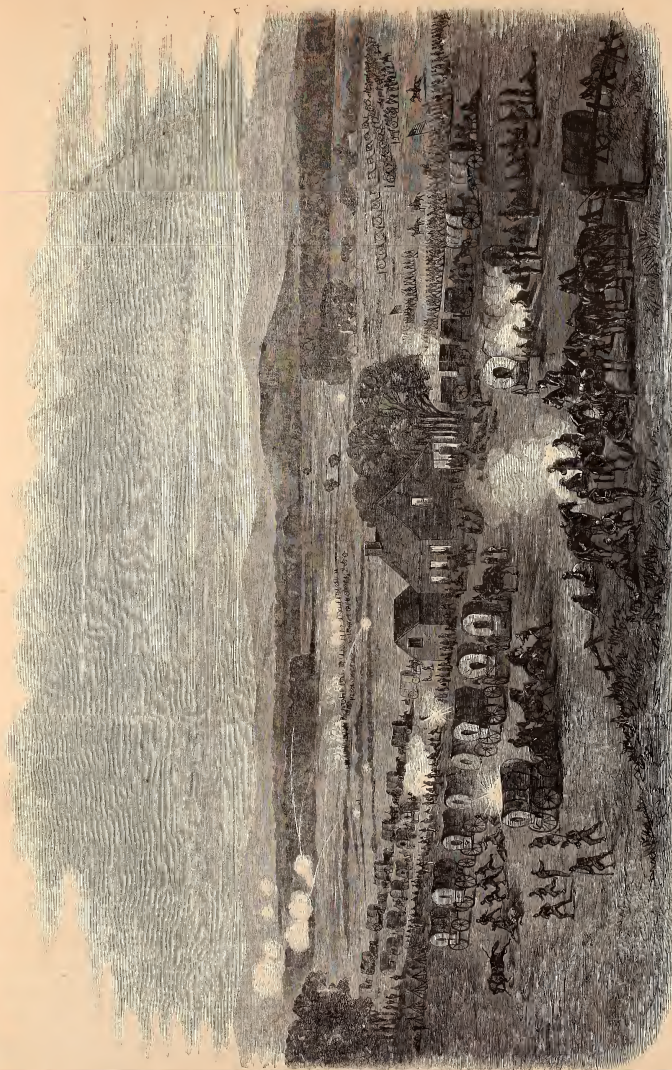
that wild burst of grief simply at being asked about Loke. I could not say that." "And she has fallen into fretting, you say, ma'am, lately?" pursued Matthew Frost, leaving his venerable white head forward. "I don't know," replied Mrs. Vernon. "She has seemed quite an altered girl in the last few weeks." "My own wife has said the same," cried old Matthew. "She has said that Rachel was changed. I don't know what she meant, but I don't know what she meant. You mind the wife saying it, Robin?" "Yes, I mind it," shortly replied Robin, who had propped himself up against the wall, his arms folded and his head bent. "I'm a minding all right."

"She wouldn't take his bit of supper," went on old Matthew. "She had nothing," he added. "She used to say by the fire with one of her feet, but without eating. She sat up by the fire with one of the little ones in her lap. She didn't say long afterwards—she was kissing my poor old face the biggest sobbing. Robin offered to be her first—"

"But she wouldn't have it," interrupted Robin, looking up for the first time, with a wild expression of despair. "She said she had things to say at Mother Duff's, and should stop a bit there, a couple of days. In the night she said she was going to bed, and I'd see what her mamma could have done." "And that was how she left you," pursued Mr. Vernon. "I should like to see her after that? You know nothing further of her movements?" "Nothing further," asserted Robin. "I watched her about the door, but she didn't go out." "Did she go to Mrs. Duff's, I wonder?" said Mr. Vernon. "Oh, yes; several of these present could answer that. There was the porec brought by Dan Duff at tea-time, and, if more had been there, Mr. Duff himself had afforded it, for the sake of one of the crowd outside." "We must have been Mr. Duff, sir," said Mr. Vernon. "I don't know," replied Robin, who had been sitting with red hair. Mr. Vernon politely asked her to be seated, but she replied that she'd prefer to stand, if it was all the same. She was used to standing in the street, and she couldn't sit for a minute together, then she was up.

"Did Rachel Frost never sit at your evening?" Mr. Vernon asked. "Well, she did and she didn't," responded Mrs. Duff. "I never calls it purchasing of things, when a customer comes in and she doesn't buy anything. She sits up by the fire with one of her courses, if you look at it in that light; but I'm not pleased when buyers examine the goods and what a bit over their merits. Susan says she's a good customer, and she's a good customer." "What did Rachel Frost say?" interrupted Mr. Vernon, who knew that Mrs. Duff's tongue was when it was once set going. "She looked in at the shop, sir, while I was serving little Green, and she looked at her mother, but her mother had her face away. 'I was some Irish for Susan, Mrs. Duff,' says she. 'Of the proper quantity for a couple, and read it to me some time to-morrow.' 'I don't know what she meant,' said I. 'I can't wait to take it home. I'm in a hurry to get home, and I shall be wanting the goods.' 'What quality—pretty good, no, sir.' 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CAMPING ON THE BALDAN—THE REGT. BALTIMORE SHELLING THE UNION POSITION ON THE NIGHT OF THE BATTLE OF CHAP MOUNTAIN, AUGUST 14—WOUNDED MEN LYING ON THE GROUND—SCOTTWELL'S JOVNSONS MARCHING ON THE FIELD.—FROM A SKETCH BY COL. SPECIAL AGENT, MR. LEWIS P. J. BOST.—SEE PAGE 372.













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Entered according to the Act of Congress in the year 1862, by FRANK LESLIE, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court for the southern District of New York.

No. 263--Vol. XIV.]

NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 13, 1862.

[PRICE 6 CENTS.]

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Over 500 Illustrations of the War, Views of Places of Battles, Portraits of Distinguished Officers and Worthy Privates, Maps, Plans, etc., etc., have been published during the year, forming a complete Pictorial History of the War.

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GENERAL POPE'S ARMY RECEIVING THE APPARATUS OF THE BRIDGE OF THE GRAND AND ALEXANDRIA RAILROAD—ARTILLERY FORGING THE STREAM, AUGUST 23.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. EDWIN FURBER.























SECOND BATTLE OF BULL RUN, FOUGHT FRIDAY, AUGUST 30, BETWEEN THE NATIONAL FORCES COMMANDED BY MAJOR-GENERAL POPE, AND THE













GENERAL FORCES COMMANDED BY MAJORGENERAL POPE, AND THE REBEL FORCES LED BY GENERALS LEE, JACKSON AND LONGSTREET.







SEAT OF WAR IN VIRGINIA—SHOWING THE RECENT AND PRESENT OPERATIONS OF THE NATIONAL AND REBEL ARMIES.











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SOLDIERS OF POPE'S ARMY CAMPED NEAR THE RAPPAHANNOCK, NEAR WASHINGTON, VA.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. EDWIN FORBES.

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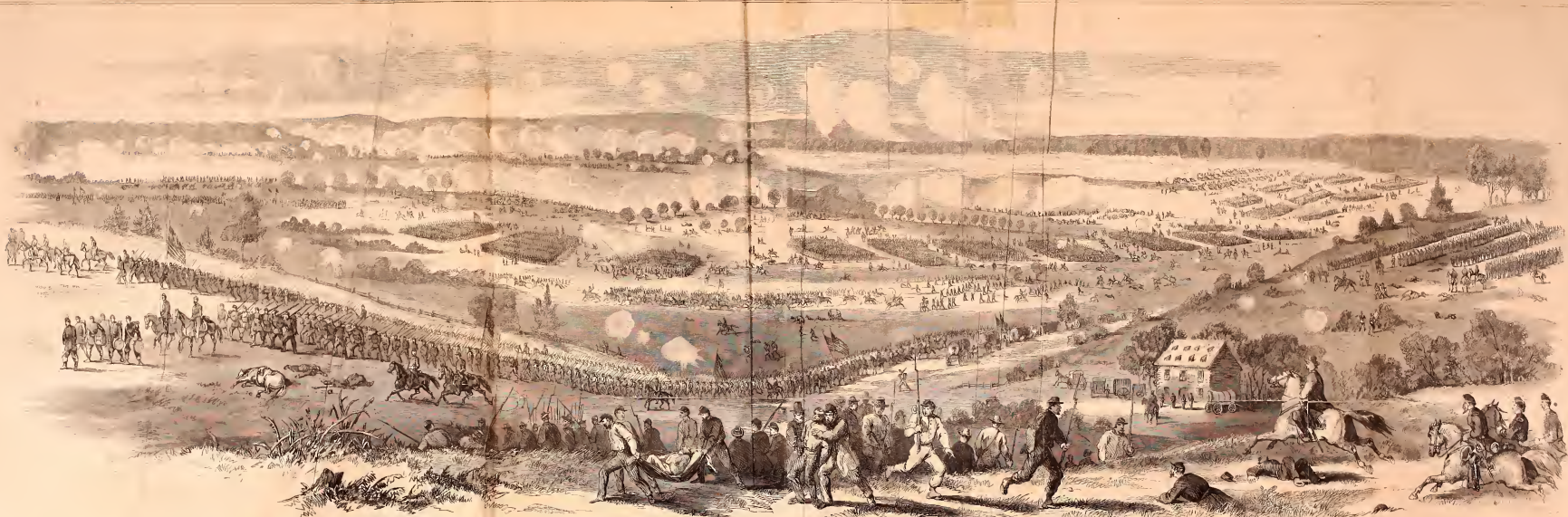
LETS IN THE ARMY—BARRACKS DEPARTMENT IN THE WOODS, "OCEAN TO THE SEA," A. M. 25.1, A. 25.1.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. HENRI LOVE.











Wm. McEwen. The Cavalry Regt. Bull Run Church Spg. From a sketch by Gen. Sigel and Holtzner. On Sigel and Holtzner. SECOND DAY OF THE SECOND BATTLE OF BULL RUN, FOUGHT SATURDAY, AUGUST 30—THE NATIONAL FORCES COMMANDED BY MAJOR GENERAL POPE, AND THE REBEL TROOPS BY GENERALS LEE, JACKSON AND LONGSTREET.—FROM A SKETCH BY GEN. SIGEL AND HOLTZNER.



FAIR OF RED FOOD, ON THE ROAD FROM VERA CRUZ TO THE CITY OF MEXICO.



THE GREAT NATIONAL BAKERY FOR THE U. S. ARMY, AT THE CAPITOL, WASHINGTON.—DRAWN BY GEN. SIGEL AND HOLTZNER.

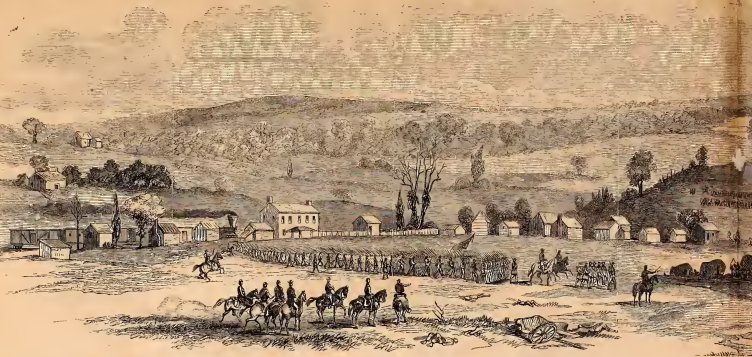












THE REBEL FORCES UNDER GENERAL JACKSON ADVANCING UPON THE RAPPAHANNOCK STATION AT THE RIVER—NATIONAL BATTERIES REPLYING TO THE REBEL ART FROM A SKETCH BY COR. SPECIAL J. W. W.

**MAJOR-GENERAL PHILIP KEARNY.**

PHILIP KEARNY was born in New York, on the 2d of June, 1816. His family, however, had been residents of New Jersey since 1716, when the first of the American Kearny's came from Ireland to this country. In obedience to his mother's wish he commenced his career by studying law, but the spirit of military adventure was too strong in him, and he joined the United States 1st Dragoon, commanded by his uncle Stephen Watt. Kearny. His first commission was as 2d Lieutenant. After showing extraordinary aptitude for the study of war, he was sent to Europe, to study the cavalry tactics of France. From thence he went to Algeria, where he joined the 1st Chasseurs d'Algerie. He was there considered by the French officers as one of the bravest of the brave.

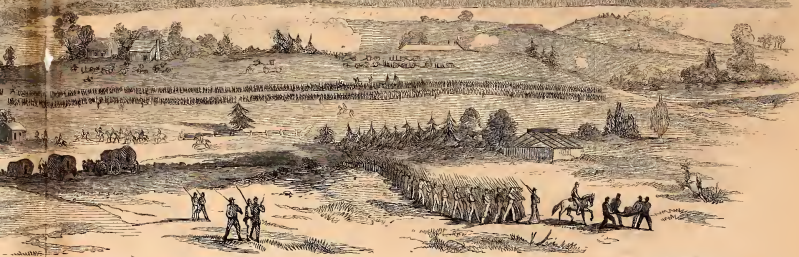


MAJOR-GENERAL PHILIP KEARNY, KILLED AT CHANTILLY, VA., SEPT. 1.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY ANTHONY.



FORT SNELLING, MINNESOTA, AT THE CONFLUENCE OF THE RIVERS MISSISSIPPI AND MINNESOTA, SEPT.

After mastering the tactics of the French system he returned to America, in time to take part in the Mexican war, where he greatly distinguished himself. In leading his company in a charge upon a Mexican regiment at the San Antonio gate he lost his left arm. After the Mexican war he was employed in California against the Indians. On the 9th of October, 1851, he resigned his commission, and returned to Europe, to study war in a more practical manner. He served as volunteer Aid to Gen. Sherman, a French officer of renown, through the Italian war, and for his gallantry received the Cross of the Legion of Honor. While residing in Paris he braved the breaking out of the present rebellion, he immediately returned to his native land, and offered his services to the Government. After some delay he was appointed Brigadier-General in May, 1861, and since then has been actively employed, earning for himself, among his own troops, the name of "Fighting Kearny," and from the enemy receiving the flattering soubriquet of the "Coe-



Slaughter Mountain.

Thoroughfare Mountain.

Blue Ridge Mountains.

Rappahannock River.

BULL RUN BATTLE, AUGUST 30, BEING THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE BATTLES BETWEEN GEN. POPE AND LEE AND JACKSON, ENDING AT BULL RUN, AUGUST 30.



MINNESOTA, SEVEN MILES NORTH OF ST. PAUL'S, NEAR THE SCENE OF THE PRESENT INDIAN MASSACRES.

armed Devil." Throughout the bloody and disastrous campaign of the Peninsula his division was always in the hottest of the fight. When sent to reinforce Pope's command the same fortune attended him. Where the heaviest fighting was going on there were Kersey and his gallant brigade. He was killed on the 1st of September, while reconnoitering the position of the enemy near Centerville. His funeral was celebrated on Saturday, the 15th of September, at Trinity Church, New York, where his body rests not far from that of the illustrious Montgomery. His well-earned commission as Major-General was only a few weeks old.

**GEN. ISAAC INGALLS STEVENS.**

The subject of our present biography was born in Andover, Mass., 1817, and was the son of a fine old farmer of the Pur-



GENERAL ISAAC INGALLS STEVENS, KILLED AT CHANTRELL, NEAR FAIRMAN, VA., SEPT. 1.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY ANSTED.

tan stock. After receiving the best education New England could give, he entered West Point, 1839, and graduated the first of his class. July 23, 1840, he received his commission as 2d Lieut. of Engineers, and rose rapidly. He was placed upon Gen. Scott's staff in the Mexican war, and was promoted Captain for his gallantry at Contreras and Churubusco. At Churubusco he was distinguished himself that he was brevetted Major. He was severely wounded in the attack on San Cosmo gate, Mexico. On his return to the United States he was appointed to a vacancy of the Coast Survey, a post which he filled with great success. He soon after published a history of the Mexican War, which is very creditable to his style and habits of thought. His next labor was to take charge of the exploring expedition to survey the railroad route to the Pacific, and the better to effect this, President Pierce appointed him Governor of the Wash-









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