

BALLADS OF THE CIVIL WAR

Sung by Hermes Nye with Guitar

Fort Moultrie

The Palmetto Flag Flying from the Custom-house and Post-office.

TROOPS CONCENTRATING AT CHARLESTON

Highly Important from the Federal Capital

The South Carolina Committee on the Evacuation of Fort Moultrie

What is Thought of Anderson's Movement

Action of the House Special Committee

A Caucus of Members of the Border States

A COMPROMISE PROBABLE.

THE OCCUPATION OF FORT MOULTRIE AND CASTLE PINCKNEY.

CHARLESTON, Friday, Dec. 28.
The Palmetto flag was raised early yesterday afternoon over the Custom-house and Post-office. At 5 o'clock last night a large military force took possession of Fort Moultrie and the Custom-house and Post-office. The excitement is great.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA NEWS IN WASHINGTON.

It is generally understood that the office at Charleston was in possession of that place last night, and that they chose was all over about 10 o'clock. Mr. Holt, the Postmaster at the Sub-Treasurer at Charleston, immediately, partition. If this order is he will demand of the Federal force his orders. He is suggested, to suppress the Carolina if the mails are not sent.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA NEWS IN WASHINGTON.

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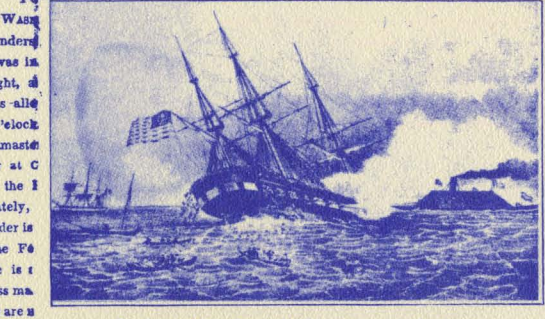
FP 5004



Santa Anna, Governor of Texas, and were shipped from the arsenal on the 18th inst. The price was \$2.50 for each musket. The gun-carriages at the arsenal, designed for the Pittsburgh gun, have not yet been removed. THE CHARLESTON FORTIFICATIONS. DESCRIPTION OF FORTS SUMTER AND JOHNSON.



THE SOUTH CAROLINA NEWS IN WASHINGTON.



The Sinking of the Cumberland by the ironclad Merrimack.



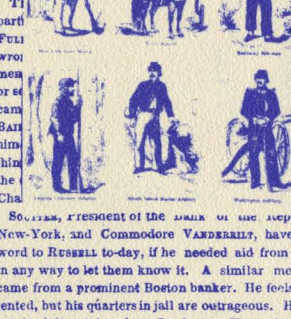
John Brown



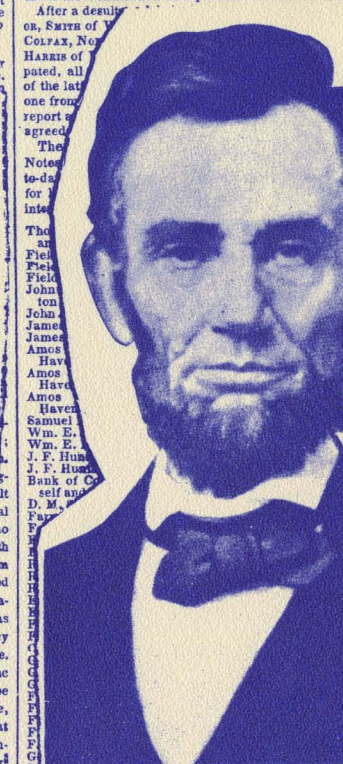
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THE ALABAMA CONVENTION. MONTGOMERY, Friday, Dec. 28. In forty-three Counties heard from, fifty delegates in favor of secession.

SECESSION IN FLORIDA. CHARLESTON, Friday, Dec. 28. es from Jacksonville, Fla., dated the 25th now that four-fifths of the delegates elected to the Convention will go for immediate secession.

FROM NORTH CAROLINA. RALEIGH, N. C., Friday, Dec. 28. It is quiet here, and business dull. Most of the members of the Legislature have gone home. Meetings are being held in various counties, at which Union sentiments are prevalent, but hope is all high gone.

PROCLAMATION BY GOV. MORGAN. ALBANY, Friday, Dec. 28. To-day issued a proclamation for the 4th of January next as a day of commemoration of the people of the Supreme Ruler of the world.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA NEWS IN WASHINGTON.

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Abolitionist Hymn
Davy Crockett
Santa Anna
Battle Hymn of the Republic
Lincoln and Liberty
Bonnie Blue Flag
Lorena
When This Cruel War Is Over
Farewell Mother
There was an Old Soldier
General Patterson
The Cumberland's Crew
Cumberland Gap
When Johnny Comes Marching Home
In Charleston Jail
All Quiet Along The Potomac
Longstreet's Rangers
Goober Peas
Roll, Alabama, Roll
Abe Lincoln
Old Rebel

Ballads of the Civil War

BALLADS OF THE CIVIL WAR, Vol. I.

FOLKWAYS FP 5004

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NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1860.

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The Palmetto Flag Flying from the Custom-house and Post-office.

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THE SOUTH CAROLINA NEWS IN WASHINGTON

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Abraham Lincoln

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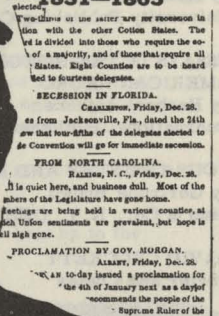
Abraham Lincoln

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Portrait of a man

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Soldier on horseback

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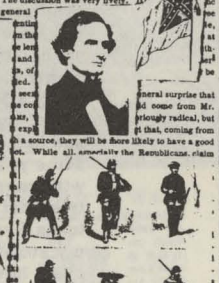
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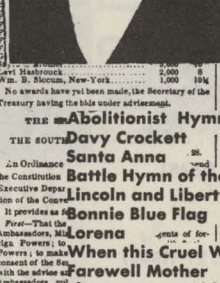
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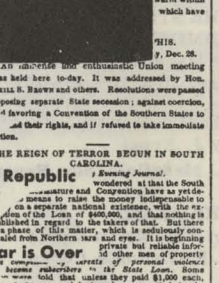
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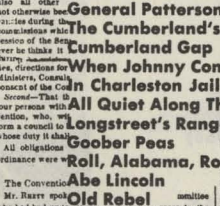
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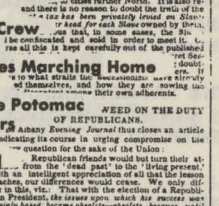
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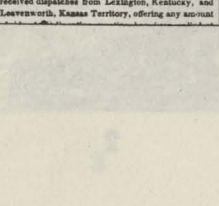
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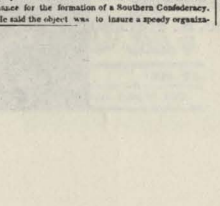
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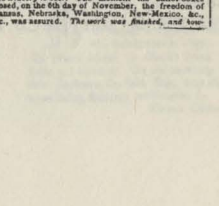
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These notes are written by Moses Asch. The quotes used are from the books listed in "Ballads of The Revolution" FP 5001, "The War of 1812" FP 5002, "Frontier Ballads" FP 5003 and the books listed herein.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN
by Carl Sandburg
Harcourt, Brace & Co., N. Y. (1954)

ABRAHAM LINCOLN
by Albert Shaw
Review of Reviews Corp. N. Y. (1929)

A TREASURY OF AMERICAN FOLKLORE
by B. A. Botkin
Crown Publishers, N. Y. (1944)

MEMOIRS OF THE WAR
by Henry Lee
University Publishing Co. N. Y. (1870)

ESSAYS IN THE HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN NEGRO
by Herbert Aptheker
International Publishers, N. Y. (1945)

YOUR COUNTRY AND MINE
by Gertrude Brown
Ginn & Co., N. Y. (1951)

DAVID CROCKETT
Porter and Coates

THE QUEST OF THE BALLAD
by W. Roy Mackenzie
Princeton University Press (1919)

THE STORY OF AMERICAN DEMOCRACY
by Mabel Casner & Ralph Gabriel
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MEXICAN WAR
by J. Frost
H. Mansfield, New Haven (1848)

THE ALAMO
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E. P. Dutton & Co. Inc. N. Y. (1948)

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Chicago 1954

THE YANKEE EXODUS
by Stewart H. Holbrook
MacMillan Co., N. Y. (1950)

THE BLUE AND THE GRAY
Edited by Henry Steele Commager
The Bobbs-Merrill Co. Inc. N. Y. (1950)

LINCOLN in the POLITICAL CIRCUS
Ay Blaine Brooks Gernon
The Black Cat Press, Chicago (1936)

ABRAHAM LINCOLN
by Lord Charnwood
Henry Holt & Co. N. Y. (1917)

LOGIC OF HISTORY
by S. D. Carpenter
S. D. Carpenter, Wisconsin (1864)

THE PAST THAT LIVES TODAY
by Becker, Painter, and Han
Silver Burdett Co., N. Y. (1952)

ANDERSONVILLE
by John McElroy
D. R. Locke, Toledo (1879)

LINCOLN AND THE PARTY DIVIDED
by William Frank Zornow
University of Oklahoma Press, (1954)

THE AMERICAN CIVIL WAR
by John Formby
Charles Scribner's Sons, N. Y. (1910)

Picture credits: Harper's Weekly
The New York Times,
The New York Herald Tribune,
The New York Post,
The Chicago Tribune;
additional picture credits
listed in the notes for the other
albums in this series.

Hermes Nye



I am an attorney turned music merchant (with Whittle's in Dallas) and a professional Texan by inclination -- having lived in Amarillo and then Dallas since about 1927. I have had a radio program on Dallas stations KSKY and WFAA, have done some TV work and have been on the local luncheon club and Baptist hayride circuit for many years. In the course of this latter pleasant and highly unremunerative activity I have consumed many a No. 2 washtub full of fried chicken, hard rolls, melting vanilla ice cream and cold coffee, and had the time of my life generally. I have done some political balladeering in past years noting with regret that my side generally lost. I have tried not to blame this on the songs; at least the tunes I stole were always good ones, so perhaps my store-boughten words were at fault. I am married, have a six year old son who knows Old Blue, Aunt Rhody, and I regret to say the authentic Navy version of One Eyed Riley. I have a sneaking fondness for the English things from Percy and Child, especially when I can find Texas versions. I have been for years a card-carrying member of the Texas Folk Lore Society, have touched the hem of Dobie's garments and knew John Lomax. I like college kids, corn pone, bebop slang and flamenco guitar picking.

Mary Elizabeth my wife, and Cleo Hoyt and Carolyn Friday and Marguerite Wiberg of the Dallas Lyric Theatre helped me out with arrangements and selections.

Hermes Nye

The notes, documentation, and layouts for this series of Folkways Records albums and the conception are by Moses Asch.



After the Revolution, the Northern states "did away with slavery." The Northwest Ordinance of 1787, extended the North-South division to the Mississippi, by prohibiting Slavery North of the Ohio River. In 1791, Vermont came into the Union as a Free state, Kentucky as a Slave state (1792). Then Tennessee paired with Ohio, Louisiana with Indiana, Mississippi with Illinois. When Missouri, in 1818, asked to be admitted, the question of Slavery arose in the Louisiana Territory. With the admission of Alabama in 1819, there were eleven Free states in the North and eleven Slave states in the South. With Missouri's entry, Maine came in as a Free state; and the Compromise (1820) prohibited Slavery in the remainder of the Louisiana Territory, North of the 36' and 30" parallel. Anti-Slavery sentiment in the United States in the 18th Century was kept alive by some people in the North who opposed Slavery as an institution. Soon after the War of 1812, when the North became more industrialized and the South more agrarian, with the contest over Missouri (Missouri Compromise), sectional conflict became more emphatic based on the question of Slavery as a national issue. Anti-Slavery sentiment in the North was ever-increasing after 1815, "as more ministers, editors and others spoke out against this Evil." Even in the South some newspapers (1821) came out for a "complete program for emancipation and colonization of Negroes."

Within ten years, three events heralded the age of the Militant Abolitionists. The publication of David Walker's Appeal, the appearance of William Lloyd Garrison's "The Liberator" and "The Nat Turner Insurrection."

David Walker, a North Carolina free Negro, wrote in 1829: "Are we men!... did the Creator make us to be slaves how could we be so submissive to a gang of men...."

In January 1831, Garrison wrote, on the challenge to Slavery: "I will be as harsh as truth, and as uncompromising as justice.... I am in earnest.... I will not excuse... and I will be heard."

Although the Negro had revolted often, before the Abolitionist Movement, it was Nat Turner's insurrection that focused international attention on open rebellion. Nat Turner, "a mystic who heard voices" called for revolt on August 23, 1831. Sixty white and over one hundred and twenty Negro men were killed before this uprising was suppressed with State and Federal troops. Turner and thirteen slaves and three free Negroes were hanged.

In 1833, the American Anti-Slavery Society was founded; a public program was outlined and four periodicals were published.

Negro and white Abolitionists worked together and the Underground Railroad operated with their help up to the time of the Civil War, helping escaped Slaves go North.

We ask not that the slave should lie
As lies his master, at his ease,
Beneath a silken canopy
Or in the shade of blooming trees.

We ask not "eye for eye" that all
Who forge the chain and ply the whip,
Should feel their torture; while the thrall
Should wield the scourge of mastership.

We mourn not that the man should toil
'Tis nature's need, 'tis God's decree;
But let the hand that tills the soil
Be, like the wind that fans it, free.

To the tune: "Old Hundred"



Colored Soldiers.
Of those who were slaves at the beginning of the rebellion, full one hundred thousand are now in the United States military service, about one-half of which number actually bear arms in the ranks thus giving the double advantage of taking so much labor from the stagnant cause, and supplying the places which otherwise must be filled with so many white men. So far as tested, it is difficult to say they are not as good soldiers as any. No service insurrection, or tendency to violence or cruelty, has marked the measures of emancipation and arming the blacks.

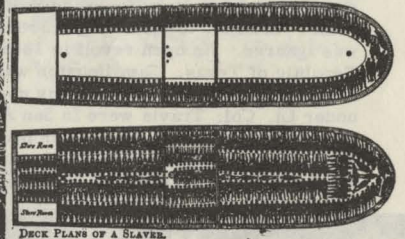


TO BE SOLD AS SLAVES.

TO BE SOLD by William Yeomans, (in Charles Town Merchant) a parcel of good Plantation Slaves. Engagement will be given by selling Rice in Payment, or any valuable articles and Furniture, choice Barbadoes and Soften Rum, also Cordial Waters and Limonade, as well as a parcel of extraordinary Indian trading Goods, and many of other sorts suitable for the Season.



that white females, though a little more than the men, are more valuable than the men, and are more likely to be sold, very good young females and Furniture, choice Barbadoes and Soften Rum, also Cordial Waters and Limonade, as well as a parcel of extraordinary Indian trading Goods, and many of other sorts suitable for the Season.



DECK PLANS OF A SLAVE.

"Am I not a Woman and a Sister?"



RUN away, on the 3d
Eay of May last, a young Negro Boy, named Joe, this Country born, formerly be-
longed to Capt. Hugh Hart. Whoever brings the said Boy to the Work House in Charles Town, shall have 3 l reward. On the contrary whoever harbours the said Boy, may depend upon being severely prosecuted, by
Thomas Chalmers.

THE LIBERATOR.

VOL. I. WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON AND ISAAC KNAPP, PUBLISHERS. [NO. 24.]
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS. OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD—OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE MANKIND. [SATURDAY, JUNE 11, 1831.]

Davy Crockett, "hunter and backwoods oracle" became a myth even during his own lifetime. After his death in 1836 (at the Alamo) he was bodily appropriated by the popular fancy."

Crockett's philosophy "was simple: he wanted to save the land from the speculator. In his early phase he was rather more the settler than the huntsman." He became the prototype of the "tall story" teller. "Now I'll tell you what," people would say of some strange happening, "it's nothing to Crockett."

David Crockett was born in the frontier of Tennessee in 1786, of Irish descent. At nine he was an accomplished hunter and at sixteen he had already spent three years alone in the Wilderness. He served under Andrew Jackson in the Creek campaign of 1813. He understood the problems of his fellow settlers and they elected him magistrate; he was sent to the State Legislature (1821-23) by his constituents and then to Congress (1827) representing Andrew Jackson's district. Jackson, known in his time as "King Andrew" would not brook David Crockett's opposition and challenge to the administration's Indian Bill (dispossessing the Cherokee, Choctaw and other tribes from their homes to West of the Mississippi), and saw to it that he was not returned to Congress. Davy went West and when he returned he was again elected to Congress (1833-35). This time he fought with Jackson about the use of funds: (Jackson's feud with the United States Bank) "the ambition of King Andrew the first... because the United States Bank refused to lend its aid in upholding his corrupt party...", and Jackson used his power to see that Crockett "was completely rascalled out of my election." David Crockett resolved that "I was done with politics for the present and they all may go to hell, and I will go to Texas.... my determination (is) to cut and quit the States until such time as honest and independent men should work their way to the head of the heap; and as I (shall) probably have some idle time on my hands..... I promise to give the Texans a helping hand on the high road to freedom."

He arrived at the Alamo on February 11, 1836; the Alamo fell on March 6, 1836. Mexico had detached itself from Spain in 1824 and in 1833 the province of Texas detached itself from Mexico. Texas was largely peopled by emigrants from the states. Stephen F. Austin, son of the first American settler in Texas, Moses Austin (1821), stated their grievances: "Our object is freedom - civil and religious (one of the civil freedoms they wanted was Slavery), emancipation from that government and that people (Mexico, whose government at this time opposed Slavery). (The) object we expect to attain is total separation from Mexico, as an independent community, a new republic, or by becoming a State of the United States.... Either, will secure the liberties and prosperity of Texas a country which we have redeemed from the wilderness... consequently, the true and legal owners of Texas... are the people of Texas."

At first, Mexico was glad to have new settlers in the "wide open spaces" of Texas. Many settlers from many states - 20,000 "hardy farmers, lordly planters, droves of slaves, hunter adventurers and outlaws settled there"; mostly cotton planters from the Southern states; it was cheaper to move to new land than to use fertilizer back home. In order to discourage the influx of American slave-holders, Mexico passed a law forbidding slavery, which was ignored. An open revolt in 1835 and in March (2nd) of 1836 a declaration of independence established the Republic of Texas. Sam Houston was "made commander-in-chief of the revolutionary troops." Mexico's President, General Santa Anna, led an army northward to put down this uprising. One hundred and eighty Texan volunteers under Lt. Col. Travis were in San Antonio when word came that Santa Anna was on his way there. They decided to use the Alamo, an old Spanish mission, as a fort. They refused to surrender and beat back the Mexican force. Santa Anna attacked for two weeks, after which time he found all the defenders dead. "Remember the Alamo" became a well known phrase.



The American Antiquarian Society
DAVY CROCKETT ADDRESSING CONGRESS. From the Davy Crockett Almanac, 1844.

Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, 1795-1876, Mexican General and President of Mexico for four terms helped free Mexico from Spain and establish the new Republic. In times of national emergency he took command of the Army, and left the Presidency in other hands.

In 1843, President Santa Anna had warned that "the Mexican government will consider equivalent to a declaration of war... the passage of an act for the incorporation of Texas into the territory of the United States." When in 1845 Texas became the twenty-eighth (Slave) State of the United States, the Mexican ambassador in Washington, D.C. protested this as "an act of aggression the most unjust which can be found recorded in the annals of modern history; namely, that of despoiling a friendly nation, like Mexico of a considerable portion of her territory." The minister demanded his passports. In his message to Congress in December, 1845, President Polk of the U. S. declared: "Both congress and the convention of the people of Texas invited this government to send an army into their territory to protect and defend them against a menaced attack." General Zachary Taylor concentrated his forces at Corpus Christi, in east Texas. "This may be called the remote cause. The immediate cause was the order from the President bearing the date January 13, 1846, to General Taylor, to break up his camp at Corpus Christi, the extreme western point of the territory actually possessed by Texas, and march upon the Rio Grande." Although these were "acts of unquestioned hostility" there was no bloodshed. The dispute over the Rio Grande as the boundary of Texas, as claimed by the settlers, was as old as their wish for independence. However, on April 26, 1846... "a small body of American troops, encountered Mexican troops at a place twenty miles north of Zachary's camp. This was the first collision of arms." On May 13th, Congress issued a declaration, "War exists by the acts of Mexico."

At this time Mexico included California, Arizona, New Mexico, Nevada, Utah and parts of Colorado and Wyoming. Polk had tried, before the war, to purchase this land and had been turned down.

Molino del Ray was a gun foundry outside of the ancient Aztec city of Chapultepec, which was fortified and guarding Mexico City; it had to be breached to capture the city. General Winfield Scott ordered its storming, after his victory at Contreras August 19-20, 1847. The "ground and the extent of the defenses... being skillfully masked," Scott ordered General W. J. Worth "to attack and carry those lines of defenses, capture the enemy's artillery, destroy the machinery and material supposed to be in the foundry." On September 7th, after probing, it was decided that "the center was the weak point" so at 3 AM on the 8th the attack began, by daybreak the guns opened up. The Mexican field artillery was taken. The battle raged all day. Santa Anna led the Mexican forces. Although, in the words of General Worth "He (the enemy) was now driven from every point of the field, and his strong lines, which had certainly been defended well were in our possession... my command, under the reiterated orders of the general-in-chief (Scott), returned (retreated) to quarters at Tacubaya."

On the morning of September 13th, the attack against Chapultepec started and after bitter fighting the Mexicans retreated. A Council of War was held at one a.m. on the 14th and Santa Anna decided on a withdrawal. This defeat "became for Mexicans a symbol of glory because of the heroic courage of the defenders, particularly the "boy heroes" from the adjoining military college, who chose to die rather than surrender. The way was open for the conquerors to enter the capital on September 14, 1847."

Santa Anna did not lose his leg in this battle, but in the battle of Veracruz (1838) against a French attempted invasion.

The Peace Treaty (Guadalupe Hidalgo) February 2, 1848 read as follows:

1. The Rio Grande to be the boundary of Mexico in the east.
2. Upper California and New Mexico to be surrendered to the U. S. A.
3. U. S. to pay Mexico \$15,000,000 compensation.



Santa Anna gained the day,
Hooray, Santa Anna!
Santa Anna gained the day,
All on the plains of Mexico.

Santa Anna fought for fame
Hooray, Santa Anna!
That's how Santa gained his name,
All on the plains of Mexico.

'Twas on the field of Molino del Rey,
Hooray, Santa Anna!
Old Santa lost his leg that day,
All on the plains of Mexico.





Side I, Band 4. (48-7A) BATTLE HYMN OF THE REPUBLIC

Julia Ward Howe, famous woman abolitionist and fighter for women's rights, wrote this poem to the tune of "John Brown's Body" (an old Negro Hymn tune.) It was first published in the "Atlantic Monthly" February 1862. "I knew and was content to know that the poem soon found its way to the camps, as I heard from time to time of its being sung in chorus by the soldiers."

In 1850 California requested admission to the Union. This brought the question of slavery to the floor of Congress. Now, there were 15 Free and 15 Slave states in the Union. After a bitter debate between Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, and John C. Calhoun a compromise was agreed upon. The Compromise of 1850 was passed in the form of several separate laws.

1. California was to be admitted as a Free State.
2. The people in the states to be carved out of the territory wrested from Mexico in the war with Mexico would make their own decision regarding slavery.
3. A strict Fugitive Slave Law was passed. The Dred Scott Decision by the Supreme Court made this law constitutional.
4. Slave trade in the District of Columbia (Washington) was abolished.
5. Texas gave up part of its land (that is now part of New Mexico.)

In 1854 the Kansas-Nebraska Act (Stephen A. Douglas) was passed. It opened up the (Great Plains) region of Kansas and Nebraska to settlement and the settlers could choose for themselves whether they would be Free or Slave states. In this year, also, the new Republican Party came into being with a platform advocating "prevention by law of extending slavery into the Territories..."

Northern Abolitionists raised funds(\$5,000,000) and formed a New England Emigrant Aid Company to send Northern settlers (900 men) to this open territory. The... "Southern citizens" said.... "We must make Kansas a slave state, else we have no security for our property....."

John Brown(1800-1859) A New Englander, who had set up an 'Underground Railway' station in Pennsylvania in 1826-35, conceived the idea in 1839 "of becoming a liberator of slaves." In Kansas, five of his (20 children) sons were known as "stout abolitionists". They wrote their father in the spring of 1855 "telling him arms were needed to hold their region (Osawatimite) for Free Soil." John Brown, then 55..."without a word, collected and filled a one-horse wagon with assorted rifles, carbines, revolvers, and sabers, and struck alone for Kansas...."

"On May 21, 1856, the Kansas U.S. Marshall entered Lawrence, Kansas with a company of men and burned to the ground the Free State Hotel, just finished."

"In nearby (Osawatimite) John Brown knew that the time had come." With four of his sons and two other men he "fell upon a pro-slavery farmhouse and killed the men found there." This started a local war of revenge. After his son Frederick was killed (1856) John Brown left Kansas and returned to New England. Kansas had "tired of bullets." John Brown then started on his new enterprise, that of "founding a state in the Mountains of Maryland and Virginia where slaves could come and be protected by an Army that Brown would raise for this purpose... until the whole South should be free of the Abomination, by insurrection." On October 16th, 1859, he and twenty-one followers, both Negro and White, captured the U.S. arsenal at Harper's Ferry. On the 18th, Col. Robert E. Lee with eighty marines "rushed the little engine-house fort where eighteen men inside had fought, till all were dead or wounded except two. When asked, "Don't you know you are a seditionist, a traitor, and that you have taken up arms against the United States Government" he replied: "I was trying to free the slaves... is it sane to keep five million men in slavery?" After his sentence was pronounced... "he must hang by the neck till he was dead, dead, dead!".... Brown said: "Had I taken up arms in behalf of the rich, the powerful... the so-called great... every man in this court would have deemed it an act worthy of reward rather than of punishment..."

He was executed at Charles Town, Virginia, December 2, 1859.

Mine eyes have seen the glory of the coming of the Lord;
He is trampling out the vintage where the grapes of wrath are stored;
He has loosed the fateful lightning of His terrible swift sword,
His truth is marching on.

Glory, glory! Hallelujah! Glory, glory! Hallelujah!
Glory, glory! Hallelujah! His truth is marching on.

I have seen Him in the watch-fires of a hundred circling camps;
They have builded Him an altar in the evening dews and damps;
I can read His righteous sentence by the dim and flaring lamps,
His day is marching on.

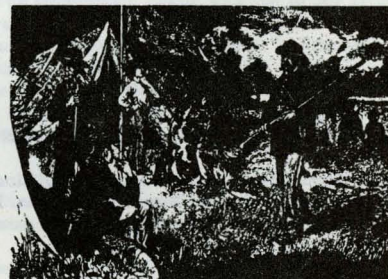
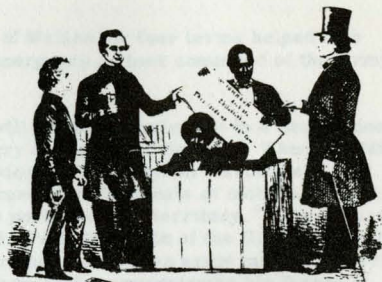
Glory, glory! Hallelujah! etc.

John Brown died that the slave might be free;
But his soul goes marching on.

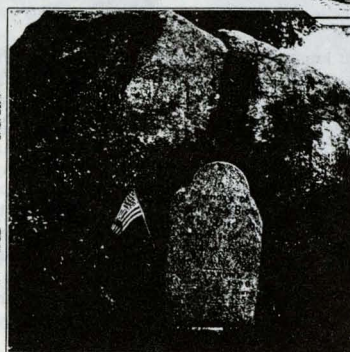
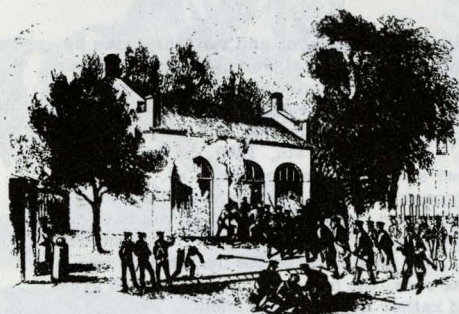
Glory, glory! Hallelujah,

He's gone to be a soldier in the Army of the Lord;
His soul is marching on.

He captured Harper's Ferry with his nineteen men so true;
And he frightened old Virginia till she trembled through and through;
They hung him for a traitor, themselves the traitor crew
But his soul is marching on.



Emancipation Laws and Proclamations.
Those laws and proclamations were enacted and put forth for the purpose of aiding in the suppression of the rebellion. To give them their fullest effect there had to be a pledge for their maintenance. In my judgment they have aided and will further aid the cause for which they were intended. To now abandon them would be not only to relinquish a lever of power, but would also be a cruel



Mine eyes have seen the glory of the coming of the Lord;
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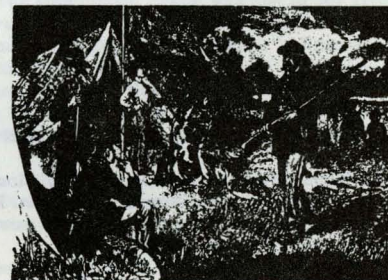
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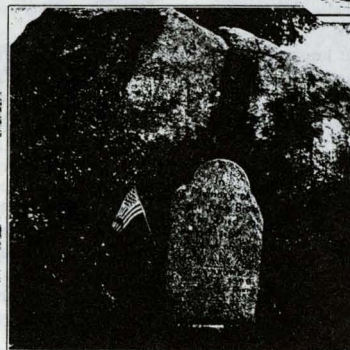
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But his soul is marching on.



LIBERTY THE FAIR MAID OF KANSAS IN THE HANDS OF THE "BORDER RUFFIANS"

Emancipation Laws and Proclamations.
Those laws and proclamations were enacted and put forth for the purpose of aiding in the suppression of the rebellion. To give them their fullest effect there had to be a pledge for their maintenance. In my judgment they were intended. To now abandon them would be not only to relinquish a lever of power, but would also be a cruel

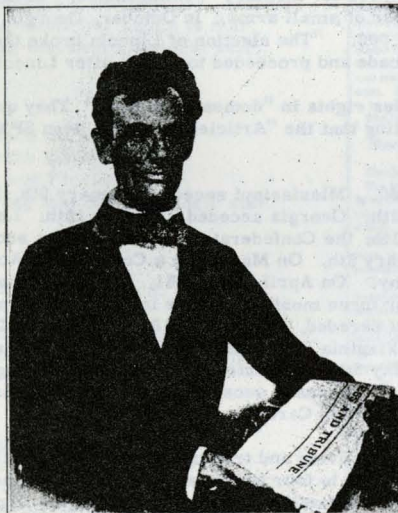


The main events that helped to nominate and elect Abraham Lincoln as President of the United States in 1860 were: The depression of 1857. His debates with Douglas. The Kansas Civil War (Bloody Kansas). The split over slavery in the Democratic Party (Northern and Southern Democrats). The split in the old Whig Party and the emergence of the new Republican Party. Lincoln's Cooper Union speech in which he said: "What do you think will content the South? Nothing, but an acknowledgment that slavery is right. Holding as they do that slavery is morally right and socially elevating, they cannot cease to demand full national recognition of it, as a legal right and a social blessing. Nor can we justifiably withhold this on any ground save our conviction that slavery is wrong." Lincoln was chosen for president and Seward for vice-president. Lincoln's electoral votes were drawn only from the Northern States; he carried almost all of the Free States; he carried no others. "For the first time in American history, the united North had used its superior numbers to outvote the South."

Hurrah for the choice of the nation!
Our chieftain so brave and so true;
We'll go for the great reformation,
For Lincoln and Liberty, too.
We'll go for the son of Kentucky,*
The hero of Hoosierdom* through;
The pride of the Suckers* so lucky,
For Lincoln and Liberty, too.

They'll find what by felling and mauling,
Our rail-maker statesman can do;
For the people are ev'rywhere calling,
For Lincoln and Liberty too.
Then up with the banner so glorious,
The star-spangled, red white and blue,
We'll fight till our banner's victorious,
For Lincoln and Liberty, too.

Our David's good sling is unerring,
The Slavocrat's giant he slew,
Then shout for the freedom preferring,
For Lincoln and Liberty, too.
We'll go for the son of Kentucky,
The hero of Hoosierdom through;
The pride of the Suckers so lucky,
For Lincoln and Liberty, too.



A LINCOLN PORTRAIT OF THE PERIOD 1858-60

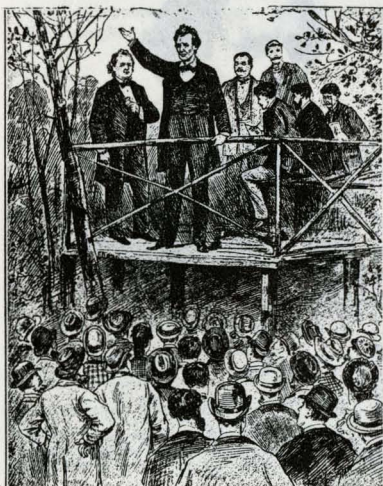


"A HOUSE DIVIDED AGAINST ITSELF CANNOT STAND"

* Kentucky - Lincoln born in Hardin County
Feb. 12, 1809

* Hoosier - Lincoln lived in Indiana, 1816-1830

* Sucker - Illinoisian (Sucker fish are found there)
also in the west the Illinois people were
thought to have been fooled by land
speculators, so were known as Suckers.



Abraham Lincoln President of
the United States.

THE INAUGURATION CEREMONIES.

A Tremendous Crowd and
No Accidents.

THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

How it was Delivered and How it
was Received.

AN IMPRESSIVE SCENE AT THE CAPITOL.

Words by F. P. Simpson; tune: "Old
Rosin the Beau."

VOL. X.-NO. 250.
THE ELECTION.

More of the Great Popular
Frontrunners for
Republicanism.

The Election of Abraham Lincoln
Passed Beyond Doubt.

Ball and Congressional Leading in
the South.

New-Jersey the Only Free State
Known to be Opposed to
Freedom.

Delaware to be Represented in Con-
gress by a Republican.

REPORT OF SPECIAL PERSONS.

Representatives and Delegates to the Congress
and State.

How the News is Received North and
South.

THE RAIL THAT OLD ABE SPLIT.

This is THE RAIL
That Old Abe split.



This is THE FENCE
That was made with
The Rail that Old Abe split.



This is THE FIELD
Enclosed by the Fence,
That was made with
The Rail that Old Abe split.



This is THE ROAD
That passed through the Field,
Enclosed by the Fence,
That was made with
The Rail that Old Abe split.



This is THE TEAM
That traveled the Road,
That passed through the Field,
Enclosed by the Fence,
That was made with
The Rail that Old Abe split.



This was THE BOY

That drove the Team,
That traveled the Road,
That passed through the Field,
Enclosed by the Fence,
That was made with
The Rail that Old Abe split.



This is THE HOUSE

To be filled by the Boy,
That drove the Team,
That traveled the Road,
That passed through the Field,
Enclosed by the Fence,
That was made with
The Rail that Old Abe split.

PITTSBURGH FLAG MANUFACTORY, 45 FIFTH STREET.

Flags from 9 inches to 50 feet.

A Republican broadside, campaign of 1860

"If we ask what the South fought for, the answer is: the leaders of the South and the great mass of the Southern people had a single supreme and all-embracing object in view, namely, to ensure the permanence and, if need be, the extension of the slave system; they carried with them, however, a certain number of Southerners who were opposed or at least adverse to slavery, but who thought that the right of their States to leave the Union or to remain in it as they chose must be maintained."

"If we ask what the North fought for, the answer is: a majority, by no means overwhelming, of the Northern people refused to purchase the adhesion of the South by conniving at any further extension of slavery, and an overwhelming majority refused, to let the South dissolve the Union for slavery or for any other cause."

Early in February, 1860 Alabama voted \$200,000 for military "contingencies," in case Lincoln "got in that autumn." In October, Mississippi bought a large number of small arms. In October, Georgia voted \$1,000,000 for military contingencies. South Carolina laid out \$100,000. "The election of Lincoln broke the last link with the Union for the "Cotton States." They determined to secede and proceeded to do so, after Lincoln's election on November 6th.

The reasons they gave were slavery and states rights in "domestic issues." They quoted from the 1778 Articles of Federation, to support these reasons, insisting that the "Articles" had not been SPECIFICALLY abolished by the Constitution (1787).

South Carolina seceded, December 20th, 1860. Mississippi seceded, January 9th, 1861. Florida seceded, January 10th. Alabama seceded, January 11th. Georgia seceded, January 19th. Louisiana seceded, January 26th. Texas seceded, February 2nd. On March 11th, the Confederate Constitution was adopted. Jefferson Davis was made president of the Confederacy on February 9th. On March 6th a Confederate Act called for 100,000 men for twelve month service in the Confederate army. On April 13th, 1861, Fort Sumter surrendered. On April 15th the Union (Lincoln) called for 75,000 men for three months' service in the Union Army. On April 17th Jefferson Davis called for 32,000 more men. Virginia seceded, April 17th, 1861. On April 23rd General Robert E. Lee of the Confederate Army took command of the Virginia State Militia. On May 3rd, Lincoln called for additional men to volunteer for three years' service. On May 6th, the Confederate Congress "recognized the existence of War between the Confederacy and the United States." Arkansas seceded, May 6th. Tennessee seceded, May 7th. (entered into a military league with the Confederacy.) North Carolina seceded, May 29th.

In the North, the population was mainly manufacturing and trading; only a small portion were hunters or accustomed to the use of firearms. The population was three to four times larger than that of the Confederacy. The Northern Plan was to blockade the South from the Sea. Politically, the first objective was to prevent recognition of the belligerents, the Confederacy, by foreign nations. Military, to isolate the South by Sea and in conjunction with the Army cut the Confederacy in two. Making two theatres of War: the East political and the West military.

The Southerners were principally planters and hunters, men used to horseback riding who habitually carried firearms and lived a hardy outdoor life. The South meant to make a quick bid for victory in gaining independence directly by force of arms. To win recognition by foreign powers for diplomatic advantages, money loans and/or alliances. To tire the North, make the voters weary and get popular Northern support to end the fighting.

CHARLESTON MERCURY

EXTRA:

Printed immediately at 1124 at 10th, P. M. December 20th, 1860.

AN ORDINANCE

It is the desire of the State of South Carolina and other States united with her under the compact entitled "The Constitution of the United States of America."

That the People of the State of South Carolina, in Convention assembled, do declare and ordain, and it is hereby declared and ordained,

That the Ordinance adopted by us in Convention, on the twenty-first day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, whereby the Constitution of the United States of America was nullified, and also all laws and parts of laws of the United States of America, nullifying amendments of the said Constitution, be and they are hereby null and void, and that the Union now existing between South Carolina and other States, under the name of "The United States of America," is hereby dissolved.

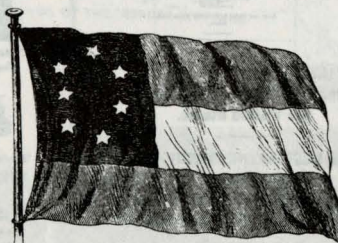
THE

UNION DISSOLVED!

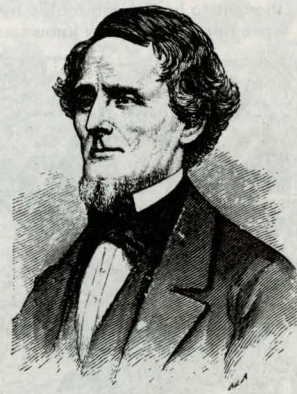
THE PRO-SLAVERY REBELLION.

THE CONDITION OF FORT SUMTER.

The Secessionists Wavering.



THE CONFEDERATE FLAG.



JEFFERSON DAVIS.

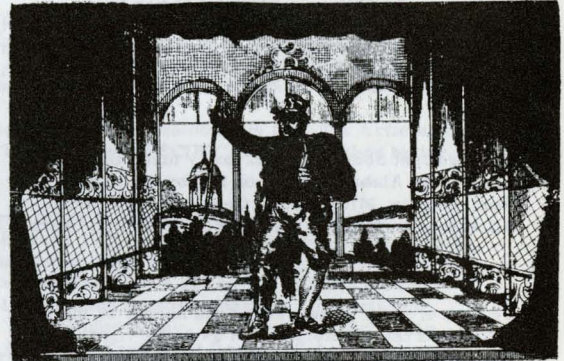
"The Bonnie Blue Flag" seems to have been the work of an Irish comic Harry McCarthy, and was launched by Harry's sister in the Varieties Theatre in New Orleans in 1861. After the notorious General Butler took possession of New Orleans it was a twenty-five dollar fine to play or sing the song, and the publisher was arrested and fined five hundred.

"The Civil War armies were not mechanized; soldiers marched afoot, and as they marched they sang. There was little organized entertainment in the Civil War so the soldiers amused themselves, often by communal singing, and we know of many songs that were sung around the campfires of Union and Confederate armies. The folk back home sang, too, gathering around pianos now appearing in increasing numbers in American parlors. Some songs were popular in particular regions, or with particular armies, or enjoyed only fleeting popularity; others like "Lorena" seem to have been equally popular North and South, East and West, with soldiers and civilians."

The years creep slowly by, Lorena;
The snow is on the grass again;
The sun's low down the sky, Lorena;
The frost gleams where the flowers have been.
But the heart throbs on as warmly now
As when the summer days were nigh;
Oh! the sun can never dip so low
A down affection's cloudless sky

The story of the past, Lorena,
Alas! I care not to repeat;
The hopes that could not last, Lorena,
They lived, but only lived to cheat.
I would not cause e'en one regret
To rattle in your bosom now--
"For if we try we may forget."
Were words of thine long years ago.

Yes, these were words of thine, Lorena--
They are within my memory yet--
They touched some tender chords, Lorena,
Which thrill and tremble with regret.
'Twas not the woman's heart which spoke--
Thy heart was always true to me;
A duty stern and piercing broke
The tie which linked my soul with thee.



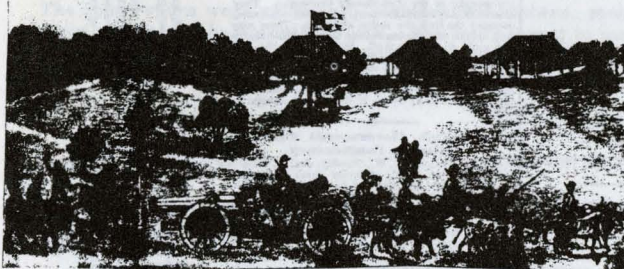
LARRY MAGEE'S WEDDING.

Air: Lannegan's Ball — By Eugene T. Johnston.

Pay attention a while, and I'll sing you a ditty,
About the grand wedding of Larry Magee,
Who dwelt in a fashionable part of the city,
An illigant fine mansion in Avenue B,
And the great time we had at the wedding,
Where whiskey and fun, flow around so free,
And dancing and singing, set the room ringing.
At the grand wedding of Larry Magee,
There was Con Donohoe with his old fiddle,
McGinnis, the fiddler, and Jerry McShane --
O'Brien, O'Calligan, and Timothy Widdie,
Who brought to the wedding his own new Corjane,
With big Andy Fagan, the great whiskey drinker,
Barney Fitzgibbon, and Dennis Farloe;
McCluskey, the butcher, and old Doyle, the tinker,
Were all at the wedding of Larry Magee;
The guests of both sexes all ate very hearty,
And crammed themselves up to the very windpipe;
When an accident happened to Molly McCarty,
She half choked herself with a large piece of tripe --
If you were to see it they all into the mutton,
While all of the ladies did titter with glee;
He fasted two days, the dirty cobbler,
To make room for the supper of Larry Magee.
When the supper was over, the corjane and fiddle,
Struck up the grand 'Wedding' of Sally Porter;
Then the Bride made a call upon Timothy Widdie,
Who sang "the night Larry was stretched on the green";
McGinnis, the fiddler, sang the "Croppie Boy" gaily
And Tim Hooligan, gave us the "Boy of Tralee";
While Miss Kitty Kelly, sang the "Spies of Shikalah,"
At the grand wedding of Larry Magee.
We danced and sang for two hours and a quarter,
And we drank whiskey until we were sick;
When big Andy Fagan swore the whiskey was water,
And Flaherty leveled him out with a stick;
The woman they roared out him murder and blazes,
Hoech broke the old fiddle on the back of Farloe;
Doyle set a dunlop, (God bless us and save us),
Which he hung at the head of Larry Magee.
Larry saw that his friends were full of the liquor,
And knew very well to some harm 'twould come;
So he told them 'twas twelve o'clock by the tigger,
And to take a good bumper before starting home;
They filled up their glasses to the toast of Pat Dally,
Who hoped before long, a young Larry to see;
While the bride went gaily, smiled so gently,
And so ended the wedding of Larry Magee.

A Magee Song Broadside used by the Union Troops.

GREAT TRIUMPH.
STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 83 and 84 Walker Street,
N. Y., were awarded a first prize medal at the late Great
International Exhibition, London. There were two hundred.



"HOME, SWEET HOME."

In his message to Congress, April 15, 1861, calling for 75,000 troops, President Lincoln said: "Whereas the laws of the United States have been for sometime past and are now opposed and the execution thereof obstructed in the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings or by powers vested in the marshals by law. . . . now therefore. . . . hereby do call forth the militia of the several States of the Union to the aggregate number of 75,000 in order to suppress said combinations and to cause the laws to be duly executed. . . . I appeal to all loyal citizens to favor, facilitate, and aid this effort to maintain the honor, the integrity, and the existence of our National Union and the perpetuity of popular government and to redress wrongs already long enough endured. . . . I deem it proper to say that the first service assigned to the forces hereby called forth will probably be to repossess the forts, places, and property which have been seized from the Union. . . . And I hereby command the persons composing the combinations aforesaid to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes within 20 days from this date."

The call for 75,000 men was for 90 days' service.

Dearest love, do you remember
When we last did meet,
How you told me that you loved me
Kneeling at my feet?
Oh, how proud you stood before me
In your suit of blue,
When you vowed to me and country
Ever to be true.

Chorus:

Weeping, sad and lonely,
Hopes and fears, how vain!
Yet praying
When this cruel war is over,
Praying that we meet again.

When the summer breeze is sighing
Mournfully along,
Or when autumn leaves are falling,
Sadly breathes the song.
Oft in dreams I see thee lying
On the battle plain,
Lonely, wounded, even dying,
Calling, but in vain.

Chorus

If, amid the din of battle,
Nobly you should fall,
Far away from those who love you,
None to hear you call,
Who would whisper words of comfort?
Who would soothe your pain?
Ah, the many cruel fancies
Ever in my brain!

Chorus

But our country called you, darling,
Angels cheer your way!
While our nation's sons are fighting,
We can only pray.
Nobly strike for God and country,
Let all nations see
How we love the starry banner,
Emblem of the free.

Chorus

THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 5854

MORNING EDITION—MONDAY, APRIL 16, 1861.

PRICE TWO CENTS

THE WAR.

Highly Important News from Washington.

Offensive War Measures of the Administration.

The President's Exposition of His Policy Towards the Confederate States.

A WAR PROCLAMATION.

Seventy-five Thousand Men Ordered Out.

THE DISUNION CRISIS.

The Formal Secession of South Carolina.

Unanimous Adoption of the Ordinance Declaring the Union Dissolved.

Interesting Discussions in the Convention.

Highly Important from the Federal Capital.

Reception of the News of the Action of South Carolina.

The Commander of Fort Moultrie Instructed to Surrender.

The U. S. Arms in Charleston Arsenal De- livered to the City Authorities.

NEW BOUNTY FOR VOLUNTEERS.
A private enlisting in this State, under the new call for volunteers, if the war should close within twelve months, would receive, besides his regular rations and clothing, the following amount of money:

State bounty	\$50
Government advance bounty	57
One month advance pay	13
Pay per year	156
Government bounty at close of war	75
Total	\$351
Rations \$9 per month—606 year	108
Clothing about	20
Total one year's pay	\$479

THE FEDERAL UNION;
IT MUST BE PRESERVED!



THE THREE MONTHS VOLUNTEER AT HOME.

(Bunny presenting Bootjack.)

"No, Bunby, take that away. I won't pull off my boots; but just have a cup of tea and be off again!"

New Music.—"Shall we Meet again?"
I Remember the Hour when sadly we parted; answer to
"When this Cruel War is Over." Kingdom coming.
Each 25 cents. Musicians' Omnibus, 700 Tunes for Viol-
in, Flute, Cornet, &c. \$1 post paid.
FREDERICK BLM, 208 Bowery, N. Y.

FRIENDS OF SOLDIERS!
All Articles for Soldiers at Baltimore, Washington, Hill-
ton Head, Newbern, and all places occupied by Union
troops, should be sent, at half rates, by HAWKINS
EXPRESS, No. 74 Broadway. Sellers charged low rates.

At the start of the war, the Northern people "made a series of stupid blunders, the evils of which no subsequent care could rectify. In the first place, they treated the power of the enemy as almost too insignificant upon which to spend their mighty wrath. This feeling of contempt for the foe pervaded the mind of the people to such an extent that the men who volunteered their services went forth not to battle, but to enjoy a short holiday . . . the stampede of the North Army at Bull's Run changed the minds of these fire eaters....."

One finds numerous references to "mother" (home) both North and South in the Civil War. A Yankee wrote: "Two hours' gun drill in the morning, then a game of ball; one hour company drill in the afternoon: a game or two of chess, then parade at 4 PM; reading, writing, till retreat at 8 PM. In the quiet of alone I lay, a few yearning thoughts of home, mother....."

A Rebel writes: "The march done, the fevered feet bare to the evening breeze, the aching limbs outstretched, the head laid on the blanket roll, which had been a burden through the day, the pipe in the mouth . . . delicious dreams too - all night long I was at home surrounded by loving faces . . . nothing but home, peace...."

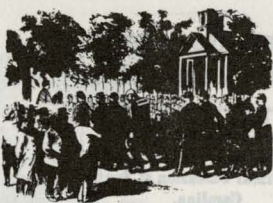
Just before the battle, mother,
I was drinking mountain dew,
When I saw the "Rebels" marching,
To the rear I quickly flew;
Where the stragglers were flying,
Thinking of their homes and wives;
'Twas not the "Rebs" we feared, dear mother,
But our own dear precious lives.

Chorus:

Farewell, mother! for you'll never
See my name among the slain.
For if I only can skedaddle,
Dear mother, I'll come home again.

I hear the bugle sounding, mother,
My soul is eager for the fray.
I guess I'll hide behind some cover,
And then I shall be O.K.
Discretion's the better part of valor,
At least I've often heard you say;
And he who loves his life, dear mother,
Won't fight if he can run away.

Chorus:

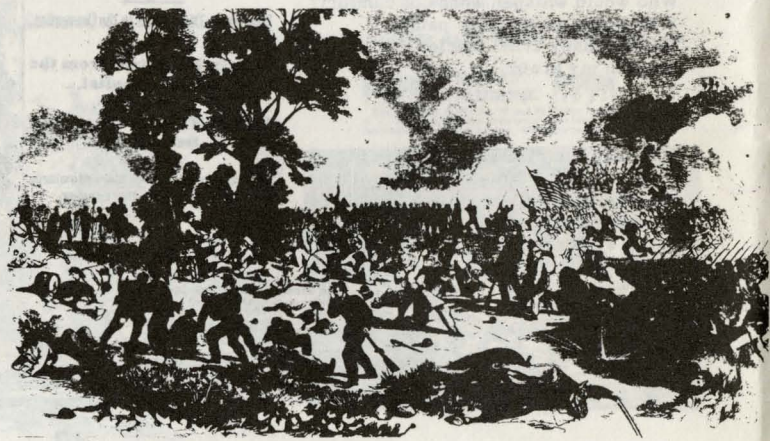
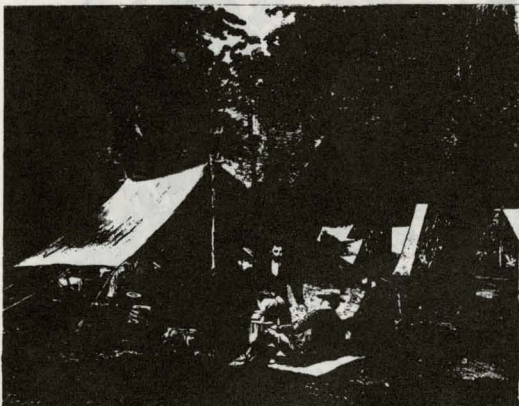


ADVERTISEMENTS.

To Mothers.

JUST PUBLISHED - 12mo. Price 50 cents. Free by mail on receipt of the price, "Advice to a Mother on the Management of Her Offspring in Infancy, Childhood, and Youth." By Fyfe Henry Chavasse, M.D.
"This little volume answers over three hundred questions, which none but a mother would think of asking, concerning the management of children from birth till they arrive at the age of puberty. If we mistake not, the information conveyed covers all the cases that can, by any possibility, arise respecting the numerous ills that lie in wait for children. The book is written in a popular form, and cannot but prove acceptable to mothers and nurses."

BAILLIÈRE BROTHERS, Publishers,
No. 440 Broadway, N. Y.



At first, recruits lamentable wrote: "We thought the Rebellion would be over before our Chance Would Come." (It did come soon enough at the Battle of Bull Run.) (Menassas).

A soldier's life in camp: "...breaking camp, it may be to win fresh laurels or to find another camp." There is a halt in the march, a road has to be "corduroyed." * These short halts are of great benefit to the soldier. He munches a bit of hard bread... or oftener a pipe, to indulge in that greatest of luxuries to the soldier, a soothing, refreshing smoke.

He finds out about graft and corruption: someone condemning good food from the commissary "to sell for his own benefit." Or, the Sutler "who supplied luxuries to the soldiers - tobacco, fruit, cheese, etc. at any price a soldier would pay."

O there was an old soldier
And he had a wooden leg
He had no tobacco but tobacco
he could beg
Another old soldier as sly as
a fox
He always had tobacco in his
old tobacco box

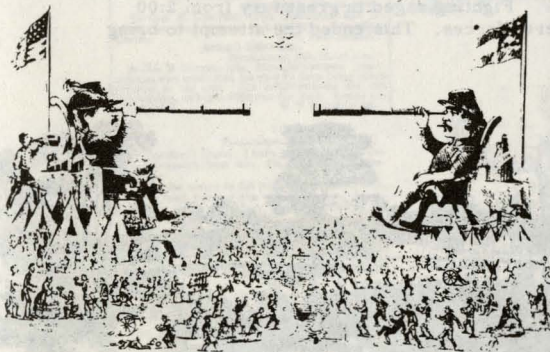


Said the one old soldier, "Won't
you give me a chew?"
Said the other old soldier, "I'll
be hanged if I do,
Save up your pennies and put
away your rocks,
And you'll always have tobacco
in your old tobacco box.

Well, the one old soldier was feelin'
very bad
He says, "I'll get even, I will,
begad
He goes to a corner takes a rifle
from his peg
And stabs the other soldier with
a splinter from his leg.



There was an old hen and
she had a wooden foot
And she made her nest by a mulberry
root
And she laid more eggs than
any hen on the farm
And another wooden foot wouldn't
do her any harm



Army Musical Boxes!

A BEAUTIFUL PARLOR ORNAMENT!
A Cheerful Companion for the Soldier!
Richly ornamented, and performing all the popular Airs
of the day. Can not get out of order.

Size No. 1, per half dozen, assorted, \$50.
Size No. 2, per half dozen, assorted, 45.
Size No. 3, per half dozen, assorted, 54.
Samples, comprising 2 of each kind, assorted, 45.

To Sutlers and other Dealers:

When a dozen or more are ordered, a discount of 10
per cent. will be made. NOT SOLD IN QUANTITIES
OF LESS THAN SIX. Will be sent by Express, with bill
for collection. Persons ordering in this manner, must re-
mit one quarter of the bill as a guarantee that the goods
will be paid for, or deposit the whole amount with the Ex-
press Agent, sending a certificate of the same. These
rules will not be deviated from under any circumstances.
Order explicitly.

SAMUEL F. SCHAFER & CO.



BUILDING A CORDUROY ROAD.

"I had this first from Caroline Hugnes in 'Iopeka, Kansas, back in the first
dawning of the Ukelele Era in 1925; it was known to the Boys in Blue in '65
as well, and you can see how "Turkey in the Straw" will do for almost any-
thing fast and funny that happens to come into your head." (Hermes Nye)

This song takes in three battles, each a major Union defeat. The first, in Manassas - (the first) Battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861; second, The Seven Day Battle - June 26 through July 1, 1862; third, the Battle for Florida - Jacksonville, February 18th, 1864.

The beginning of the song seems to relate to the Battle of Bull Run. On April 12, 1861 (the same day that Fort Sumter fell) Lincoln issued a Proclamation "calling upon the Militia of several states to furnish 75,000 men for the service of the United States in the suppression of an unlawful combination." The service was for 90 days. The standing army consisted altogether of 16,000 officers and men of which 3,000 were unavailable and scattered along the frontier forts of the West.

On May 24th with the seizure of Arlington Heights, just across the Potomac from the city, Washington's (D. C.) defenses were thus completed, with a ring of forts around the city.

In the early months of the war both sides needed time to train the "raw recruits and set up a general war staff and policy. Several skirmishes occurred." The Confederate Congress was to meet in Richmond, Virginia, the capital city of the Confederacy on July 20th; the cry "On to Richmond" was voiced in the streets of the North. Although time was needed for military preparations, the fear that delay might bring European recognition of the Confederacy as these powers were expressing doubt that the North could conquer the South, prompted action.

The Southern Army under Maj. Gen. G. T. Beauregard was encamped near the Bull Run River some twenty miles from Washington, covering the Railway Junction of Manassas on the line to Richmond.

The Northern Army under Maj. General Irwin McDowell was south of the Potomac, where the fortifications guarding Washington had already been erected on Virginia's soil.

General Robert Patterson with a force of 32,000 men was "directed to follow up the Confederate forces under General Joseph E. Johnson and prevent their junction with the main body stationed at Manassas." Failing to do this, Johnson was able to evade him and join Beauregard. This reinforcement and General Thomas J. Jackson's stand gave the day to the Confederacy; the Union Forces retreated "in general rout." Jackson was nicknamed "Stonewall." That very day the enlistment time was up for many volunteer Union forces.

"Longstreet's in the center," deals with the Seven Day Battle. By June, 1862 the Union forces were extended over a thirty mile front toward Richmond. Evidence that the Confederate Army (Army of Northern Virginia newly commanded by Robert E. Lee) was being "largely reinforced, rendered our (Union) position not only critical but also untenable." In view of this, General McClellan "resolved to attempt the hazardous maneuver of changing his front." By the time the stores were moved, Lee "apprised of this intention," attacked at Mechanicsville (the extreme right) on Thursday, June 26th. Even though they won the first day, the Northern Army was forced to retreat "being borne down by superior numbers." The battle was over when the Union forces reached Harrison's landing. Union losses were 13,800 killed, wounded and missing, the South 21,000.

The third battle took place as follows. "The politicians thought it would be a capital move to bring one of the seceded States so under the control of the Union that they could form a State Government, to take part in the Presidential Election of 1864, they chose Florida because it was very open to attack by sea, and had been denuded of men for the Confederate service."

The expedition of twenty steamers, eight schooners, and 5,000 troops reached Jacksonville on February 6th, 1864. "General Gilmore commanded. . . . after dispatching Brig. Gen. Truman Seymour's command to Baldwin (about 70 miles from Jacksonville). . . (he) returned to Jacksonville and left Seymour in command of the field." On the 18th Seymour met the enemy on the railroad near the Savannah River. Fighting raged in great fury from 2:00 o'clock in the afternoon until dark when Seymour withdrew his shattered forces. This ended the attempt to bring Florida back into the Union.



CHARLOTTE, Friday, April 12-3 A. M.
It is utterly impossible to reinforce Fort Sumter, to-night, as a storm is now raging.
The mortar batteries will be playing on Fort Sumter all night.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.
CHARLOTTE, Friday, April 12.
Civil war has at last begun. A terrible fight is at this moment going on between Fort Sumpter and the fortifications by which it is surrounded.
The Union was submitted to Major ANDERSON of surrendering as soon as his supplies were exhausted, or of having a fire opened on him within a certain time.

This he refused to do, and accordingly, at two o'clock yesterday past four o'clock this morning Fort Moultrie began its bombardment by firing two guns. To these Major ANDERSON replied with three of his barbette guns, after which the batteries on Mount Pleasant, Cummings' Point, and the Floating Battery opened a brisk fire of shot and shell.



We fought them at Manassas;
We fought them at their will;
The next time, boys, we fight them
It will be on Richmond Hill.

Chorus:

So I'll lay ten dollars down
And count them one by one
If you just show me the man
That whipped General Patterson

The Yankees took me prisoner;
They used me rough its true;
They took from me my knapsak,
And stole my blankets too.

Chorus

The Yankees took me Prisoner;
And if I can get parole;
I'll go right back and fight them,
I will, upon my soul.

Chorus

Longstreet's in the center;
Oh, boys, we need not fear;
Magruder's on the right wing,
With Jackson in the rear.

Chorus

The Yankees came to Baldwin;
They came up in the rear;
They thought they'd find old Abner,
But old Abner was not there.

Chorus:

So lay ten dollars down
Or twenty if you choose,
For I can whip the scoundrel
That stole old Abner's shoes.

Jeff Davis was a gentleman;
Abe Lincoln was a fool;
Jeff Davis rode a dapple gray,
Abe Lincoln rode a mule.

Chorus

INTERESTING FROM FLORIDA.
CHARLESTON, Feb. 11, 1864.
To Gen. S. COOPER: Gen. Finnegun has re-
pulsed the enemy's force at Lake City. Details not
known.
G. T. BRAUNHARD.
RECORDED DISPATCH.
CHARLESTON, Feb. 11—11 A. M.
To Gen. S. COOPER: Gen. Finnegun's success yester-
day was very creditable, the enemy's force being much
superior to his own. His reinforcements had not
reached him, owing to delays on the road. Losses not
yet reported.
G. T. BRAUNHARD.

TALLAHASSEE, FLA., FEBRUARY 21.
To PRESIDENT DAVIS: I have just received the fol-
lowing despatch from Gen. Finnegun, dated yester-
day:
"I met the enemy in full force to-day, under Gen.
Seymour, and defeated him with great loss. I cap-
tured five pieces of artillery, hold possession of the
battle-field, and the killed and wounded of the en-
emy. My cavalry are in pursuit. I don't know pre-
cisely the number of prisoners, as they are being
brought in constantly. My whole loss, I think, will
not exceed two hundred and fifty killed and wound-
ed. Among them I mourn the loss of many brave
officers and men."
I understand that Gen. Finnegun also captured
many small arms.
(Signed) JOHN MILTON, Governor.
Gen. Seymour now occupied Jacksonville
with his forces, and the enemy took up a posi-
tion at Camp Finnegun, eight miles distant,
toward Baldwin.

EVACUATION OF MANASSAS JUNCTION BY THE REBELS, AND THE BURNING OF THEIR HUTS—A DREARY, DISMAL SCENE. All the correspondents con- cur in saying that it was desolation intensified. Every thing the rebels could not readily carry away they destroyed, burning houses, clothes, and stores of all kinds, and rendering the place a perfect wilderness.

On page 204 we illustrate the IN- TERSECTION OF THE ORANGE AND ALEXANDRIA RAIL- ROAD WITH THE MANASSAS GAP LINE. This is the "Junction" which has given its name to the spot, and which imparted to the place so much military import- ance. The posses- sion of the Junction gives us command of both roads.



MANASSAS JUNCTION. ORANGE AND ALEXANDRIA RAILROAD. INTERSECTION OF THE ORANGE AND ALEXANDRIA RAILROAD WITH THE MANASSAS GAP LINE.

SIX BATTLES IN A WEEK.
We give below the names of the localities of the various battles which were fought by the contending armies before Richmond, during the week ending July 1:
Thursday, June 24.—Battle of Mechanicsville.
Friday, June 25.—Battle of Gaines's Mills.
Saturday, June 26.—Battle of the Chickahominy.
Sunday, June 27.—Battle of Peach Orchard; battle of Savage's Station.
Monday, June 28.—Battle of White Oak Swamp; battle of White Oak Creek; battle of Charles City Cross Roads.
Tuesday, July 1.—Battle of Turkey Bend.

REBEL LOSSES THEREIN.
The rebel accounts of the late battles, published in the Richmond paper, admit a heavy loss on the side of the enemy, and would imply that they suffered terribly—far more so in dead than we did. The Richmond Examiner, for instance, states that out of one division of rebels engaged in Sunday's fight, only six thousand could be mustered, when fourteen thousand went into action. This exceeds by far any amount of loss which our records show, in the same number of men.



THE EXPEDITION TO FLORIDA.
The Savannah Republican of the 14th says:
The fight at Lake City, Fla., was with the enemy's advance, composed of cavalry only. We took all our guns in the Camp Finnegun surprise, which seems to have been a disastrous affair on the part of our officers. So thoroughly were they surrounded that resistance was impossible, and but few of our men escaped. Col. McArthur was in command was among the captured.



DISASTER TO THE NATIONAL ARMY

Retreat of Gen. McDowell's Command from Manassas.

Full Details of the Engagement.

But 20,000 of the National Forces in Action.

90,000 REBELS IN THE FIELD.

The Retreat of Our Forces on the Eve of Victory.

A Panic Among the Teamsters and Civilians.

Exaggerated Statements of Our Losses.

Measures of the Government to Retrieve the Disaster.

GENERAL MCCLELLAN IN COMMAND.

Offensive Operations to be Resumed Immediately.

GEN. PATTERSON AT HARPER'S FERRY.

Latest Intelligence from Western Virginia and Missouri.

"In proclaiming a blockade of the South, April 19, 1861, and forbidding trade with the seceded states (August 16th), Lincoln "in fact recognized the existence of a state of war."

Primary military strategy of the North was aimed at "starving the South by blockading her coastline." The loss of Virginia and the Norfolk Navy Yard was a "severe set back" for the North; for left behind were the hull of the frigate Merrimac and "vast stores."

In June, 1861, a Lt. J. M. Brooke was assigned to the designing of "an iron clad that should be able to gain control of the navigable waters in and about Chesapeake Bay." "He entered upon this duty at once and submitted plans for a casemated vessel with submerged ends and inclined iron-plated sides. His design was approved." It was also proposed to have the ends prolonged and submerged two feet underwater so that nothing was to be seen afloat but the shield itself. As the hull of the Merrimac was available, the order to transform the old frigate into a floating fort was issued. The battery of this ship contained six of the nine-inch Dahlgrens found in the Yard and four rifles designed by Brooke. When ready for her trial run, she drew twenty-two feet of water. Her crew numbered three hundred and twenty.

The North heard about the building of this ship, "but the news obtained was not always appreciated." It was not until August that Congress made appropriations for ironclads. From many designs, the one by John Ericson was selected for immediate use. The final contract, however, was not signed until October 4th, 1861. By January 30, 1862 the Monitor was floated off Greenpoint in Brooklyn (the garden spot of the world (Pete McGuiness)).

In January, when the Confederates learned that the Monitor was almost completed, they rushed to complete the Merrimac. "She had never steamed at all, but this did not matter. The men were fore and fit, and on Saturday, March 8th, they would show what the ship was good for."

On the morning of the 8th, "the sailing frigate Congress lay just east of Newport News Point, and the sailing sloop-of-war Cumberland lay just west of the Point." "It was a lovely day of early spring. . . . (there was no) thought of the ironclad ship that for months past the Confederates had been building at Norfolk." At noon the crew of the Cumberland saw a long trail of smoke from steamers that were boldly coming up the channel from Norfolk. Soon it became apparent that "the steamers were three in number, of which one, although it made more smoke than the others, did not look like a ship, but like a low black box instead." Drums beat the long call to quarters. The Merrimac had left Norfolk for a trial trip, the crew "slushed her walls to make the Yankee shells slip off."

The Merrimac headed for the Cumberland. Both the Congress and the Cumberland "began to talk." They did no damage whatever. The shells from their guns rattled against the side of the Merrimac and "burst like peas from a pea shooter." As the Merrimac passed the Congress she opened fire; the shot struck home, "carrying death on every side." "One broadside only, and then she was gone." "Lt. G. U. Morris, in command of the Cumberland was equal to the emergency. As the Merrimac drew near he sent a broadside of solid shot, but the Merrimac was now on her (the Cumberland). The long bow slid into the side of the old sloop. The crash of timber was heard above the roar of guns, the Merrimac firing every gun that would bear, while water went roaring into the Cumberland through the hole where the ram had struck. The Merrimac hailed and demanded surrender, but Lt. Morris replied: "Never! I'll sink along side. . . . And then the Cumberland's gun crew kicked off their shoes and stripped to the waist and round after round was fired at the ironclad." As smoke rolled from the Cumberland's side she sank out of sight with her flag flying. Out of 376 men, 117 were lost and 23 missing.

The Merrimac had silenced the forts and forced the blockading ships to flee. At five o'clock that afternoon she was ready to return to the Yard, when "a strange looking craft was brought out in bold relief by the brilliant light of the burning ship (the Congress); this was the Monitor. The next day at 7:30 AM the two ironclads "got under way and the most important naval battle in the history of the world began. For five hours the battle ensued and resulted in a draw."



OLD SAILOR AND CHICKEN.

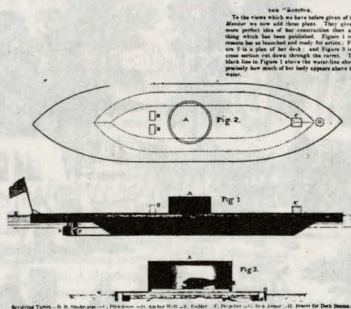
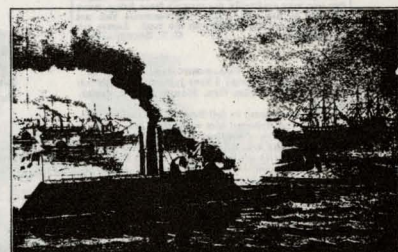


Fig. 1. Side view of the Monitor. Fig. 2. Top view of the turret. Fig. 3. Interior of the turret. Fig. 4. Detail of the hull.



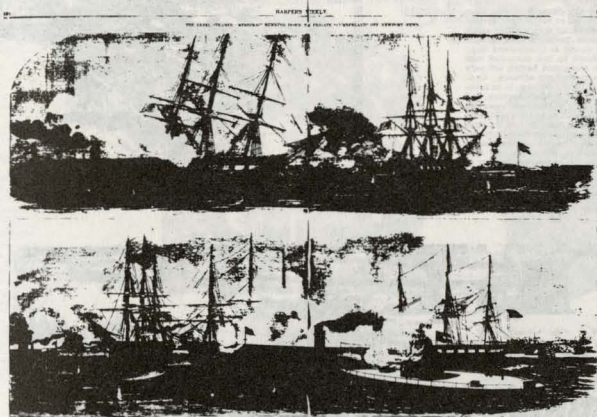
Now then, shipmates, come gather-- and join in my ditty,
Of a terrible battle that's happened of late,
When each Union tar shed a tear of sad pitty,
When he heard of the once gallant Cumberland's fate.

(Oh), the eighth day of March told a terrible story,
And many brave tars to this world bid a-dieu.
Our flag it was wrapped in a mantle of glory,
By the heroic deeds of the Cumberland's crew.

On the ill-fated day, about ten in the morning,
The sky it was clear and bright shone the sun.
The drums of the Cumberland sounded a warning
That told every seaman to stand by his gun.

Then an ironclad frigate down on us came bearing,
And high in the air the Rebel flag flew.
The pennant of treason she proudly was wearing,
Determined to conquer the Cumberland's crew.

Then up soke our captain with stern resolution,
Saying, "Boys, of this monster, now, don't be dismayed
We've sworn to maintain our beloved Constitution,
And to die for our country we are not afraid."



VOL. XI--NO. 3264.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT NEWS.

Desperate Naval Engagements in Hampton Roads.

Attack Upon our Blockading Vessels
by the Rebel Steamers Merrimac,
Jamestown and Yorktown.

The Frigate Cumberland Run Into
by the Merrimac and Sunk.

Part of Her Crew Reported
to be Drowned.

SURRENDER OF THE FRIGATE CONGRESS.

Engagement of the Rebel Steamers with
the Newport's News Batteries.

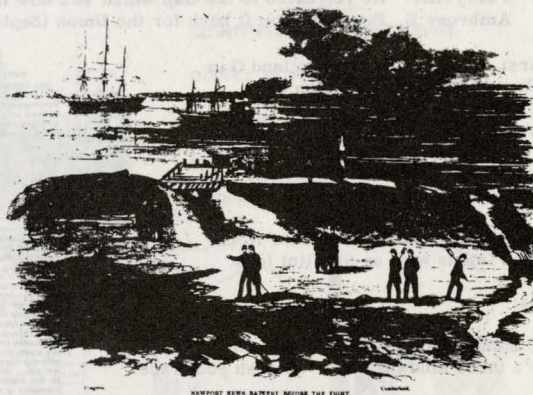


George U. Morris.

Our noble ship fired, our guns dreadfully thundered;
Our shot on the Rebel like hail we did pour.
The people on shore gazed, struck with terror and wonder,
As our shot struck her side and glanced harmlessly o'er.

Now, the pride of our Navy can never be daunted,
Though the dead and the wounded our decks they did strew.
"We'll die at our quarters or conquer victorious!"
Was answered in cheers by the Cumberland's crew.

"We've fought for the Union, our cause it is glorious.
To the Star Spangled Banner we'll ever prove true.
We'll be wept for by Columbia's brave sons and fair daughters,
And never forgotten," sang the Cumberland's crew.



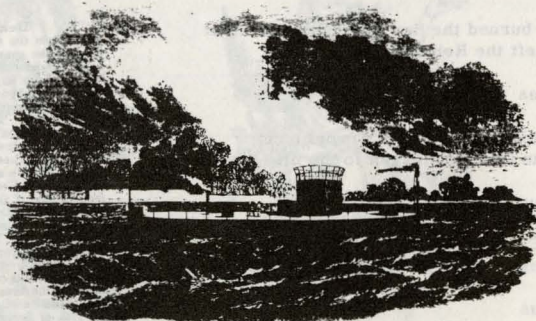
CESSATION OF FIRING AT NIGHT.



A Dahlgren Gun.

Opportune Arrival of the Iron-Clad Ericsson Battery Monitor.

A Five Hours' Engagement Between Her
and the Merrimac.



THE ERICSSON STEEL-CLAD BATTERY MONITOR. (See Page 10.)

The Rebel Vessel Forced to
Haul Off.

THE MONITOR UNINJURED.

Cumberland Gap is on the dividing line between Virginia, Kentucky, and Tennessee. It was the first crossing through the mountains found by the Frontiersmen on their way West. It was discovered in 1748-50 by Virginians and in 1750 the first settlers used the Gap to come to Kentucky. Daniel Boone blazed the Wilderness Road through the pass in 1769. Several years later, in 1733, he fought with the Indians there in the fall of the year. Early in the Civil War, Cumberland Gap was occupied by the Confederates. In June, 1862 General George Washington Morgan captured it with 8,000 men. He was obliged to march through the Pine and Cumberland Mountains, where two hundred men were required to drag up the artillery. On September 17th, 1862, being pressed from the front and hearing of an enemy force coming at him from the rear, Morgan evacuated the Gap. "Short of provisions and forage, Morgan blew up his arsenal and set fire to his store houses, and at night, started on a march of two hundred miles through wilderness to the Ohio." He reached there with loss of eight men.

General Braxton Bragg who attempted to win Kentucky to the Confederacy in August, 1862, was defeated at Perryville. He retreated to the Gap which was now in Confederate hands where it remained for a year. Maj. Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside won it back for the Union (September 1863) and there it stayed until the end of the war.

The first white man in Cumberland Gap
Was Doctor Walker an English chap.

Chorus:

Lay down boys, and take a little nap,
They're raisin' hell in the Cumberland Gap

Old Daniel Boone on the Pinnacle Rock
He killed Injuns with an old flint lock.

Chorus

Now Cumberland Gap is a noted place
There's three kinds of water to wash your face.

Chorus

Cumberland Gap with its cliffs and rocks
The home of the panther the bear and the fox.

Chorus

September morning '62
Morgan's Yankees all withdrew.

Chorus

They spiked "long tom" on the mountain top,
And over the cliffs they let him drop.

Chorus

They burned the hay, the meal and meat
And left the Rebels nothing to eat.

Chorus

Braxton Bragg with his rebel band
He run George Morgan to the blue grass land.

Chorus

Now Cumberland Gap is not very far
It's just a little piece from Middelsborough

Chorus

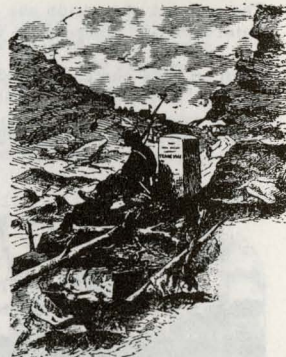
"long tom": Infantry name for any large gun.

Also used by Infantry in World War II (Ernie Pyle).

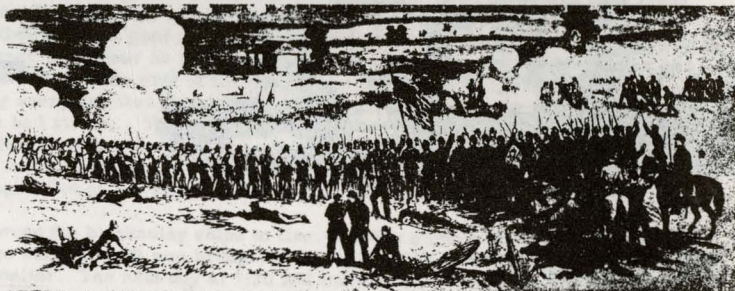
THE REBEL FAILURE IN KENTUCKY.
The Richmond papers admit the complete failure of General Bragg to accomplish any thing in Kentucky. The *Post* says that his attempt was "a complete fiasco." Thus by rebel authorities themselves the utter defeat of two of their generals—Van Dorn in Mississippi and Bragg in Kentucky—is acknowledged.

CUMBERLAND GAP OCCUPIED.
The Secretary of War received a dispatch on 16th from General George W. Morgan, dated at camp near Cumberland Gap, June 18, eight o'clock in the evening, which states that his army commenced its march at one o'clock that morning to attack the enemy at Cumberland Gap; but on their arrival it was found he had evacuated that very important position, his rear-guard having left only about four hours before the arrival of our advance. General Morgan praises the conduct of his division, in its arduous march through an extremely difficult country, and says that his cannon were dragged up the precipitous sides of the Pine and Cumberland mountains by the aid of block and tackle, two hundred men being employed on the ropes of a single piece. In his progress considerable skirmishing with the enemy had taken place; but without any loss on our side. This important position, which has been held by the rebels since the beginning of the war, is now in possession of our troops.

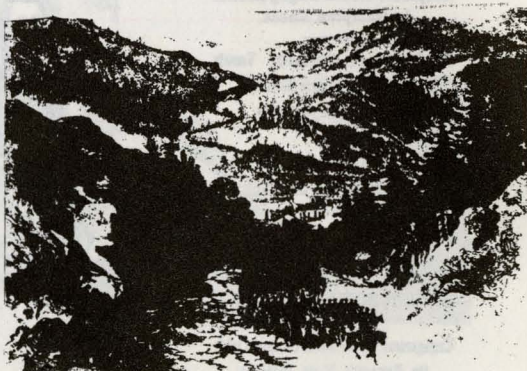
Sharp engagements near Cumberland Gap.



CUMBERLAND GAP, LOOKING EASTWARD.



Their camp, however, was protected from the approach of the Confederate force by the guns on the mountain. On the same day information was received by Gen. Morgan that a large Confederate force had appeared at Barbourville and London, Ky., and captured his supply trains nearly as far back as Crab Orchard. Its object was to hold the Blue Grass region of Kentucky, and ultimately to force the entire division of Gen. Morgan to surrender or hastily evacuate the position. The comparative success of Gen. Bragg in his movements in Kentucky, cut off all the communications of Gen. Morgan, and by Sept. 11, his corn was all gone and nothing remained for his troops but a scanty supply of beans and rice. The force, however, had not remained inactive during this period; about three hundred prisoners and two hundred horses had been captured. The destitute condition of the force for clothes and food, caused the evacuation of the gap by Gen. Morgan on the 17th of September. On that day the 28d Indiana and the 9th Ohio battery left with



GENERAL BRAGG'S ARMY ON SEPTEMBER 11, 1862, AT CUMBERLAND GAP, LOOKING EASTWARD.

At the start of the Civil War, in New York and many other cities, "huge mass meetings were held, and regiment after regiment was organized and sent to the front." Even cities like Indianapolis had more volunteers than the army knew what to do with. New York City's Seventh Regiment (National Guard) "by all odds the best regiment in the United States Militia, was the first in the whole country to go to the front and reach Washington. . . ."

"As the war dragged on into years, dampening the ardor of new volunteers, both sides resorted to conscription." In the Act of 1862, the Confederacy drafted "Only those able bodied men who did not already have essential civilian duties." Because of exemptions of "large planters, overseers, petty office holders and those who could pay for substitutes" some claimed "this was a rich man's war and a poor man's fight." Desertions in the Confederate Army "soared, with almost 200,000 absent without leave, by the time of Lee's surrender."

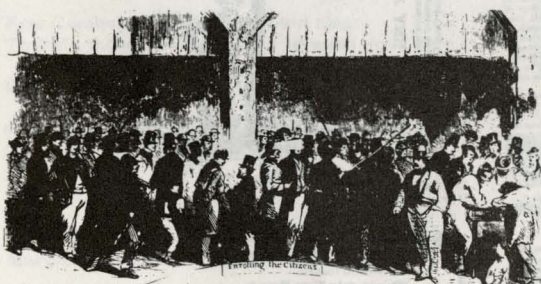
On March 3rd, 1863, the Union Conscription Act made "all able bodied males between 20 and 45 liable to military service; but a drafted man who furnished an acceptable substitute or paid the government \$300 was excused." In one case "there were 120,000 substitutes for 170,000 men drafted."

In the first draft individuals called were named. On July 14th the names of these draftees were printed in the newspapers of New York City. In this way the names could be and were identified as men who were primarily laborers and mechanics.

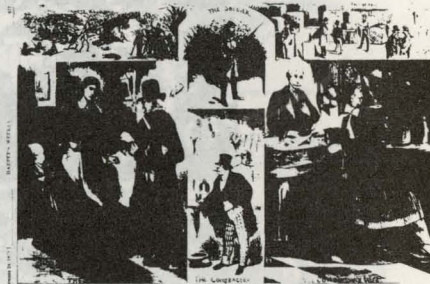
"....many poor men were, by the turn of the wheel, forced from home... wrested from the support of a needy family.. to be sent they knew not whither, unless to the battle field, or perhaps to the grave. Such were the apprehensions of many... persons who were liable to the draft, and such their anxieties for the fate of their wives, and children, that associations were formed to resist it, at the last alternative, with bloodshed."

On the following Monday, "Organized parties of men went from yard to yard, shop to shop... (to) join several processions that were wending their way to the Draft Office. An eye witness told of each detachment, filling the broad avenues from curb to curb, and marching swiftly, taking 25 minutes to pass."

The riot that followed and lasted for three days (July 13-15) was quelled only by the recall of New York troops from Gettysburg.

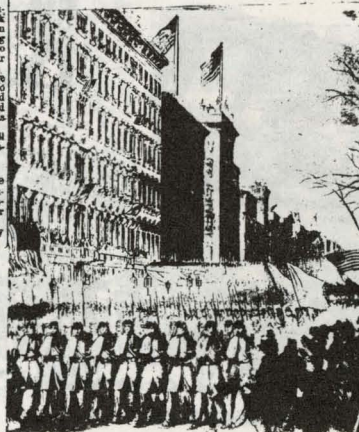


Military Notices.
New-York City's Volunteer Committee.
Office, New Building, corner Broadway and Broadway, adjoining New Court House (entrance on Broadway).
80,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED.
The following are the pecuniary inducements offered:
COUNTY BOUNTY, cash down.....\$100
STATE BOUNTY.....\$25
UNITED STATES BOUNTY to new recruits.....\$25
UNITED STATES BOUNTY, old recruits.....\$25
Total.....\$175
Applications to be made personally at the office of this Committee.
C. GODFREY GUNTHE, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller,
ORISON J. FULTON, Supervisor,
ELLIS F. PURDY, Supervisor,
WILLIAM E. STEWART, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
County Committee.
GEORGE O'DYKE, Auxiliary Member,
ORISON J. FULTON, Secretary.



HIGHLY IMPORTANT CORRESPONDENCE.
The Re-enforcement of the Armies.
Patriotic Proposition by the Loyal States.
RESPONSE OF THE PRESIDENT.
HE CALLS FOR 300,000 MORE MEN.
Washington, Tuesday, July 1, 1862.
The following correspondence between the President and the Governors of the several States will explain itself.
TO THE PRESIDENT: The undersigned, Governors of States of the Union, impressed with the belief that the citizens of the States which they respectively represent are of one accord in the hearty desire that the recent successes of the Federal arms may be followed up by measures which must insure the speedy restoration of the Union, and believing that in view of the important military movements now in progress, and the reduced condition of our effective force in the field, remaining open the inevitable and unavoidable necessities of the

RECRUITING MEN FOR OTHER STATES.
Gen. Hays, who has distinguished himself by his efforts to put down the infamous system of brokerage so practiced by the "brokers" and their agents and subagents in this city, has now directed his attention to the same class of men operating in a different sphere.
Many of the brokers, like Osbello, finding their "conscription quota" and that they could no longer "pick horses" in this neighborhood, determined to obtain recruits for other States, and they were doing a driving business, sending out loads and hundreds of men to New-England, and pocketing the State's share of their bounty money, until within a day or two.
Gen. Hays, knowing that he depended on the men who enlisted to fill up our quota, and that the men who enlist are entitled to their bounty, has employed detectives to watch the different brokers of men, and whenever persons are found sending men to other States they are arrested and punished.
Gen. Hays, Gen. Hays, and Marshall Murray, are still pursuing the bounty system, and causing them to disgorge their ill-gotten gains.
TROOPS IN ROUTE FOR THE SEAT OF WAR.
The 4th Connecticut, 380 strong, and the 7th Connecticut, numbering 300 men, left the command of Maj. O. S. Sanford, left this port this (Wednesday) morning, on board of the Varian, enroute for Fort York, New York.
They were men of the 7th New-York left this city on Wednesday afternoon for Louisville, Kentucky.



DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

FOR an account of the Battle of Cedar Mountain and the attack on Baton Rouge see pages 558 and 559.
ORDER RESPECTING VOLUNTEERS AND MILITIA—OFFICIAL.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Aug. 14, 1862.
Ordered—First—That after the 15th day of this month bounty and advance pay shall not be paid to volunteers for any new regiments, but only to volunteers for regiments now in the field and volunteers to fill up new regiments now organizing, but not yet full.
Second—Volunteers to fill up new regiments now organizing will be received and paid the bounty and advance pay until the 23d day of this month; and, if not completed by that time, the incomplete regiments will be consolidated and supernumerary officers mustered out.
Third—Volunteers to fill up the old regiments will be received and paid the bounty and advance pay until the 1st day of September.
Fourth—The draft for three hundred thousand militia, called for by the President, will be made on Wednesday the 23d day of September, between the hours of nine o'clock A. M. and five o'clock P. M., and continue from day to day, between the same hours, until completed.
Fifth—If the old regiments should not be filled up by volunteers before the 1st day of September a special draft will be ordered for the deficiency.
Sixth—The exigencies of the service require that officers now in the field should remain with their commands, and no officer now in the field, in the regular or volunteer service, will, under any circumstances, be detailed to accept a new command.
By order of the President,
EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

HOW TO ENROLL AND DRAFT MILITIA.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Aug. 14, 1862.
Ordered—Eighth—That in filling all requisitions for militia the quotas of the several States will be apportioned by the Governors among the several counties, and, where practicable, among the subdivisions of counties, so that allowances shall be made to each county and subdivisions for all volunteers heretofore furnished by them and mustered into the service of the United States, and whose stipulated term of service shall not have expired.
EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

EVACUATION OF HARRISON'S LANDING.
The news from General McClellan's army is very important. The whole force has been removed from Harri-

In eighteen hundred and sixty-four,
Hurrah! Hurrah!
Abe called for five hundred thousand more,
Hurrah! Hurrah!
In eighteen hundred and sixty-five,
They talked rebellion and strife,
And we'll all drink stone wine when Johnny comes marching home.

EXTERDRI, JANUARI 11, 1900.

In the matter of volunteering the West is doing better than the East, the country than the towns. This can be explained without imputing lack of patriotism to the citizens of the East or the people of the large cities. In the first place, it is notorious that of the first levies the large cities—New York, Philadelphia, and Boston—furnished more than their share. In the general account there is a substantial balance in their favor and against the country. Next, it must be borne in mind that an offer of nine months' steady work, at good wages, from September to May, is more tempting to farm-laborers than to city artisans or mechanics. It bridges over the long winter during which work is scarce and wages low in the agricultural districts.

Some little difficulty occurred in Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania, the great coal district, last week, in consequence of the draft. An immense force of miners turned out in arms of various kinds to resist the draft, and for a time created much disturbance. At last accounts, however, the trouble was adjusted, and the resistant miners had resumed work.



On April 13, 1861 Major Robert Anderson surrendered Fort Sumter to the Confederates. The War was on! The Fort overlooked Charleston, South Carolina. The Union did not try to retake Charleston until July 18 - September 7 with a naval force. (This attempt did not succeed) Charleston did not come under the Union Flag until February 18th, 1865 when General William T. Sherman forced its evacuation a few days before the final Confederate surrender at Appomattox on the 9th of April, 1865.

The famous 54th of Massachusetts, Negro Regiment, took part in the raid on Fort Wagner in 1863. There is reference to one Sergeant Robert Johnson of the 55th who was taken prisoner and sent to Charleston to join the twenty-nine known Negro prisoners who had been captured; The 54th was the only Negro Regiment that took part in this assault. In the words of a Union officer confined in the jail: "Many Negro prisoners were captured in our assault on Fort Wagner. I had conversation with Sergeant Johnson (colored) Co. F 55th Mass. Inf.; he... possessed of no ordinary degree of intelligence... told me the following about the capture of Negro prisoners: Soon after their capture they were informed that they would be tried by 'Civil Commission (for abandoning their masters) although they were born North and had always been free. Nothing but cornmeal was served them and this in small amounts." Another reference to the mistreatment of Negro prisoners by the Confederacy comes from a letter to the Confederate Secretary of War James A. Seddon, from a Mr. M. L. Bonham: "Sir: On the 10th of August, 1863 I ordered the provost-marshal's court for Charleston District to convene for the trial of such slaves as had been recently captured on James and Morris Islands in arms against the lawful authority of South Carolina and free Negroes of any of the Southern States connected with such slaves. The court after hearing the evidence... decided that it had no jurisdiction of the case.... I may add that in cases of slaves of this state offending in like manner... the offenders have been executed."

The 54th of Massachusetts had a brilliant record; it was called "typical regiment of our Army." It required of its members much more resolution and courage for enlistment because at the time of its formation the likelihood was that Negro soldiers and their officers, if captured, would not be treated according to the usages of war. As a matter of fact the Confederacy had issued a Proclamation that anyone serving in such a regiment would be put to death.

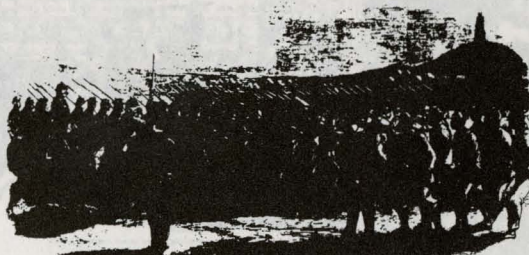
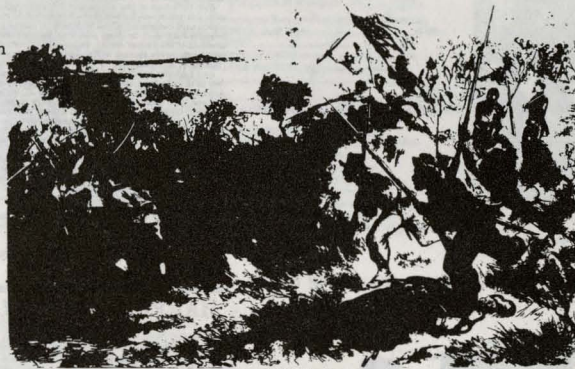
The 54th was the first Negro regiment organized in the North. Captain (later Colonel) Robert Gould Shaw was offered command and accepted. He died in the assault on Fort Wagner. At the time, a strong prejudice existed against arming of the Negro and those who would command them. The assertion was that they would not fight and that their employment would prolong the war and that white troops would refuse to serve with them.

When I enlisted in the army,
Then I thought 't was grand,
Marching through the streets of Boston
Behind a regimental band.
When at Wagner I was captured,
Then my courage failed;
Now I'm dirty, hungry, naked,
Here in Charleston Jail.

Chorus:

Weeping, sad and lonely,
Oh, how bad I feel!
Down in Charleston, South Carolina,
Praying for a good square meal.

If Jeff Davis will release me,
Oh, how glad I'll be!
When I get to Morris Island,
Then I shall be free.
Then I'll tell those conscript soldiers
How they use us here;
Giving us an old cornodder,
They call it prisoners' fare.



THE 54th MASSACHUSETTS, NEGRO REGIMENT, AND MAJOR ROBERT GOULD SHAW, CAPTAIN OF THE 54th MASSACHUSETTS, NEGRO REGIMENT, AT THE BATTLE OF FORT WAGNER.

NEGROES AS SOLDIERS.

We devote pages 161, 162, and 163 to illustrations of the negroes as soldiers. So much ignorant prejudice is still entertained in many parts of the North to the employment of colored troops that it is due to the country that the capacity of the negro to drill and fight can not be too strongly insisted upon.

The picture on page 161 represents the negro learning the use of the Minie rifle. The drill masters in the Department of the South report that the negroes in the South Carolina regiments evince great aptitude at learning the manual of arms. They are more docile than white recruits, and when once they have mastered a movement they retain the knowledge perfectly. Similar testimony is borne by officers in the West. One of them predicts that with proper drill and training the negroes will be the steadiest rank and file in the world.

With regard to their fighting qualities we can not do better than reproduce the following extracts. The first is from a letter to the New York Times, describing the battle, or rather the skirmish of Island Mounds, where a detachment of the First Kansas Colored Volunteers attacked and routed a band of rebels. He says:

"The detachment under Gardner was attacked by the foe, who swept down like a whirlwind upon it. One volley was fired in concert, which emptied several saddles, and then this devoted body was separated by the force of that sweeping charge. The fight thus became a hand to hand encounter of one man to six. The rebels were mostly armed with shot-guns, revolvers, and sabres, our men with the Austrian rifle and sabre-bayonet. The latter is a fearful weapon, and did terrible execution in the hands of the muscular blacks. Six killed, the leader of the Charles negroes, fell with six wounds after shooting two men, bayoneting a third, and laying a fourth horse dead with the butt of his gun. Another man, badly wounded, Sergeant Ed. Lowrey, was attacked by three men; he had discharged his rifle, and had no time to load again, when they fell upon him with revolver and sabre. He was then badly hurt with a shot-gun wound. One man demanded his surrender, to which the reply was a stunning blow from the butt of the rifle, knocking him off his horse. The negro, when approached, had his sabre-bayonet in hand, about to fix it on his gun. The groatrate man got a crushing blow from it on the skull as he fell, and then, as the other charged, the bayonet was used with effect on the nearest horse, and the butt of the gun on the next man."

Captain Crew, retaining his position at the head of the few men who kept together, retreated with his men to the enemy, firing his revolver as he did so. He fell with a terrible wound in the groin, but again rose and retreated. Surrounded by half a dozen of the foe, he was ordered to surrender. "Never!" he shouted, at the same time calling to the half dozen negroes around him to die rather than give up. He then fell dead with a bullet in his heart. His body was instantly rifled of revolver and watch, though his purse was not found. Five minutes afterward the rebel who took the watch was killed by one of the negroes, who again took the watch from him and brought it into camp."

After Sumner's celebration at Bangor.

Bangor, Me., Friday, April 11.
The restoration of the Old Flag to Fort Sumter was celebrated here to-day by a national affair of scope, by a display of all the flags on public and private buildings, and by the raising of the Stars and Stripes on the Unadorned and no time to load again, when they fell upon him with revolver and sabre. He was then badly hurt with a shot-gun wound. One man demanded his surrender, to which the reply was a stunning blow from the butt of the rifle, knocking him off his horse. The negro, when approached, had his sabre-bayonet in hand, about to fix it on his gun. The groatrate man got a crushing blow from it on the skull as he fell, and then, as the other charged, the bayonet was used with effect on the nearest horse, and the butt of the gun on the next man."

General U.S. Grant was made Lieutenant-General and given supreme command of the Union forces in March, 1864. On February 1st, the President had ordered a draft of 500,000 men to be completed on March 10th, and "the substitution of military for civilian control, for the first time... all efforts... properly directed to a common end."

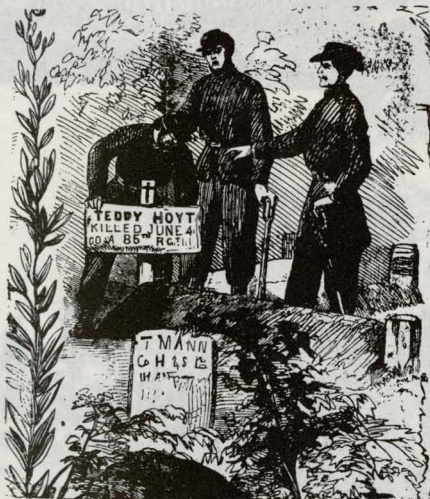
On March 10th, Grant went to meet Gen. George G. Meade and have a look at the Army of the Potomac quartered near Washington. The men and the General sized each other up. This was to be the decisive year of the War. Two privates saw Grant passing by; one asked "Well, what do you think?" The other replied, "He looks as if he means it." In April Grant left Washington with plans to win the War.

Meanwhile those who were refitted were sent to the "quiet front" for picket duty. There were reports of fraternization during this "waiting period." Such as -- "The Rappahannock, which at this place was about 200 yards wide... the sound of the gentle ripple of its waves upon the sand was broken by a faint "hallo" which came from the other side. "Johnny Reb, I say don't shoot!" "All right!" "What commands are you?" "The Black Horse Cavalry." "We are the 2nd Mich. Cavalry." "Show yourself, we won't fire." "On your Honor?" "On our Honor, Billy Yank." "Have you tobacco? Let's trade," "all right, have you any newspapers..." etc."

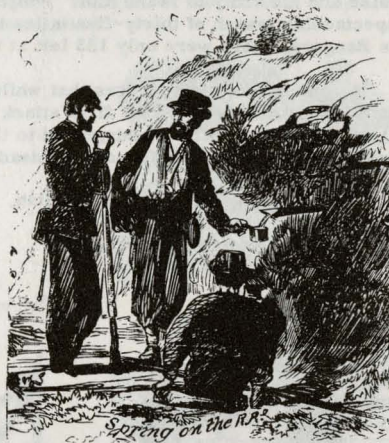
"All quiet along the Potomac tonight,"
Except here and there a stray picket
Is shot, as he walks on his beat to and fro,
By a rifleman hid in the thicket;
'Tis nothing, a private or two now and then
Will not count in the news of the battle;
Not an officer lost, only one of the men,
Moaning out all alone the death rattle.
"All quiet along the Potomac tonight."

There's only the sound of the lone sentry's tread,
As he tramps from the rock to the fountain,
And thinks of the two on the low trundle-bed,
Far away in the cot on the mountain.
His musket falls slack--his face, dark and grim,
Grows gentle with memories tender,
As he mutters a prayer for the children asleep,
And their mother--"May Heaven defend her."
"All quiet along the Potomac tonight."

Hark! Was it the night wind that rustles the leaves?
Was it the moonlight so wondrously flashing?
It looked like a rifle! "Ha! Mary, good-by!"
And his life-blood is ebbing and plashing.
"All quiet along the Potomac tonight."
No sound save the rush of the river;
While soft falls the dew on the face of the dead,
"The Picket's" off duty forever.
"All quiet along the Potomac tonight."

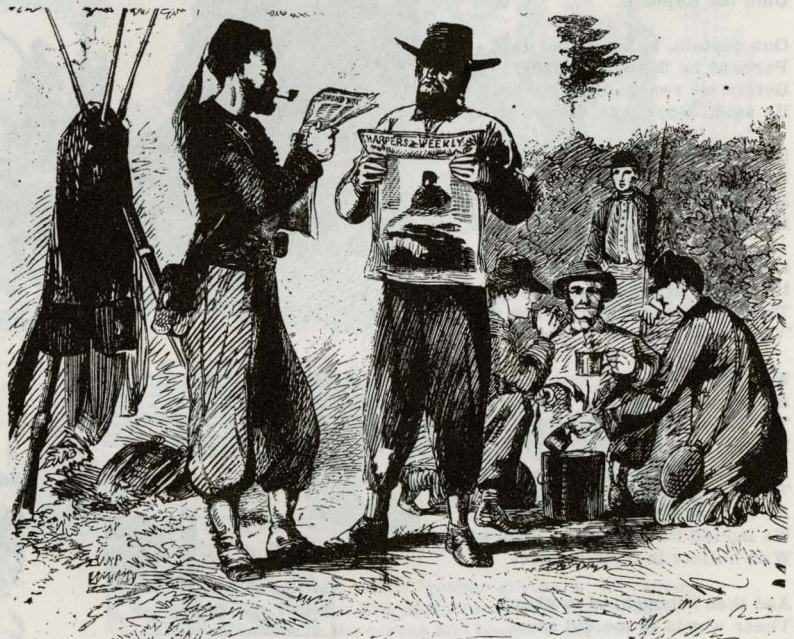


The last resting place



"EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON April 30, 1864.
"Lieutenant-General Grant."
"Not expecting to see you before the spring campaign opens, I wish to express to this... my entire satisfaction with what you have done up to this time so far as I understand it. The particulars of your plans I neither know, nor seek to know. You are vigilant and self-reliant, and pleased with this, I wish not to obtrude any restraint or constraints upon you. While I am very anxious that any great disaster, or capture of our men in great numbers, shall be avoided, I know that these points are less likely to escape your attention than they would be mine. If there be any thing wanting, which is within my power to give, do not fail to let me know it."
"And now, with a brave army and a just cause, may God sustain you."
Yours, very truly,
"A. LINCOLN."

GRANT'S REPLY.
"HEAD-QUARTERS ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES,
COLLETTES COURT-HOUSE, May 1, 1864.
"THE PRESIDENT.--Your very kind letter of yesterday is just received. The confidence you express for the future and satisfaction for the past in my military administration is acknowledged with pride. It shall be my earnest endeavor that you and the country shall not be disappointed. From my first entrance into the volunteer service as the country to the present day I have never had cause to complain, have never expressed or implied a complaint against the Administration or the Secretary of War for throwing any embarrassment in the way of my vigorously prosecuting what appeared to be my duty."
"Indeed since the promotion which placed me in command of all the armies, and in view of the great responsibility and importance of success, I have been established at the readiness which every thing asked for has been yielded, without even an explanation being asked. Should my success be less than I desire and expect, the least I can say is, the fault is not with you."
"Very truly, your obedient servant,
"U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant-General."



Pickets Fraternizing over Coffee and Exchanging Papers.
SCENES IN AND ABOUT THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.--SKETCHED BY MR. A. R. WARD.--[SEE PAGE 471.]

Side II, Band 2. (48-8B) LONGSTREET'S RANGERS (The Battle of the Wilderness)

General Grant's forces of the Potomac numbered 118,769 men and officers and 316 guns. The Army was commanded by General George G. Meade. In two ranks deep it covered twenty-one miles of battle front. Its train was 4,000 wagons, sixty-five miles long.

General Robert E. Lee commanded the Army of Northern Virginia (The Confederate Army). He had 61,953 men and officers and 224 guns. Grant had to knock out Lee's army to get to Richmond. On May 1, 1864 he made the first move during the night and for four days he crossed the Rapidan River. On May 5th, Lee attacked.

On the 6th the battle commenced at 5 AM and by 9 AM even Longstreet's reserves who had marched all night were commandeered into battle, by Lee. By 11 AM Longstreet's reserves had attacked and repulsed the enemy. Longstreet was severely wounded in this attack. At 5 PM the Union forces fell back with heavy losses. The battle ended inconclusively and was fought until June 14th along a sixty mile front. Union losses were 17,666 (officially), Confederate (estimate) 7,750.

Neither command had wanted to engage in battle on May 5th. Grant wanted to get out of the Wilderness and to safer ground and to wait for Burnside and his army to reach him. While Lee had been waiting for Longstreet's reserves. (Longstreet's men made a spectacular march of thirty-five miles that day). Of 673 Texans at the start of the battle that fought with Longstreet's Rangers, there were only 123 left at the end.

A personal witness relates: "...one marked feature was that while fresh troops poured in to almost every charge, the same muskets in the hands of the same men met the first attack in the morning and the last at night. When it became evident (at nightfall) that the attack failed, I suggested to the Chaplain, that there might be some demand for his ministrations...so we walked up there and found their dead and dying piled higher than the works themselves.

Come all of Longstreet's Rangers
Wherever you may be;
I'll tell you of some trouble,
That happened unto me.

My name is nothing extra,
Although I cannot tell,
But after Longstreet's Rangers
You may know I wish them well.

'Twas at the age of sixteen,
I joined our jolly band;
We marched from the Rappahannock
Unto the Rapidan.

Our captain, he informed us;
Perhaps he thought it right;
Before we reached the station
He said; "Boys, you'll have to fight."

I saw the Yankees coming;
I heard them give a yell
My feelings at that moment
My tongue it could not tell.

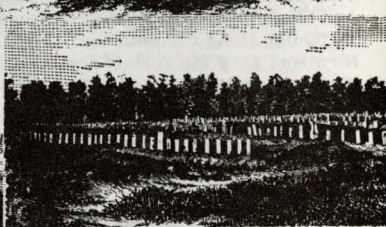
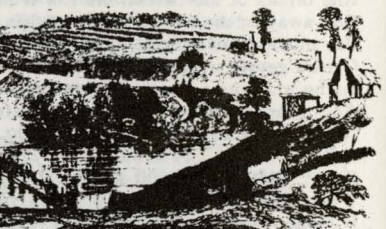
I saw the smoke ascending;
It seemed to reach the sky;
The first thought that struck me was,
"Oh, now's your time to die."

We fought them full nine hours
Before the strife was o'er
The like of dead and dying
I never saw before.

There were five as gallant rangers
As ever saw the West;
We buried them by their comrades
With bullets in their breasts.

And then I thought of mother;
These words to me did say;
"You are my only ranger,
With me you'd better stay."

But I thought that she was childish,
The best she did not know;
My mind was first on ranging
And I was bound to go.



LONGSTREET'S LAST ATTACK.

On the night of 5th ult. Longstreet made a forceful attack on Knoxville, which continued nearly all night. On the following morning the rebels charged on General Fecum's position at Fort Saunders, and were fearfully repulsed, with a loss of nearly seven hundred men, including two hundred and thirty-four prisoners. Our loss was only twenty-five men. General Burnside offered and General Longstreet accepted a truce until seven o'clock in the evening to take care of the wounded and dead.



General William T. Sherman set out on May 7, 1864 to cross the Confederacy and invade Georgia. He set out on May 7th from Chattanooga, Tennessee to cut off Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, and Florida from the rest of the South.

The fall of Atlanta, September 2nd, 1864, "lifted Northern morale, staggered by General Grant's losses before Richmond, and contributed to the Republican success in the Presidential campaign."

In 1861 (November) Georgia had amended its military law so that "all troops of every character, now in the service of the state. . shall receive the same pay as that allowed Confederate troops. . ." \$350,000 were appropriated for the purchase of arms. In 1862 \$5,000,000 were appropriated. Toward the end of the War, "the rapid depreciation of Confederate currency meant most soldiers were fighting without pay. . ." In the Civil War both Union and Confederate armies foraged from the country-wide in enemy territory; however there was little of this on home ground: goober peas may have been an exception.

"ART. II. EACH STATE RETAINS ITS SOVEREIGNTY, FREEDOM AND INDEPENDENCE, and every power, jurisdiction, and right that is not, by this Confederation, expressly delegated to the United States in Congress assembled."

On the march "passing time" was the only comfort a soldier had. For a little while he was able to forget the orders, the dust, the blistering feet and hunger. Thoughts of the training camp and the 'kidding' of fellow sufferers took the place of thoughts of the battle, home or sleep.

Sitting by the road side on a summer day,
Chatting with my mess-mates, passing time away,
Lying in the shadow underneath the trees,
Goodness, how delicious, eating goober peas!

Chorus:

Peas! Peas! Peas! Peas! eating goober peas!
Goodness, how delicious, eating goober peas!

When a horseman passes the soldiers have a rule,
To cry out at their loudest, "Mister here's your mule";
But another pleasure enchanting than these,
Is wearing out your grinders, eating goober peas!

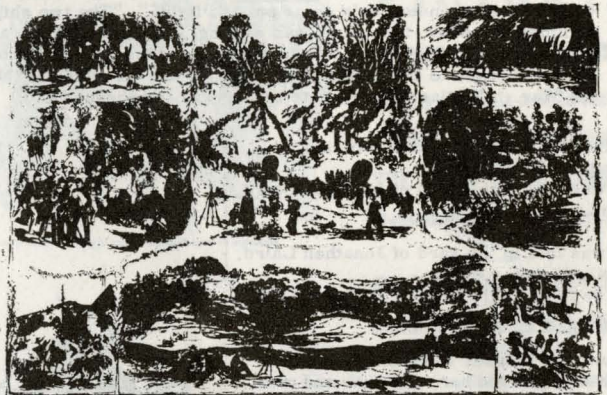
Chorus:

Just before the battle the Gen'ral hears a row,
He says, "The Yanks are coming, I hear their rifles now."
He turns around in wonder, and what do you think he sees?
The Georgia Militia, eating goober peas!

Chorus

I think my song has lasted almost long enough
The subject's interesting, but rhymes are mighty rough,
I wish this war was over, when free from rags and fleas,
We'd kiss our wives and sweethearts, and gobble goober peas!

Chorus:



Confederate (Rebel) Money.
Faintly visible in the background, the text reads: "So nearly like a real bill, that many people passing current the other will be equally well, \$500 in Confederate money will buy \$100 in United States money." - W. K. HILTON, 11 Spruce Street, New York.



Musquito Shield or Guard.
J. HAVEN'S PATENT. - For the Army, Navy, Travelers, Sick or Wounded, or any one who is troubled with mosquitoes, flies, or dust. Price from 25 cents to \$5. Sample sent free on receipt of \$1.25. Send stamp for circular. The fine whalebone frame keeps it away from the face, and the shot elastic, or string, keeps it down all round. It doesn't affect the breathing or sleeping, and is worth three times its price. J. HAVEN & CO., the only Manufacturers of the Shield, as no Rights or Licenses have been sold, No 80 Nassau St., N. Y. Room No. 23. Agents wanted in all parts.



"Georgians used to be called 'goober grabbers'. Somebody hearing me do this one at a party recalled a family joke; her grandad went to the circus and bought a sackful of peanuts. "Shucks, pa," said the boy after paying his nickel and breaking open the bag, "them's just ole goobers." (Hermes Nye)

British sympathies in the Civil War were divided; generally the "upper class favored the Confederacy (Northern high tariffs) the working class, however, and much of the middle class favored the Union."

Great Britain, in June, 1861, forbade armed ships of either side to bring their prizes to British ports.

At the outbreak of the War, the North owned almost all the tonnage (merchant marine). The Confederacy set out to destroy it. Confederate agent in England, J. D. Bulloch ordered from John Lairds & Sons, Liverpool, "No. 290" later known as the Alabama, she became the most famous raider of the Civil War. "Anyone might have a ship built within the kingdom, provided that she was not equipped there; equipping was the offense, not the building."

The Union also "freely bought arms etc. in England." In July, the Alabama left Liverpool and was armed at the Azores. "She immediately began her attack on Northern commerce." She destroyed twenty vessels in her first two months in West Indian waters. She took another twenty prizes off the Brazilian coast. In November she "struck eastward and began to prey on American shipping with great effect in the narrows between Sumatra and Siam." (1863)

The sudden appearance of the Alabama in the China Seas paralyzed American trade. In February (1864) she reached Cape Town. And in June, 1864, she put in at Cherbourg (France) for repairs which she badly needed. The USS Kearsage came in to pick up prisoners which the Alabama landed. Not permitted to do so in a neutral port, she left. Captain Semmes of the Alabama sent a message to Captain Winslow of the Kearsage to "wait until the Alabama was coaled, when he would come out and fight." "The two ships were very fairly matched." "On June 19, 1864 Semmes stood out; the enemy was waiting. At about a mile range the Alabama's rifled gun opened the fight." Winslow had protected the vulnerable parts of his ship by chain cable boxed in; the Alabama's shot took little effect; she soon began to sink and surrendered." The last lines of the song announce the death of the Alabama at the end of the War. (The last Confederate raider was the Shenandoah).

MORE STEAMERS TO RUN THE BLOCKADE.
Steamers running the blockade were insured at Lloyd's at from thirty to forty guineas.

When the Alabama's keel was laid,
Roll, Alabama, roll.
'Twas laid in the yard of Jonathan Laird,
Roll, Alabama, roll.

'Twas laid in the yard of Jonathan Laird,
Roll, Alabama, roll.
'Twas laid in the town of Birkenhead,*
Roll, Alabama, roll.

Down the Mersey ways she rolled then,
Liverpool fitted her with guns and men.

From the Western Isles she sailed forth,
To destroy the commerce of the North.

To Cherbourg port she sailed one day,
To take her count of prize money.

Many a sailor lad he saw his doom,
When the Ke-arsarge it hove in view.

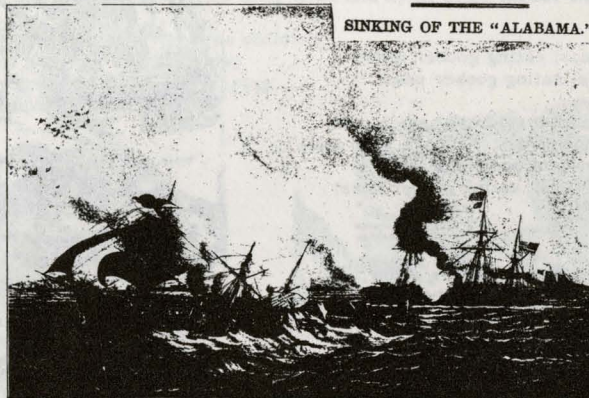
Till a ball from the forward pivot that day
Shot the Alabama's stern away.

Off the three mile limit in '65
The Alabama went to her grave.



A LEADEN FOR THE (LONDON) "TIMES"
Young John Bull—"What is the Capital of China, now?"
His daughter—"Birmingham, my boy—where the Birmingham's name is Jeff Davis, and it built her ironclads."

*Birkenhead is on the Mersey River opposite Liverpool.
Its first shipyard was built in 1824.

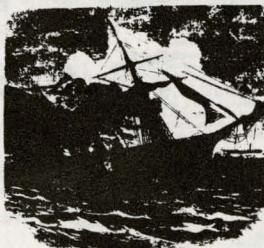


Engagement between the U. S. S. Kearsarge and the Alabama off Cherbourg, on Sunday, June 19, 1864.

From a French lithograph.



THE "ALABAMA."
The Alabama appears to have turned up on the 12th, off the desert island of Riquetta, coast of Venezuela, where she took in coal from a vessel sailing her there. The San Jacinto arrived there just twenty-four hours after the pirate left. Another report says she has gone to the south coast of Asia.



side these the Jefferson and the French blockade were requested to stand in this humane service. In this way one hundred and thirteen were saved, by the aid of the Jefferson and the French blockade. Among those rescued by the Jefferson were Captain Stewarts and thirteen other officers. In the most dishonourable manner both the Jefferson and the French blockade were requested to stand in this humane service to the Kearsarge, conveyed them away to port.



SATURDAY, APRIL 25, 1863.

OUR RELATIONS WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

It is not to be disguised that our relations with Great Britain have reached a most critical pass. The speeches of the Solicitor-

MORE REBEL VESSELS BUILDING.

A London correspondent of the Boston Commercial Advertiser writes: "It is well you are just completing a fleet of 'Moultres.' You are likely to need them before long. Workmen are engaged night and day on the Mersey, on the Clyde, and elsewhere, in building some 20 iron-clads, which are to see service in American waters. They are intended to convoy vessels into Southern ports. This I know to be a fact. My information is direct from those in confidence with the promoters."

FOREIGN NEWS.

ENGLAND.

A SPEECH FROM EARL RUSSELL.

EARL RUSSELL had made an important speech on foreign affairs at Blair Gortie, in Scotland. He referred at considerable length to the American question; justified England in recognising the Confederates as belligerents; and supported some of the impositions brought by the people of the North, particularly the speech of Senator Sumner. He also replied to the complaint of the South in regard to the recognition of the blockade, and asserted that although self-interest demanded that England should break it, she prefers the course of honor, as it would have been infamous to break it. He showed that the Government had not sufficient evidence against the Alabama to detain her until after she sailed, and explained the difficulties in the way of interference in such cases. He drew a line between ordinary vessels equipped for war, iron-clads and steam rams, which are in themselves armed for acts of offense, and might be used without ever touching Confederate shores. He asserted that the Government was ready to do every thing the duties of neutrality required—every thing that is just to a friendly nation, and such as they would wish done to themselves; but would not yield one jot of right to the manes of foreign power. He complimented the Federal Government and Mr. Seward upon the fairness with which they have discussed the matter of difference; but said there were others, including Senator Sumner, who had acted differently. He denounced the efforts of those who sought to create trouble between America and Europe; and, with expressions of friendship toward America, asserted that all his efforts would be to maintain peace. Speaking of Poland, he defended England's position, and remonstrated against that of Russia; but did not think England should go to war on the subject. As regards Mexico, he thought that if the Mexicans approved of what was being done for them they should be allowed to do so.

THE BRITISH PRIVATEERS.

The Cape of Good Hope mails contain some very important information relative to the work of the privateers Alabama, Georgia, and Tuscaloosa—formerly the bark Commodore, just converted into a rebel war vessel—in and of Table Bay, Simon's Bay, and other parts of the coast. The Alabama captured the Union bark San Jacinto and a third of the cargo of the colonists as she was running into Table Bay. The United States Consul protested against the seizure as having been made within a cannon-shot of the shore. He also demanded the restitution of the Tuscaloosa, as agreed for her owners, on the ground that, not having been condemned by the prize court of any recognized country, her entry into a British port was a violation of the Queen's proclamation. The Governor decided against both these demands; whereupon the Consul protested in the name of his Government, and pointed out that the original cargo of the Tuscaloosa had been sold to merchants at Cape Town, and that the cargo of the San Jacinto would be similarly disposed of. The Alabama and Georgia reported a great many captures and very profitable trips.

In the conspiracy against us, Lord Palmerston considers our complaints of the destruction of thirty odd American vessels by the British cruiser Alabama mere indications of our wish to pick a quarrel with England; Lord Russell sees no ground for arresting the Alabama until he has been assured she has got safely to sea, when he issues his tardy warrant; Member of Parliament Laird laughs—and the House of Commons re-echoes the laugh—at the objections

Whether Lincoln would run for a second term (1864-1870) was a question still undecided in November 1863. The belief was that the "greatest blow that could be dealt the Confederacy" and the strongest evidence shown to the world of the unity of purpose pervading the North, would be to have Lincoln and his administration sustained at the polls. For these reasons Lincoln decided to run. Republican campaign strategy was "a vote for the Democrats was a vote for Jeff Davis and disunion." The question of reconstruction was played down by the (Unionist) party whose rallying cry was "based on an appeal for all-out cooperation to win the war." The Democrats used reconstruction as a main campaign issue and "took the view that the rebellious states were still within the Union and were embraced by the Constitution... that whenever armed resistance ceased, the states would be restored without condition and without change."

As we have seen, one of the objectives of the Confederacy was to make the North weary and thus sway the voters to end the war. To pacify them and the Democratic Party that used this in their campaign, Lincoln sent Horace Greeley to Canada to negotiate with Confederate agents there. He also sent two emissaries to Jefferson Davis in Richmond. Both negotiations got nowhere. By these missions, Lincoln silenced many critics who insisted that the South was eager for peace and would yield if given fair terms. "Those who loved the Union had no choice after this but to fight to the finish."

Old Abe Lincoln came out of the Wilderness
Many long years ago.

Old Jeff Davis tore down the government
Many Long Years ago.

But Old Abe Lincoln built up a better one
Many long years ago.



SAD MISADVENTURE OF THE CONFEDERATE DELEGATION TO RICHMOND.

1864.
Presidential Campaign PIN

Of McClellan and Pendleton; also of Lincoln and Johnson. Newest and best thing out. Campaign Medals and Pins in great variety. Manufactured and for sale by E. N. FOOTE & CO., 399 Broadway, N. Y. Agents wanted in every town and city. 18 samples sent, postpaid, on receipt of \$3 00.



4 x 16 in.
L. A. M. G. & Co. N. Y. & C. Engrs.



VOL. XIV.—NO. 4086.
VICTORY!
GLORIOUS RESULT YESTERDAY.
Election of Lincoln and Johnson.
Terrible Defeat of McClellan.
THE UNION TRIUMPHANT.
New-England a Solid Free-land.
New-York for Lincoln and Ventres.
Defeat of Governor Seymour and His Friends.
Gain of Five Union Congressmen in the State.
Election of Raymond, Dodge, Darling, Jenkins and Humphrey.
Pennsylvania Union on the Home Vote.
HEAVY UNION GAINS.
MARYLAND AND DELAWARE ALL RIGHT.
Heavy Union Gains in New-Jersey.
The Great Northwest Solid for Lincoln.
DETAILS OF THE RETURN.
THE VOTE OF THE CITY.
PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR.



AN OLD STORY NEWLY APPLIED.
Fremont Warns "Say Please" to the President, I'll split it up the middle."

McClellan Voters!
A 100 size Engraving (6x10), for framing, of Maj. Gen. Geo. B. McClellan forwarded free by mail to every voter in the army or country, on receipt of address and two stamps to cover postage. Address Chairman Distributing Committee, Office 192 Nassau St., N. Y.

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terms to the trade.
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ERETT & CO., 111
Fulton St., N. Y. City.

To All Who
it may
Concern
truly
yrs
A Lincoln

"In the minds of hundreds of thousands of non-slaveholding Southerners who marched shoulder to shoulder with the planters for the Lost Cause, the slavery causes of war were closely bound up with a complex of related motives centering upon Southern nationalism."

"The Lincoln government did not acknowledge that the Southern states had left the Union... could not, however, avoid treating captured soldiers and sailors of the Confederacy as prisoners of war. It granted general pardon to nearly all who had supported the Confederate cause..."

The Proclamation of Amnesty and Reconstruction (1863-5)... "was a general pardon and restoration of property... to persons who had resisted the government."

In March 1866 Congress passed the Civil Rights Act, which declared that "all persons born in the United States and not subject to any foreign power" are citizens of the U.S.; this led to the adoption of the 14th Amendment.

Military force had restored the Union, but four years of war had left its mark upon the nation. The War had dealt "...a staggering blow to the Democrats and to the Jacksonian principles."

The Republicans "rejoiced at the triumph of their economic doctrines and gloated over the political ruin of their foes." Democrats mourned that freedom itself was "dying". The Indianapolis (Indiana) Sentinel doubted that the nation would ever go back to the Constitution, for it was easier "after a lapse from truth to add fresh heresies than to return to the old standards of orthodoxy."

With the end of the War, there was a tremendous upsurge in Westward expansion and good times were had. Differences of the political parties and the sides they took in the War were soon forgotten. "Accordingly, in the spring of 1865... political rulers surveyed the... scene and found it good."

On March 3, 1865 Congress passed the Freedmen's Bureau Bill over the veto of the new President Andrew Johnson. This bill unified The Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands. With officials in each of the Southern states, the Bureau aided refugees and freedmen by furnishing... "supplies... schools... leasing and selling abandoned land, etc."

In the South the opposition to the Bureau was vehement. 1st) Objection to Federal interference with relations between employer and employee; 2nd) Objection based on the belief that the Bureau had a political "program."

The Freeman's Bureau... "Relieved much suffering among Negro and white. Between 1865 and 1869 it issued 21,000,000 rations; 5,000,000 to White and 15,000,000 to Negro. It gave free transportation to 30,000 people "to leave congested areas and to become self-supporting."

There were many soldiers who got the taste for blood when as young men, some fifteen years old, they had served in the War. In the Middle Border states, outlawry and strife spawned by the Civil War, joined forces. There was no peace at Appomattox for the men who rode under the black flag of Quantrill. The pro-Union men could not forget the murders (Sand Creek Massacre, 1864) and the looting. These were contributing factors to the banditry of the Bad Men of the west in later years.

Estimated losses in the Civil war were: 359,000 Union, 134,000 Confederate slain.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Passage of the Bill to Amend the Freedmen's Bureau Act.

Debate on the Division of Virginia and the Status of the States Lately in Rebellion.

Conclusion of Senator Sumner's Speech Against the Constitutional Amendment.

The New-York Post-Office Site Bill Agreed to in Committee.

Preparations for the Obsequies of the Late President.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 6.

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

The Freedmen's Bureau Bill came tomorrow.

U. S. Army Agency,

64 Bleecker St., N. Y., Opposite Pay Department.
Heirs of Deceased Soldiers should present their Claims at this office for settlement. Information given when requested by letter.
Legal heirs seeking information as to whereabouts of Soldiers killed or wounded in Battle, should apply at this office by letter or otherwise.
All just claims against the Government unsettled should be presented at this office.
Colored Soldiers who have not received full pay while in service, can receive the difference. They are entitled to same pay and allowances as white soldiers; also Pensions and Bounties.
\$100 Bounty due to soldiers discharged for wounds received in Battle. \$100 Bounty due to regulars enlisting July 1, 1861, discharged for wounds. All applications by letter; postage stamps should be enclosed.

WANTED—DISABLED AND DISCHARGED SOLDIERS, and others, maimed and crippled, can hear of a pleasant and profitable business by addressing P. O. Box No. 46, Philadelphia. (Sample free for 35 cents.)

A DISTINCT Department for Mourning Millinery.

Madame Benedict begs to thank her numerous Parisian friends, as well as her newly-formed and valued American customers, for their generous support.

PREMIUM TO VOLUNTEERS.

The Secretary of War has issued a bulletin giving effect to the law recently passed by Congress, granting a premium for enlisted men, regular or volunteer, and one month's pay in advance to each recruit.

SOUTHERN UNIONISM.

DECATUR, ILLINOIS, June 19, 1862.

To the Editor of Harper's Weekly.

DEAR SIR,—A Southerner by birth, lineage, and education, a slaveholder, the son and grandson of slaveholders, having just escaped from the land of despotism and blood, I hasten to thank you for your just appreciation of the difficulties of this mortal strife that is now upon us, and for the sound advice you give the Government. Your remarks upon Slavery attack my interests; but I am not one of those who balance their interests with the welfare of their country. I can forgive your hostility to Slavery on account of your unwavering support of the Government in the hour of its trial. You say that the United States Government must show that it is the strongest, and that it is determined. O say it again and again, and let the filtering, despising Union men of the South take heart! You seem to think cheaply and contemptuously of Southern Union sentiment. In this you are mistaken. You know not the doubts and fears that have strangled the hopes of Southern Union men. Remember the cowardly articles that have appeared in certain lukewarm or shellacious Northern papers; and Vandalism!—O the villain!—his speeches scattered broadcast over the South by exiles, escapees, papers; and then the atrocities of the people of East Tennessee, and the corresponding sources of the Government in dealing with Southern Union traitors, and self-doubting—shifting—men, who refuse to give allegiance, and then walk abroad among and tempt and threaten loyal citizens. Why, a man was actually beaten

U. S. Army Agency,

64 Bleecker Street, N. Y., opposite Pay Department.
All persons having claims against the Government should present them at this office for adjustment and payment.

Bounty of \$100 00, in the following cases are now being paid:

SOLDIERS DISCHARGED on account of wounds received in battle.

VOLUNTEERS or REGULARS DISCHARGED after having served 2 years. Payment prompt. Discharge can be sent by mail.



Oh, I'm a good old rebel!
Now that's just what I am;
For this "Fair Land of Freedom"
I do not care--at all.
I'm glad I fit against it,
I only wish we'd won,
And I don't want no pardon
For anything I've done.

I hate the Constitution,
This great Republic, too,*
I hate the Freedman's Bureau,
In uniforms of blue;
I hate the nasty eagle,
With all his brag and fuss,
The lying, thieving Yankees,
I hate them wuss and wuss.

I hate the Yankee Nation,
And everything they do;
I hate the Declaration
Of Independence, too;
I hate the glorious Union,
'Tis dripping with our blood;
I hate the striped banner,
I fit it all I could.

I followed old Marse Robert
For four years, near about,
Got wounded in three places,
And starved at P'int Lookout;
I cotched the roomatism
A-camping in the snow;
But I killed a chance of Yankees--
I'd like to kill some mo'.

Three hundred thousand Yankees
Lie stiff in Southern dust;
We got three hundred thousand
Before they conquered us;
They died of Southern fever
And Southern steel and shot;
I wish it was three millions;
Instead of what we got.

I can't take up my musket
And fight 'em now no more;
But I ain't a-going to love 'em,
Now that is sartain sure;
And I don't want no pardon,
For what I was and am;
I won't be reconstructed,
And I can't care a---cent.

Robberies, Murders, &c., in St. Louis.

St. Louis, Saturday, Nov. 18.
Highway robberies and burglaries have become so frequent and daring here lately as to create a general alarm, and the citizens are seriously contemplating formation of a vigilance committee. Two men were killed in a recent encounter with highway robbers. About noon yesterday a collecting messenger of the United States Savings Association, having thirty-five thousand dollars in pouch, was knocked down on one of the most frequented streets, and the money seized. The collector, however, fired his revolver at the retreating robber, who dropped the money and escaped. The banking house of Messrs. BRYANT was also robbed yesterday, of seven thousand dollars, and no clue to the robbers.

"Rumor, who hath so many things which are not true, says this was first sung by Harry Allen of the Washington Light Artillery, of New Orleans; once it came into being it was shouted all over the unreconstructed South. I heard it first about 1946 in Dallas, at one of Sallie Stehr's parties, from a woman who had it from her grandmother. The cowboys also took up this ditty and kicked it around, and it is known as "The Rabble Soldier" and God knows what else. It is at one, somehow, with the saying you still hear in the deep South, "We could of whipped them Yankees with corn stalks." "How come you didn't, then?" "Those cowards wouldnt fight with cornstalks." (Hermes Nye)



VOL. XVI.....NO. 4815.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

**The President's Veto of the
Military Government Bill.**

**He Objects to its Vast and Irre-
sponsible Grants of Power.**

**To its Direct Violation of the Provisions
of the Constitution.**

**To its Antagonism to the First Princi-
ples of Republicanism.**

**The Constitution the Only True
Basis of Reconstruction.**

**The Bill Readopted in the House
by 135 to 48.**

**It is Readopted in the Senate
by 38 to 10.**

**It is Therefore the Supreme Law
of the Land.**

**Veto of the Bill Regulating the
Tenure of Office.**

**That Also is Promptly Passed Over
the Veto.**

**Compromise Upon and Adoption of a Com-
pound-Interest Note Bill.**

**Adoption of the Tax Bill and the
Tariff on Woolen Goods.**

**The Fortification Appropriation
Bill Also Adopted.**

**Legislative, Deficiency, Naval and Omnibus
Bills Unfinished.**

THE PRESIDENT'S VETOES.

**Veto of the Bill to Provide More Efficient
Government for the Rebel States--
To the House of Representatives:**

I have examined the bill "to provide for the more



VOL. XIV.....NO. 4268.

RESTORATION.

**President Johnson's
Amnesty Pro-
clamation.**

**Restoration to Rights of
Property Except
in Slaves.**

**An Oath of Loyalty as a
Condition Precedent.**

**Legality of Confiscation Pro-
ceedings Recognized.**

**Exception of Certain Of-
fenders from this
Amnesty.**

**By These Special Applications
for Pardon May be Made.**

**Reorganization in North
Carolina.**

**Appointment of a Pro-
visional Governor.**

**A State Convention to be Chosen by
Loyal Citizens.**

**The Machinery of the Federal
Government to be Put
in Operation.**

AMNESTY PROCLAMATION.

WASHINGTON, May 26, 1865.

By the President of the United States of America:
A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, The President of the United States, on the 8th day of December, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-three, and on the 26th day of March, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-four, did, with the object to suppress the existing rebellion, to induce all persons to return to their loyalty, and to restore the authority of the United States, issue proclamations offering amnesty and pardon to certain persons, who had directly or by implication participated in the said rebellion; and

Whereas, Many persons, who had so engaged in said rebellion, have, since the issuance of said proclamations, failed or neglected to take the benefits offered thereby; and



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