

HARPER'S WEEKLY



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MAJOR-GENERAL HALLECK, U.S.A., COMMANDING OUR ARMY IN MISSOURI.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH.—[SEE NEXT PAGE.]

MAJOR-GEN. HALLECK, U. S. A.

On the preceding page we publish a portrait of the new Commander in Missouri, MAJOR-GENERAL HALLECK, United States Army, from a photograph kindly furnished us by Mrs. Halleck.

Major-General Henry Wager Halleck was born on Long Island, New York, about the year 1818, and graduated at West Point in the class of 1839. He stood second in his class, Brigadier-General Stevens, of Oregon, now in command of a brigade at Beaufort, South Carolina, alone outranking him. On the 1st July, 1859, he received a commission as Second Lieutenant of Engineers, and remained at the Academy as Professor for a year.

In 1841 he published a military work on "Bitumen and its Uses," etc. In January, 1845, he was appointed First Lieutenant; and during that year he was selected, by the committee of the Lowell Institute, at Boston, to deliver one of the regular courses of lectures—the subject being "Military Science and Art." These lectures he compiled into a neat volume during the following year, adding thereto a lengthy introduction on the "Justifiableness of War." The work contains much valuable elementary instruction, as well as abundance of historical illustration, and is written with marked ability. In 1847 he was breveted Captain for gallant conduct in affairs with the enemy on the 10th and 20th days of November, 1847, and for meritorious service in California. He was Secretary of State of the province of California, under the military governments of Generals Kearney, Mason, and Riley, from 1847 to the end of 1849. He was chief of the staff to Commodore Shubrick in the naval and military operations on the Pacific coast in 1847 and 1848, and was a member of the Convention in 1849 to form, and of the Committee to draft, the Constitution of the State of California. In July, 1853, he was appointed Captain of Engineers, and resigned August 1, 1854.

Independent of his military capacity, General Halleck is noted as an able lawyer; he, at the time of his appointment, being the principal partner in the law firm of Halleck, Billings, & Co., of San Francisco. He left his lucrative business to take up arms in defense of the cause of the Government of the United States, and was created by Congress a Major-General of the Army, his commission bearing date August 19, 1861. He is, with good authority, reputed to be a very wealthy man and a good soldier.

He has just published a most important work on "International Law," the fruit of fifteen years' study.

The country expects great things of General Halleck. His past record and his physiognomy encourage the belief that these expectations will not be disappointed.

HARPER'S WEEKLY.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1861.

THE PROTEST.

THE arrest of the rebel ex-Senators Mason and Slidell fills the cup of the perplexities of the traitors. Upon the success of the efforts of those experienced politicians the last hope of the insurgents depended. From the first they admitted that they were incapable of coping with the North; but they relied on the power of King Cotton, and felt certain that Great Britain and France would help them by breaking the blockade. Seven months of actual warfare without European interference have somewhat shaken that conviction; but still it was hoped that the consummate address of Mason and Slidell would yet verify the predictions of the authors of the rebellion. The capture of these worthies overturns the scheme, and annihilates the rebel hopes at a blow.

In truth, as we remarked in a recent number, the hand of a just Providence has been heavily laid, of late, upon the wicked wretches who have tried to destroy our Government.

The published correspondence between Secretary Memming and the cotton planters shows that the latter are grievously straitened by the want of a market for their produce; those who reflect upon the wants of a slave-holding planter will readily realize how imperious his necessities are, and how intolerable the war has rendered his condition. Governor Pickens's Message affords further evidence of the suffering of the rebels. Refugees all agree in stating that the distress which prevails at New Orleans, Mobile, and other cities which were formerly centres of Southern activity and industry, is without precedent in history. Every branch and description of business is paralyzed, and thousands of people are fed daily at New Orleans by a State charity. The strength of the South is now its weakness: the people who have grown rich by using the labor of 4,000,000 of human beings without paying them for it, are now impoverished by the necessity of feeding and clothing those four millions without getting any return for their outlay. The merchant has no business to transact; the shipowner can not get his ships to sea; the planter can not sell his produce; the laborer can not obtain work; all classes are suffering acutely from the want of articles of prime necessity—woolen cloths, leather, boots, needles, drugs, tools of all kinds, and the thousand and one articles for which the shiftless South has always been dependent on the industrious North. In a military aspect the South has lost ground steadily ever since the battle of Bull Run. Our

fortifications at Washington are now impregnable, and the hope of taking that city is lost forever. Maryland is now firmly secured to the Union, and we garrison Accotome County, Virginia. Kentucky has cast her lot with the North; Zollinger has abandoned the all-important position of Cumberland Gap, and it seems doubtful now whether all the forces of Tennessee will save Backner from the fate of Williams. The rebels have been fairly expelled from the soil of Missouri. The defeat of Lyon and the capture of Lexington have proved barren victories, which have cost the rebels men and money, and have had the same results as would have ensued from defeats. On the coast we hold Hatteras, which puts an end to privateering; we hold Port Royal, the best sea-port on the Atlantic coast; we hold Fort Pickens, and will soon be in possession of Pensacola; our blockade is as nearly perfect as any blockade can be. Every privateer sent to sea by the insurgents has either been taken or wrecked; our ships sail as safely through the Gulf of Mexico as they did before the war. On every side we see the same evidences of decay of rebel strength and defeat of rebel schemes.

On the other hand, the Nation has during the past summer been slowly gathering up its strength for the fight, and the result is one of which an American citizen may well be proud. The United States have at present fully 475,000 men under arms, including the regiments not yet sent forward from their States. They have over 200 ships of war of various kinds at sea and in the various dock-yards and navy-yards—enough to blockade every creek from the capes of the Chesapeake to the Rio Grande. And—what is still more important—they have plenty of money to pay their soldiers and sailors and to carry on the war. The Associated Banks of New York, Philadelphia, and Boston have already lent the Government \$150,000,000, and another sum of \$50,000,000 will be forthcoming on 1st January; besides which the people have taken and hold in circulation \$13,000,000 of United States Notes, payable on demand, and are increasing the amount daily. All this has been done without any panic or trouble in the money market; there has been no danger of any suspension of specie payments, or forced circulation of paper money; and there is no prospect of anything of the kind. Our foreign relations are steadily improving. In April last, Europe was satisfied that "the republican bubble had burst." Now every Court in Europe is satisfied that the Republic is strong enough to maintain itself against all comers, and the Foreign Minister of England expressly warns British subjects against infringing our blockade. There is no fear now that Europe will interfere with the suppression of the rebellion.

We have, since July last, reconquered Missouri, Kentucky, and Maryland; we have rendered Washington safe beyond all hazard; we have occupied two important sea-ports on the rebel coast; we have created an army out of the mob which flocked to the defense of the country when the war broke out; we have got rid of incompetent officers, and placed our best soldiers at the head of our troops; we have created a navy; we have, in a word, developed in this country a military and naval strength equal, if not superior, to that of France, and decidedly superior to that of any other nation in the world.

We are now commencing our work. The past has been experimental merely. We are now going to see how long five to six millions of people, without industry, without money, without military resources, and with the distracting element of three and a half millions of natural enemies among them, can resist the deliberately gathered strength of twenty-one millions of people, who have emphatically staked their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor on the suppression of the rebellion and the maintenance of their united nationality. Every day now we shall be making history.

THE LOUNGER.

JOHN BULL.

A FRIEND just from England says that he met very few Englishmen who were not in full sympathy with the rebellion in this country; and yet not one of them thought that in any case England would or should interfere. The persons he saw were chiefly of the mercantile class, and they naturally regard our affairs from the single point of commercial interest. They do not understand, nor ought they to be expected to understand, the merits of the case.

But this testimony only confirms the conviction that we are vindicating ourselves in every way by this war. We have to teach other Powers that we are a nation. We have, by the maintenance of our Government, to put Toryism of every kind in the wrong. We have, by the same means, to conquer the confidence of Trade. The malicious hate of the London Times, the sneering, caustic flippancy of the Saturday Review, can not be changed by argument nor propitiated by silence. They will hiss, and strike, and sting as they have begun. They will disbelieve in our success until we succeed, and then they will profess that our success is a delusion. The spirit that animates such journals will never be just, or candid, or noble, or friendly, or human. It will always be British, and nothing else.

But the British ignorance and jealousy of American and American affairs will not, as our friend test-

ifies, and as the chief organs of opinion show, lead England to embroil herself in our struggles. To do so would be to plunge the world into war. The occasion of interference would be the English necessity of cotton. But the first question that Power asks herself is, of course, whether war helps her chances of getting it. But how much cotton is she likely ever to carry from America if she tries to obtain it forcibly? Such a movement upon the part of England would stir us scarcely less than this rebellion. The whole energy of our people, devoted for the last half century, with such amazing success, to trade, would be turned to war. We should accept arms as our career for a generation. The slaves would be at once emancipated without any more hair-splitting. The cotton that was not destroyed by brave bands in the store-houses would be conveyed to England by a fleet. The vast merchant service of the United States, suddenly changed to war ships, would strike at English commerce in every sea. The American market for British cotton goods would be lost. The American market would be cut off. The five million of English subjects who live upon starvation wages, and for whose relief the war would be waged, would become at once the most dangerous army of paupers in the very heart of the kingdom. How much cotton is England likely to get, and at what price, when these are the necessary expenses?

Recognition of the rebellious section as an independent power would not help Manchester to cotton. There are certain immutable truths in the conduct of human affairs; and one of the most fixed is, that a great living people like those of the Northern States of this country will not suffer themselves to be expunged as a nation without a struggle, which will be proportioned in energy to their youth, their vigor, their intelligence, and their Saxon quality.

In the event of some great disaster to our arms, it is the opinion of the most enlightened Americans in Europe that the rebellious section would be acknowledged as independent. But they surely deceive themselves who suppose that such a movement would compel us to submit to the insurrection. It might compel us to a long and terrible struggle. But we are quite as prepared for war, all things considered, as any nation. If we did not come out unscathed, certainly England would not come out unscathed.

England has thrown away our friendship. For if she has any statesman who knows the course of our recent history, he is aware that the spirit in our politics which has hitherto alienated foreign sympathy is precisely the spirit which is now trying to destroy our Government. Consequently the opposing spirit is one which would have bound us more strongly in friendly ties with other powers. Had those powers, and especially England, valued our friendship, they would have shown us natural sympathy. Certainly the fault is not ours that we are now more separated in feeling than at any time since the Revolution. Certainly the fault will not be ours even if English jealousy becomes active and goes to war. That is not probable. But the alienation of the two nations is already accomplished.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

OUGHT we to exchange prisoners with the rebels? And if so, how shall it be done?

After the battle of Bull Run, when Secretary Cameron sent a letter to "whom it may concern" for the recovery of the body of the Colonel of the New York Seventh-ninth, the rebel General looked at the note, and said, sarcastically, "It doesn't concern me," and dismissed the messengers. It is a war of this kind words are things. General Washington would not receive letters addressed to him simply as George Washington, Esquire. He required to be addressed as General of an army. It was natural, for he was a General of an army. Whether the British thought that he was rightfully so, was not his affair. So the rebels have an army; an army marshaled to undo the work of Washington. And the leaders of that army are Generals, or commanding officers. Is there any harm in saying that we will not address with titles, or negotiation by which good men may be recovered, is there any sacrifice of honor?

On the other hand, if the condition of an exchange of prisoners be that the rebel leaders shall be addressed by the United States as a Government, we ought not to wish for an exchange. If we can not recover our brave men in any other way than by calling Mr. Davis President of the Confederate States, the brave men who have been taken prisoners while resisting that claim would be the very first to refuse an exchange. The army of the rebels is a fact, and must be so treated; but their government is a mere pretense, and must be so regarded.

But again, if they choose to release our captive soldiers upon their oath not to bear arms against them, that is a matter for the soldiers themselves to decide. The difficulty in the way of our doing the same, is the fact that the rebels regard us as the Spaniards regarded Protestants, and hold that there need be no oath with heretics. If Southern officers do not feel themselves bound by the flag and their oath to the service of their country, why should we expect them to be bound by any other oath of allegiance or inaction? If Floyd should be caught and released upon his oath, would there be any doubt that he would fire at us the first gun he safely could? And if Floyd would do it—we do not wish to insult any man by comparing him to Floyd—but could we wisely expect his soldiers to regard their oath?

There are not wanting those who say that the war must be taken as a fact, and its conduct governed by the rules of war; and that to address the Confederates as a power, in order to effect an exchange, is not to regard them any less as rebels. But is there much doubt that such an act at the close of the first campaign, and under all the circumstances of that campaign, would be regarded by other nations as a most significant and suspicious sign?

The question is grave. It is a terrible thing to leave our brave men in the hands of such an enemy as the rebels. It is hard for men going into battle to think that, if captured, they can not be exchanged. But it is a consciousness that weighs equally upon both parties. And if the condition of exchange be the verbal concession of the claims of the rebellion, will not many a soldier say, "Yes, it is hard enough. But it is the way in which we must do our duty." They also serve who only stand and wait?"

THE WAR AND PUBLIC CRITICISM.

THE great principles of our political system are still undisturbed although we are at war. The right of candid discussion is not lost, nor is honorable criticism of the management of public affairs suppressed, or sought by any intelligent man to be suppressed. Constant, unsparring, unscrupulous attacks upon the Administration, prompted by palpable sympathy with treason, will be stopped, with the cordial approbation of all loyal citizens. In like manner, incessant sneers, taunts, gibes, and insinuations upon the part of men and papers whose loyalty can not be suspected, although not to be repressed by authority, will certainly be condemned by patriotism and the public good sense.

We are to bear in mind that the administration of the Government in its present hands follows and does not lead the popular will. Mr. Lincoln is a man of unsuspected honesty, and entirely unselfish in the dangerous sense. He is emphatically our Chief Magistrate. His aim is to enforce the letter of the law, and to be guided implicitly by the wishes of the nation. Hence, when General Fremont issued his proclamation freeing the slaves of rebels, the President, who did not mean to pass beyond the strict letter himself, and did not intend that any of his officers should, modified the proclamation so as to bring it verbally within the exact scope of the Act of confiscation. Congress, or the representatives of the people, had just adjourned after saying precisely what they wished to have done. The President was of opinion that it was not for him or any other officer to do anything more or less.

Public opinion is thus emphatically the guide of the emergency; and public opinion can arise only through honest and loyal debate. The utmost candor in the discussion of all subjects, limited only by good faith and common sense, is therefore the condition of our success. If the discussion be not conducted in good temper, and with a view which indicates an earnest wish for success—if it be captious, and clearly the result of prejudice and spleen—the remedy, and it is a sure one, lies in the same public opinion. To abdicate the right of fair and firm criticism at this era of our history is to betray the citadel. It is a Turkish stupor of subservience which would calmly stare upon the ruin of the state. But while this is evident, it is no less so that, while frank discussion of men and methods is essential to the success of our cause, sneering, jailing, sneering innuendo, or peevish or skeptical acquiescence, are only less harmful than open treason.

MCLELLAN'S MOTTO.

GENERAL MCLELLAN's speech, a few weeks since, upon receiving the Philadelphia sword, has been justly and universally commended. It was manly, and therefore simple and modest. He took the sword as an earnest of public confidence, not as a reward of service. He hoped, he said, to deserve it.

We know that he will.

It is old news now; but one phrase in his speech is golden. It should be stamped upon all our hearts: "I ask in the future, Fearlessness, Patience, Confidence"—these three; and who will refuse them?

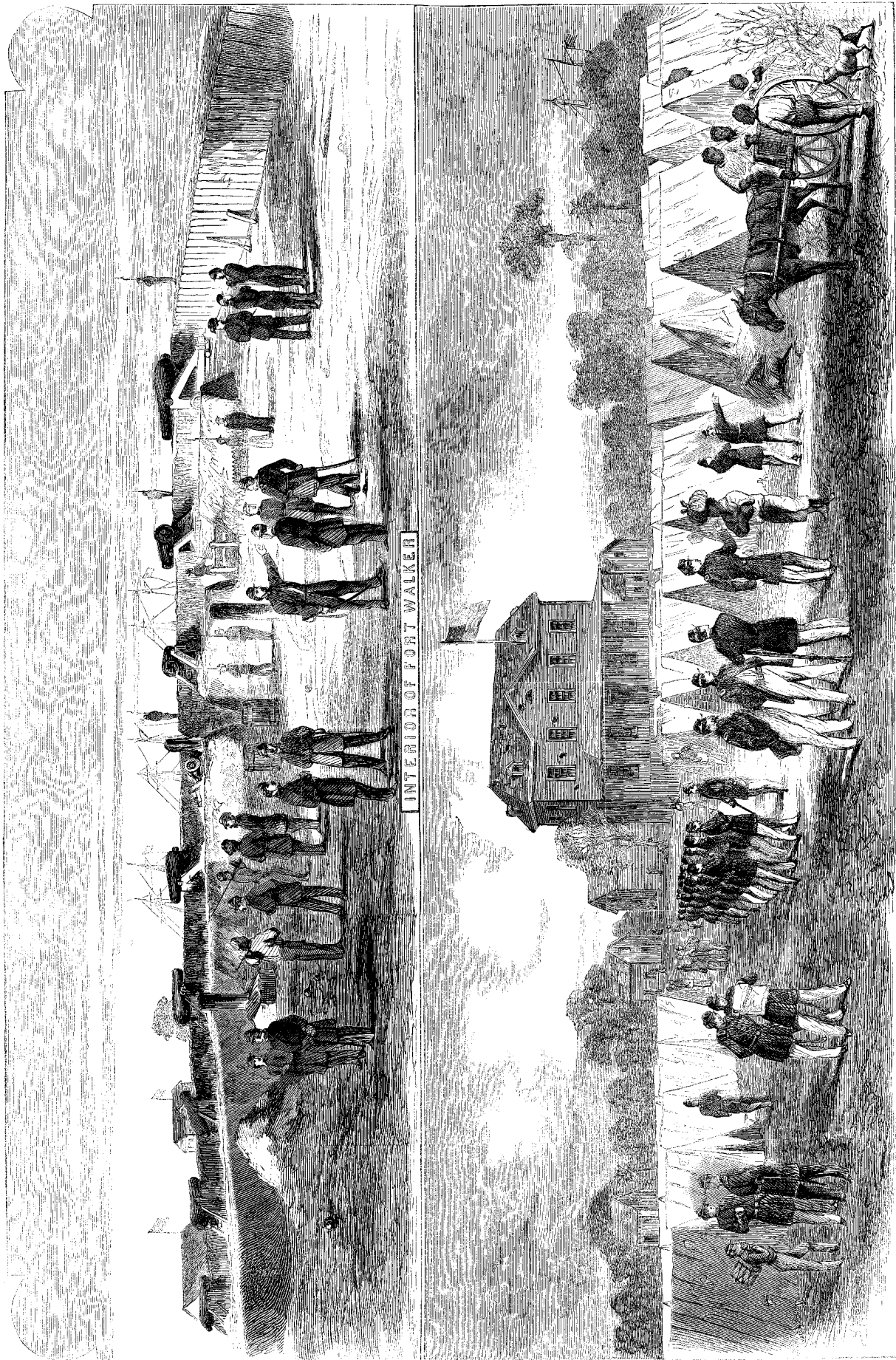
One thing is very clear, and that is, that no means of ending the war and restoring the peaceful supremacy of the Government are to be considered out of order for debate. It is idle, for instance, to say that no abolition capital shall be made out of the war. It is idle, because if the Government of the United States can not be maintained without abolishing slavery, it will be abolished. John Cochrane said in New York, that "though he was not in favor of making this a war of emancipation, yet if the exigencies of the service required the putting of arms into the hands of the negroes to fight for the Union, he was heartily in favor of availing ourselves of such a chance of war. This expedient would be no more than our enemies would do toward us. He thought this the general opinion of those who had gone to fight the battles of the Union." And he repeated the sentiment in Washington.

No man of common sense thinks otherwise. For why should we hold up an enemy with one hand, and knock him over with the other?

General Fremont undoubtedly touched the spring of the rebellion in his proclamation. The President, in his letter of modification, did not deny that, as a military necessity, it was competent for any General of a Department to take such a step, but he did not think that the necessity yet existed; and with that scrupulous regard for the wishes of the nation, as expressed in Congress, which becomes every Chief Magistrate, he asked Fremont to make his proclamation conform to the letter of the law passed at the last session.

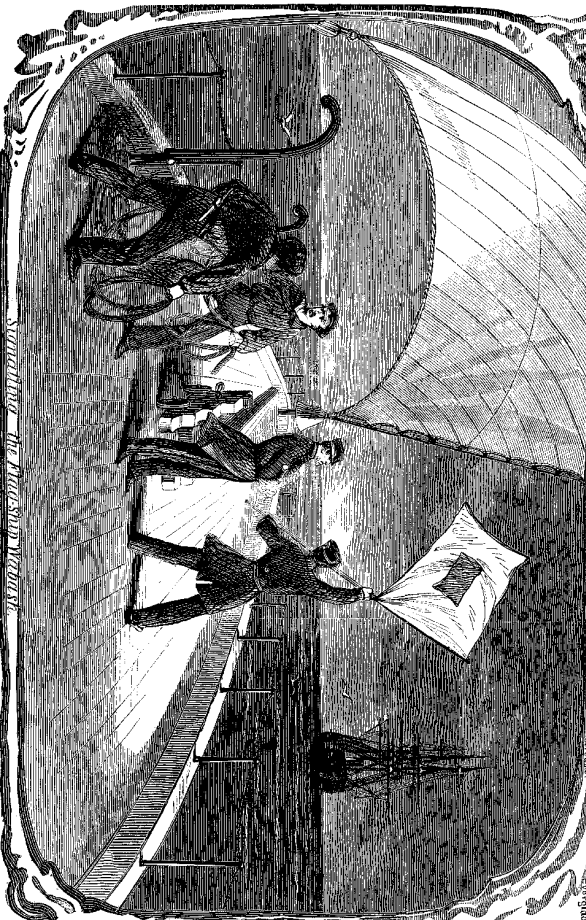
The words of the law are as follows. They are the Fourth Section of the Act to confiscate property used for insurrectionary purposes: "And be it further enacted, that whenever any person claiming to be entitled to the service or labor of any other person, under the laws of any State, shall employ such person in aiding or promoting any insurrection, or in resisting the laws of the United States, or shall permit him to be so employed, he shall forfeit all right to such service or labor, and the person whose labor or service is thus claimed shall be henceforth discharged therefrom, any law to the contrary notwithstanding."

Events march—to use a Gallicism. The Congress that meets in December will have been in-



INTERIOR OF FORT WALKER

HEAD-QUARTERS OF GENERAL WRIGHT AT FORT WALKER, HULTON HEAD, SOUTH CAROLINA, FORMERLY THOSE OF GENERAL DRAYTON, OF THE REBEL ARMY.—[SEE PAGE 763.]

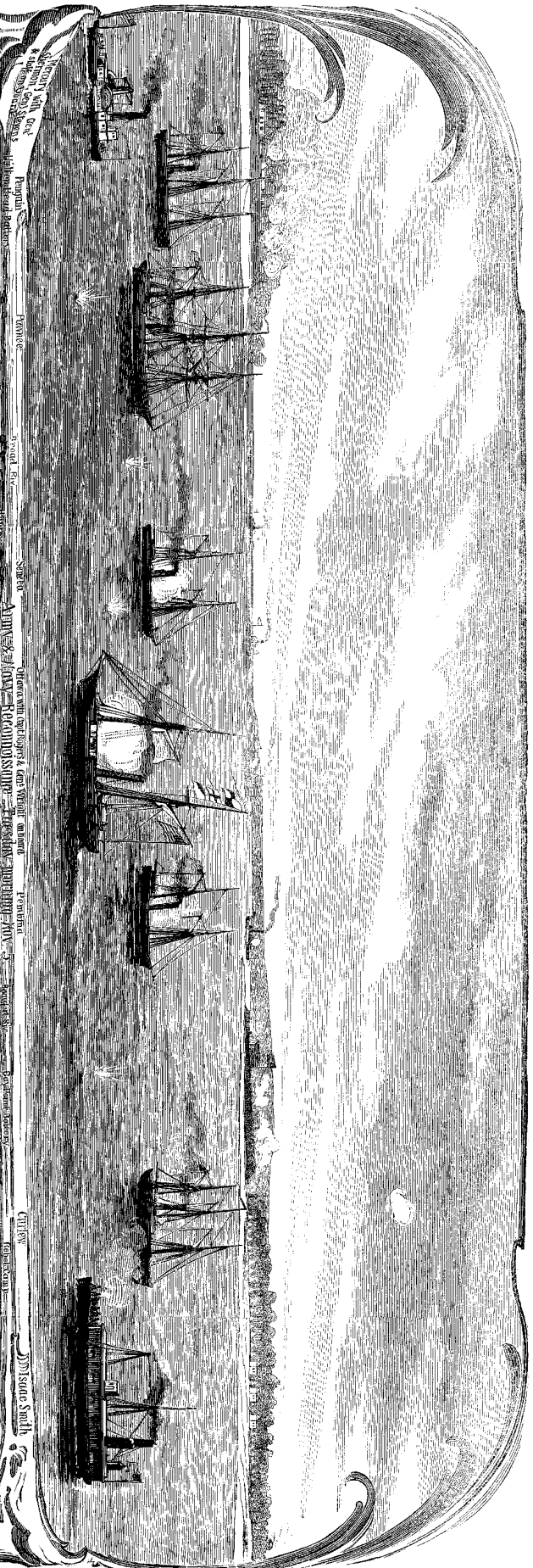


Stowaway on the Massachusetts

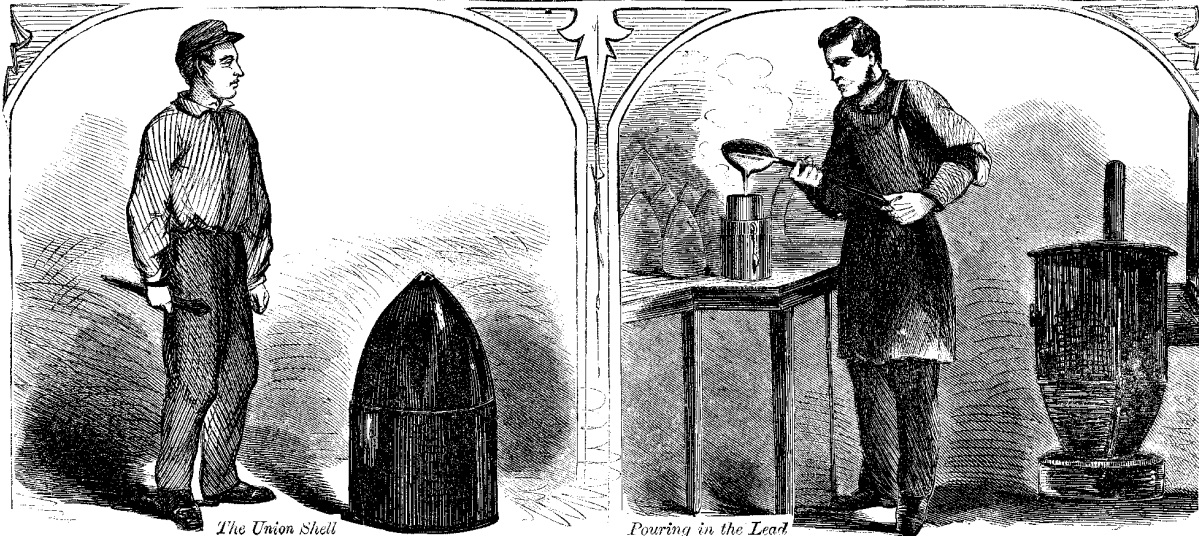
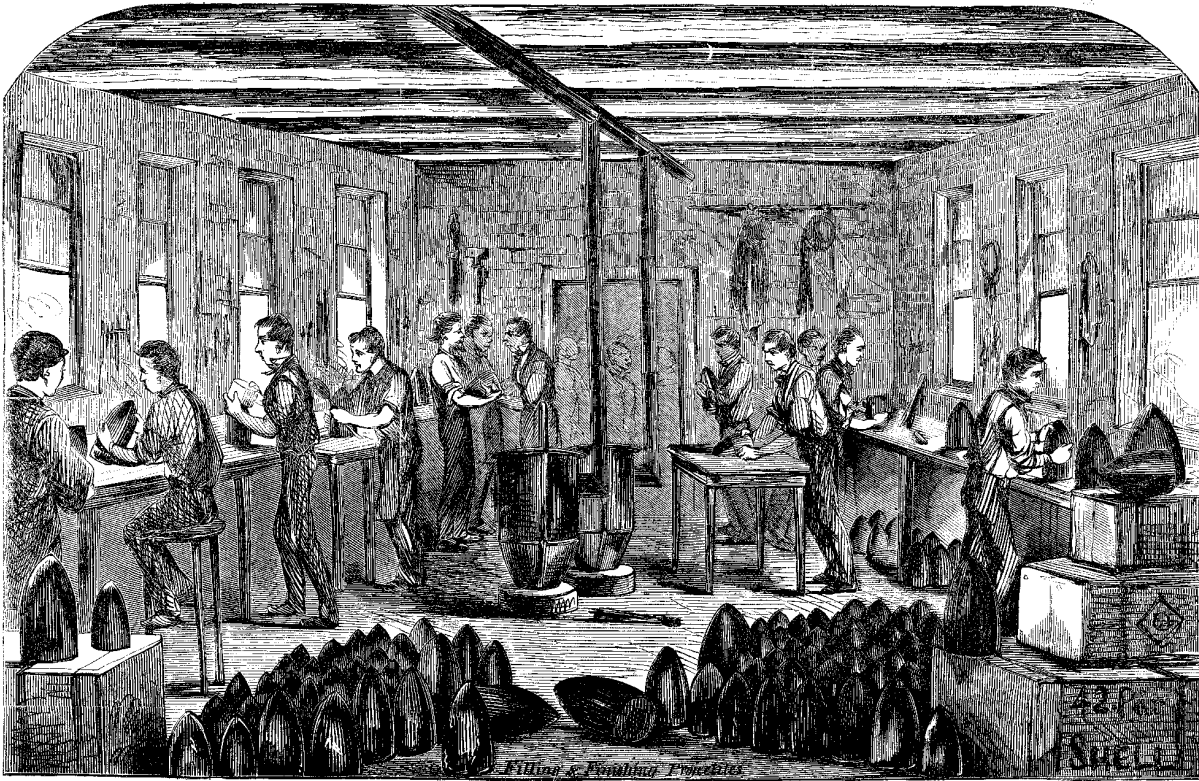
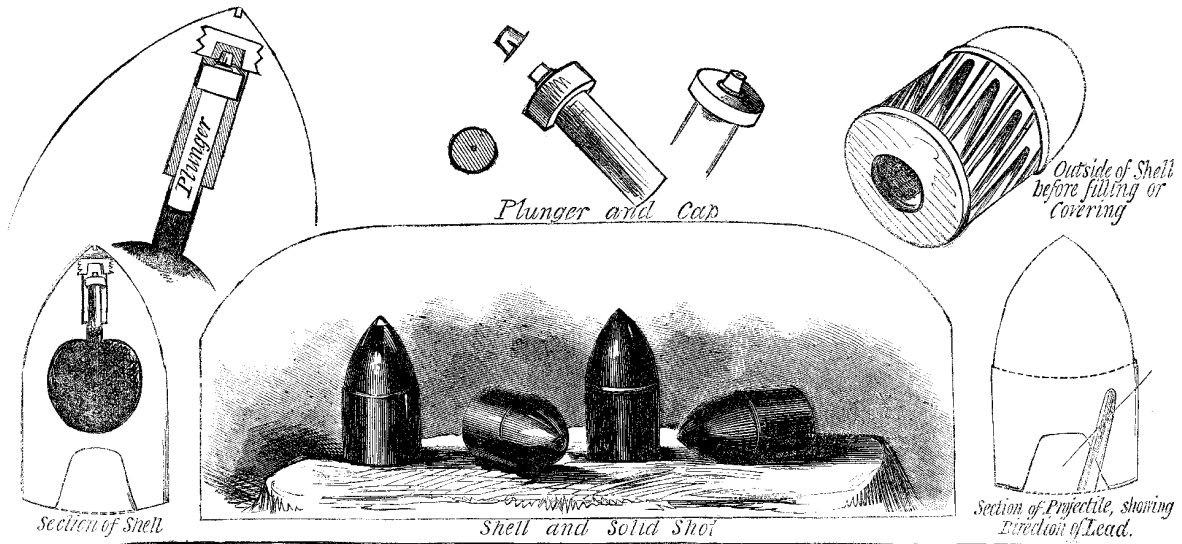
THE EXPEDITION TO BEAUFORT—BEFORE THE ATTACK.—[SEE PAGE 752.]

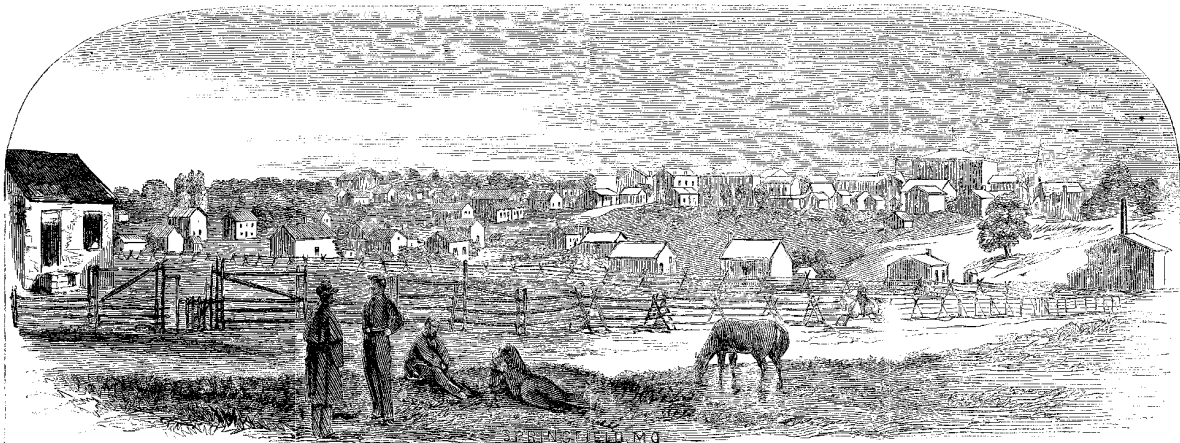


The Hartford Scott being her bows in the gulf of Nov 29 & 30

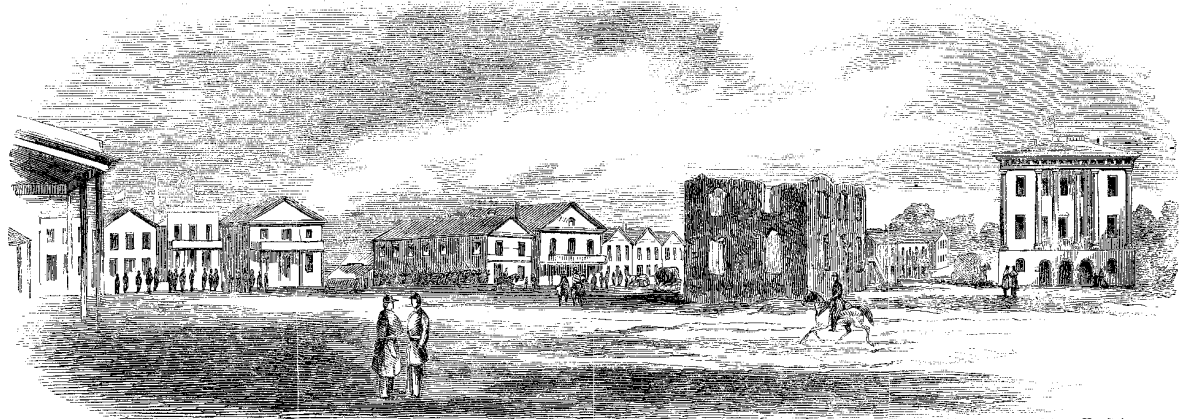


General Sherman's Army of 35,000 men, including the 1st Cavalry, 1st Infantry, 2nd Infantry, 3rd Infantry, 4th Infantry, 5th Infantry, 6th Infantry, 7th Infantry, 8th Infantry, 9th Infantry, 10th Infantry, 11th Infantry, 12th Infantry, 13th Infantry, 14th Infantry, 15th Infantry, 16th Infantry, 17th Infantry, 18th Infantry, 19th Infantry, 20th Infantry, 21st Infantry, 22nd Infantry, 23rd Infantry, 24th Infantry, 25th Infantry, 26th Infantry, 27th Infantry, 28th Infantry, 29th Infantry, 30th Infantry, 31st Infantry, 32nd Infantry, 33rd Infantry, 34th Infantry, 35th Infantry, 36th Infantry, 37th Infantry, 38th Infantry, 39th Infantry, 40th Infantry, 41st Infantry, 42nd Infantry, 43rd Infantry, 44th Infantry, 45th Infantry, 46th Infantry, 47th Infantry, 48th Infantry, 49th Infantry, 50th Infantry, 51st Infantry, 52nd Infantry, 53rd Infantry, 54th Infantry, 55th Infantry, 56th Infantry, 57th Infantry, 58th Infantry, 59th Infantry, 60th Infantry, 61st Infantry, 62nd Infantry, 63rd Infantry, 64th Infantry, 65th Infantry, 66th Infantry, 67th Infantry, 68th Infantry, 69th Infantry, 70th Infantry, 71st Infantry, 72nd Infantry, 73rd Infantry, 74th Infantry, 75th Infantry, 76th Infantry, 77th Infantry, 78th Infantry, 79th Infantry, 80th Infantry, 81st Infantry, 82nd Infantry, 83rd Infantry, 84th Infantry, 85th Infantry, 86th Infantry, 87th Infantry, 88th Infantry, 89th Infantry, 90th Infantry, 91st Infantry, 92nd Infantry, 93rd Infantry, 94th Infantry, 95th Infantry, 96th Infantry, 97th Infantry, 98th Infantry, 99th Infantry, 100th Infantry.





THE TOWN OF SPRINGFIELD, MISSOURI.—[SKETCHED BY MR. ALEXANDER SIMPLOT.]

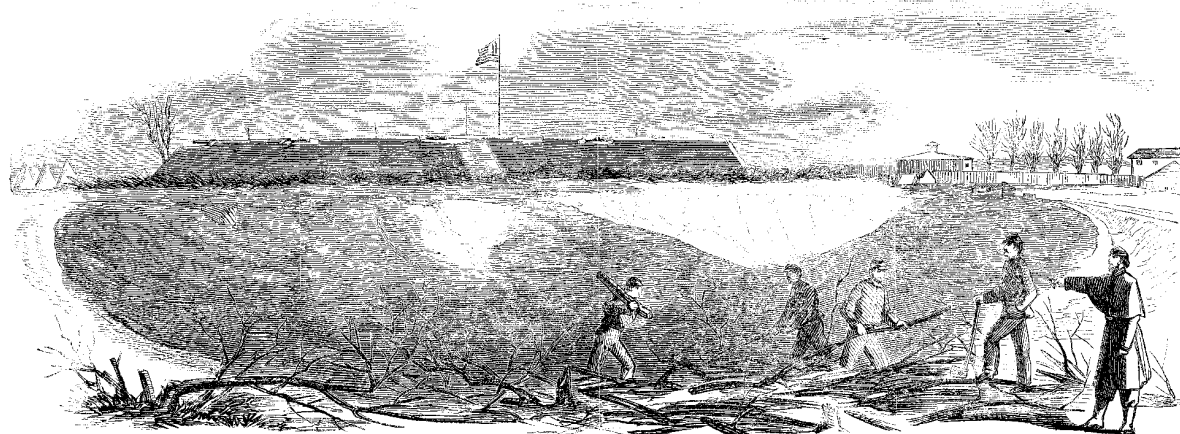


PLAZA AT SPRINGFIELD, MISSOURI.—[SKETCHED BY MR. ALEXANDER SIMPLOT.]

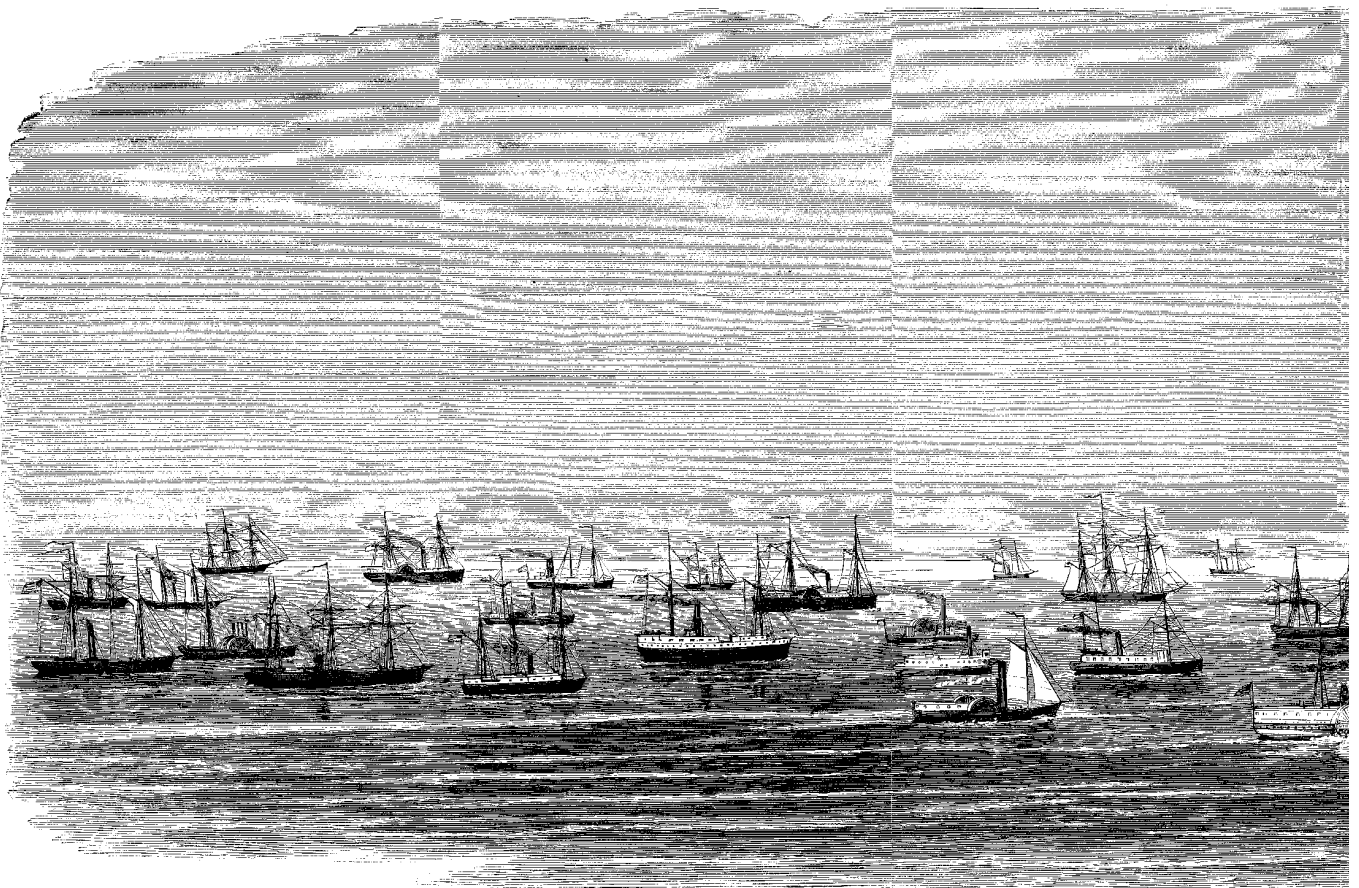
United States Hospital.



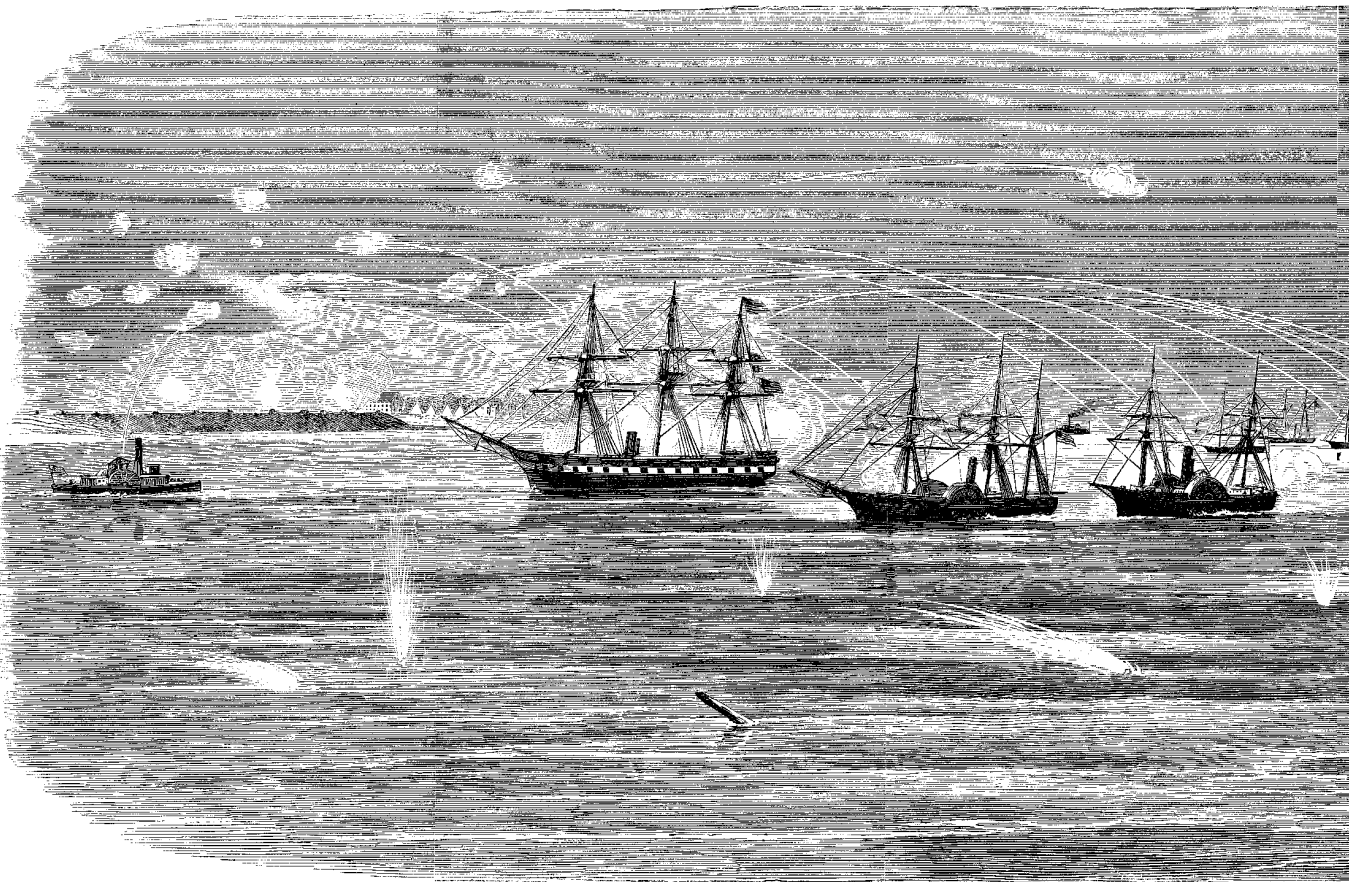
INTERIOR OF FORT RUNYON, NEAR ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA.—SKETCHED BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.—[SEE PAGE 767.]



FORT ALBANY, NEAR ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA.—SKETCHED BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.—[SEE PAGE 767.]

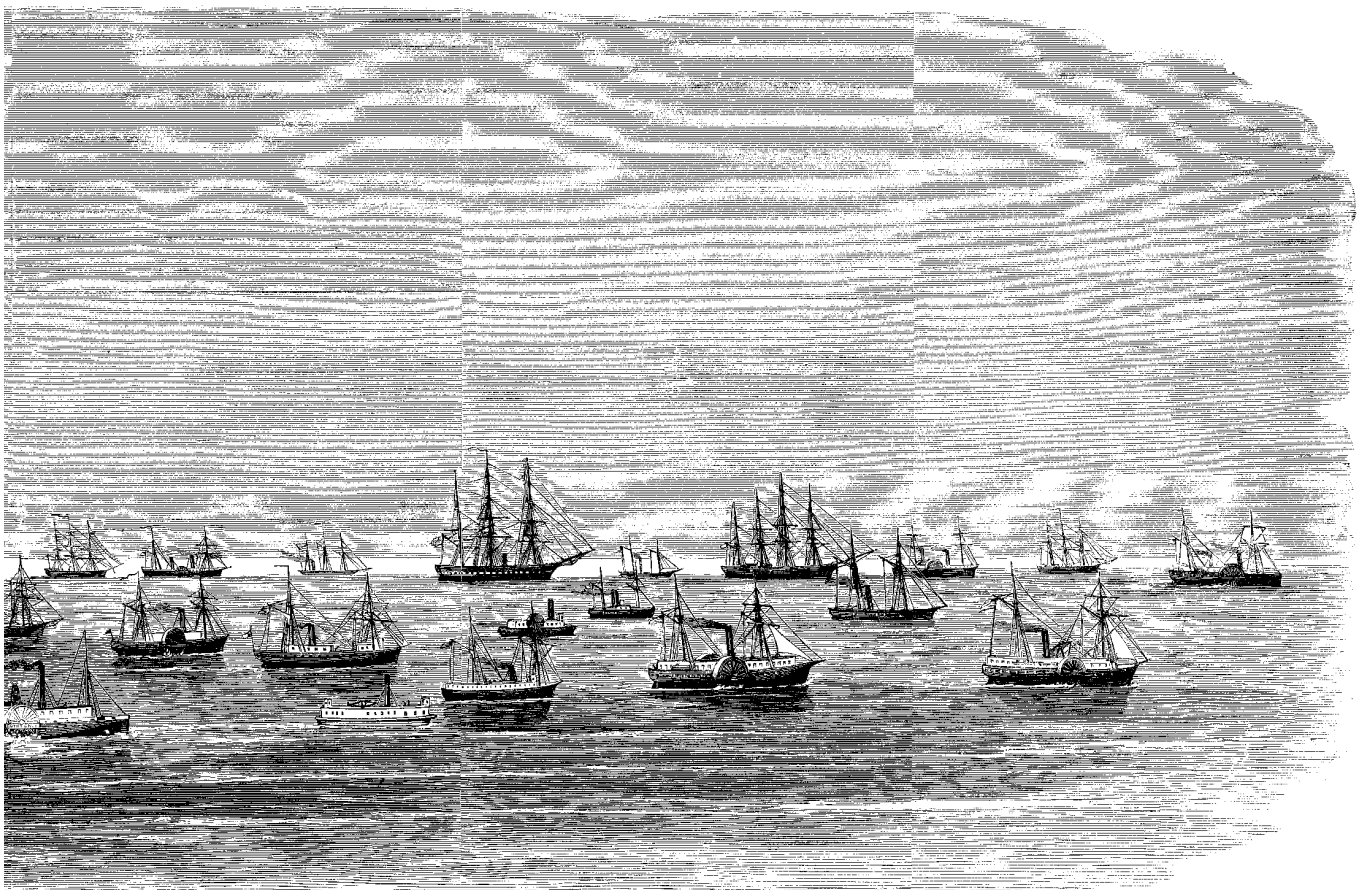


THE GREAT EXPEDITION, IN LAT. 34° 37' N., LONG. 75° 50' W., ON THE WAY TO FORT ROYAL

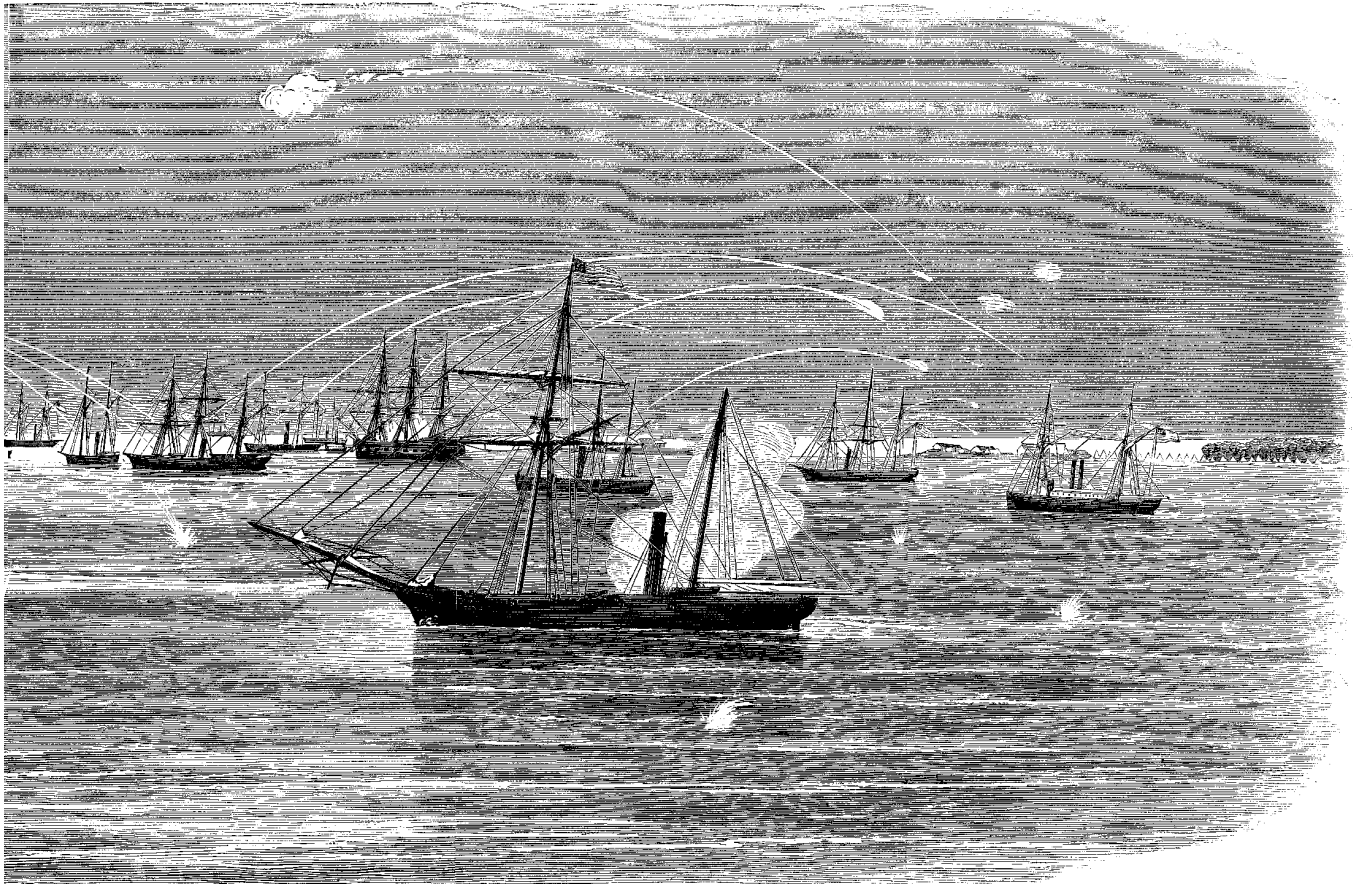


Mercury. Fort Walker. Wabash. Screener. Hindress. Susquehanna. Com. T. Inall. Blarville. Pembina. Seneca. Ot

THE BOMBARDMENT OF FORTS WALKER AND BEAUREGARD, PORT ROYAL INLET, SOUTH CAR



ROYAL INLET.—[SKETCHED AT NOON ON 31ST OCTOBER, 1861, FROM THE DECK OF THE STEAMER "MATANZAS."]



Otawa. Unadilla. Pawnee. Isaac Smith. Vandalia. Penguin. Pocaboutas. Seminole. Fort Beauregard. R. P. Forbes. Rebel Camp.
 Mohican. Carlew.

ROLINA, NOVEMBER 7, 1861.—SKETCHED BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST ON BOARD THE "MERCURY."—[SEE PAGE 762.]



CAPTAIN S. F. DUPONT, U.S.N.—PHOTOGRAPHED BY BEADY.—[SEE PAGE 763.]



BRIGADIER-GENERAL T. W. SHERMAN, U.S.A.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH.—[SEE PAGE 763.]

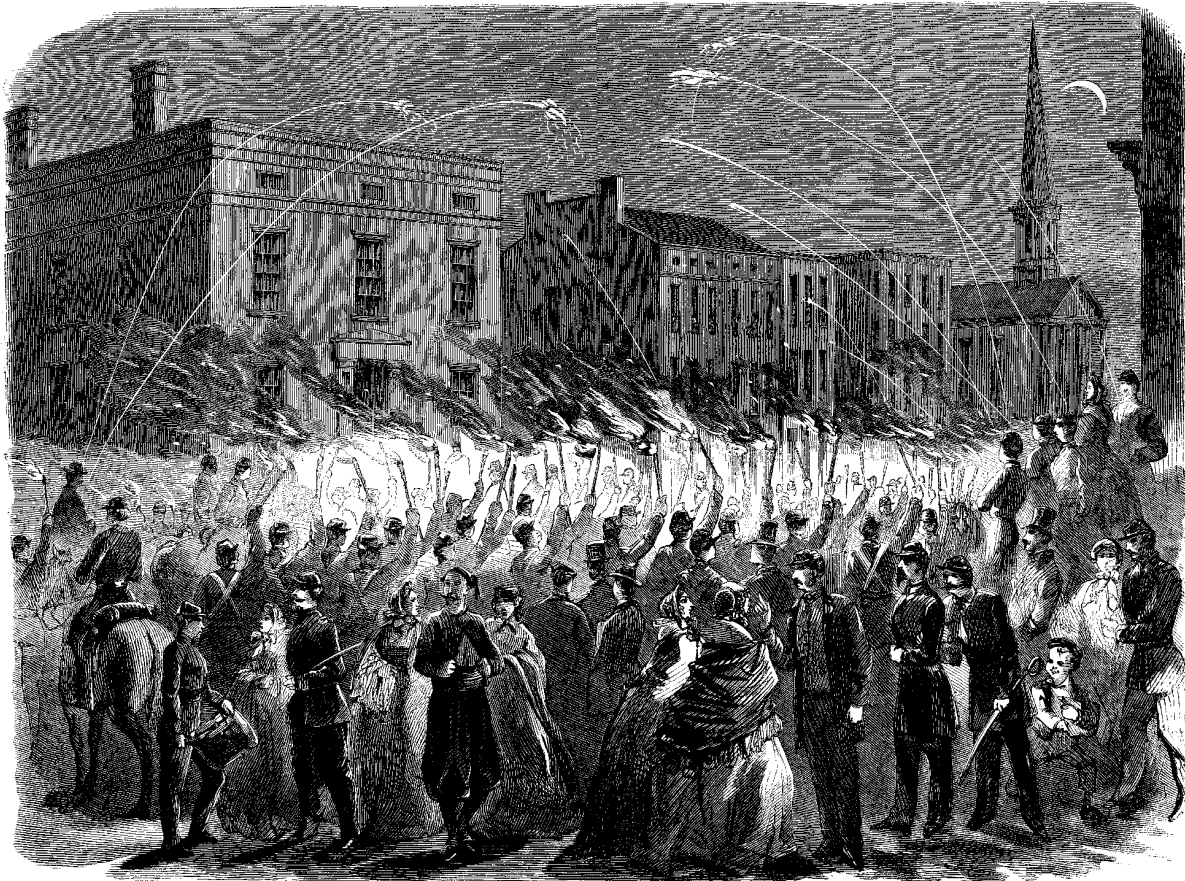
est good. I was unhappy when disaster and disappointment came."
 "But a manly philosophy sustained you," said I.
 "It were better called religion," he answered, his voice falling into a lower key. "I tried philosophy, but it wouldn't do; and so, in my weakness and pain, I went up higher, to the Strong for strength."
 His face lighted up beautifully.
 "And found Him a friend that sticketh closer than a brother," I remarked.
 "Yes, in truth. I am poor; but "His are the cattle upon a thousand hills."
 "You have children?" I said.
 "Yes, and good children, thank God! Loving children!"
 His eyes glistened as he spoke.
 And this was the man who had not succeeded; this was the man of whom some spoke with pity;

some with indifference, and some even with contempt as of no account. But Payson was "all right!" I referred to Payson.
 "Poor man!" was the reply. "I never look at him without a feeling of pity."
 "He has succeeded largely,"
 "There is a difference of opinion about that," said Melleville. "Some think he has failed miserably."
 "He is rich."
 "In money, and in nothing else; and of all riches that comes with fewest blessings. If not accompanied by riches of the mind and heart, gold always curses its possessor. So I read in the book of human life. It has cursed Payson. I would not exchange places with him, taking his consciousness and state of mind, for the wealth of a thousand worlds. No! no! no!"
 He spoke with earnestness.

"I have seen him," said I.
 "Well, how did he impress you?"
 "As to all that is worth living for, I should say with you that his life has been a miserable failure."
 "And so are the lives of thousands," he answered, "whom the world points out as its most successful men. Get close to them; see them in their true individuality; in their homes, if you can approach that near, and you will see poor wretches of manhood, bloated selfishness, tormenting itself with ill-nature, or mad with pain from some eating cancer of the soul that goes on, day and night, with its work of ruin."
 I saw these two men frequently during the few days that I lingered in the old familiar places, and when I went away it was with no nicely-balanced question in my thought as to which was the truly successful man.

SHELLS.

As the bombardment of the Port Royal forts has directed attention to the subject of shells, we devote page 758 to the illustration of their manufacture. In the centre of the picture will be seen the workmen in a national foundry filling and finishing shells; in the corner on the left a workman is seen pouring in the lead, the direction of which is shown in a small diagram on the right at the top of the picture; the other diagrams and pictures illustrate the various parts of the shell. At the bottom on the right is seen the great Union shell, for the Union gun at Fortress Monroe; it stands about two feet three inches high. The shells used at Port Royal were fired with fuses calculated to explode shortly after the shell landed; other shells explode on striking their object. The negroes at Port Royal called them "Yankee dirt plows!"



TORCH-LIGHT PROCESSION OF GENERAL BLENKER'S DIVISION IN HONOR OF THE NEW COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.—DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.—[SEE PAGE 757.]

THE CAPTURE OF THE REBEL COMMISSIONERS TO EUROPE.

We devote this page to illustrations of the capture of the rebel Commissioners, MASON and SIDDELL, who were arrested on 8th inst. on board the British mail steamer Trent, in the Bahamas Channel, by Commodore Wilkes of the United States sloop of war San Jacinto. The transaction was thus described by Captain Taylor, the bearer of dispatches from Commodore Wilkes:

Captain Taylor reports that when the San Jacinto stopped at Clunfenge the escape of Sidell and Mason was ascertained. Proceeding thence to Havana, it was understood they had taken passage on the 7th inst. on the British mail steamer Trent, plying between Vera Cruz, by way of Havana, and St. Thomas and Southampton. While the San Jacinto was in the narrowest part of the Bahama Channel, about twenty-four miles to the westward, she met the packet, and, as usual in such cases, fired a shot across her bows, and brought her to. Two boats were sent to her under the command of Lieutenant Fairfax, who, boarding the packet, arrested Messrs. Mason and Sidell, who were personally known to him. They at first objected to being removed without the employment of force for that purpose. However, they were soon after removed without further trouble, and conveyed to the San Jacinto. Their respective secretaries, Busis and McFarland, were also brought on board, and are now on their way to New York.

Of COMMODORE WILKES, who commanded the San Jacinto, the Herald gives the following memoir:

Captain Charles Wilkes, the captain of the San Jacinto at the time when she overhauled the Trent, is a native of New York, of which State he is a citizen, and from which State he was appointed to the navy. He was born about the year 1805, and at the early age of thirteen entered the naval service, his original entry therein bearing date January 1, 1818. He stands, according to the last Navy List, No. 61 on the list of captains, his present commission bearing date September 14, 1856. His sea-service under his present commission has been of short duration, his total sea-



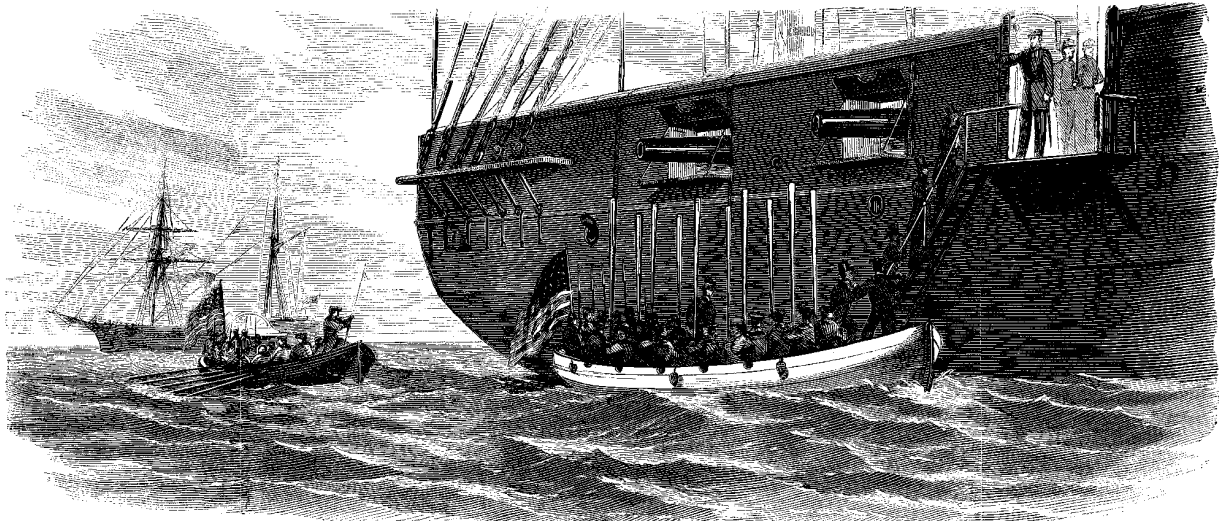
COMMODORE WILKES, U.S.N.—[PHOTOGRAPHED BY BRADY.]

service being about ten years. He has been on shore and other duty about twenty-seven years, and has been unemployed about seven years, thus making his whole service under the Government of the United States about forty-four years. Previous to his present service his last duty at sea was in June, 1849. His principal employment from that time till ordered upon the San Jacinto was upon special duty at Washington. Captain Wilkes is also noted as the great explorer and navigator, having, in consequence of his well-tested scientific ability, been appointed by the Government upon the command of the naval expedition gotten up for the purpose of exploring the countries bordering on the Pacific and Southern oceans.

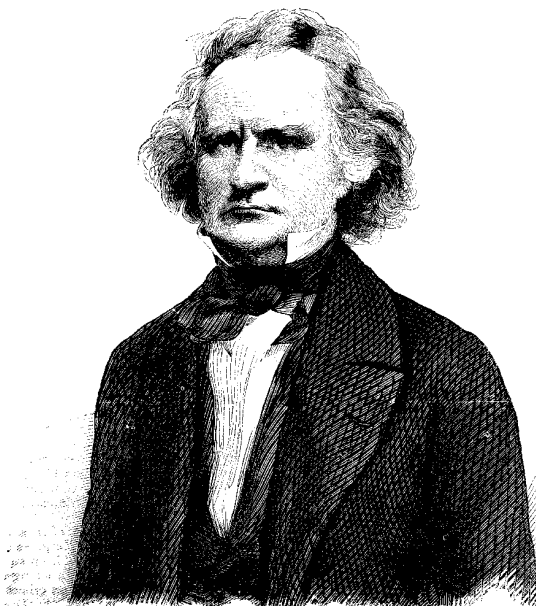
At this time his command consisted of a brig, two war sloops, and two smaller vessels, as tenders, Charles Wilkes having charge of the whole. Starting from New York, he pursued his route, via Cape Horn, toward Australia and the neighboring islands. He visited Singapore, Borneo, the Sandwich Islands, and the upper part of Oregon, etc., and returned to New York during the year 1842. This expedition lasted four years, having been commenced in 1838. For the interesting discoveries made by the explorer the learned Geographical Society of London presented him with a gold medal, as a memento of their appreciation of his labors. Captain Wilkes has published several works on geographical research, the one on Western America being very valuable as a volume for reference, the statistics, maps, and drawings being of the highest order. Captain Wilkes has by his present action added another triumph to his list of glories.

The San Jacinto arrived at New York with the rebel prisoners on 18th inst., but was ordered forthwith to Boston: Mason and Sidell are to be confined in Fort Warren with the other prisoners of war.

The event has created no little commotion, especially in British circles; for the first time in history the English are complaining of an "outrage on their flag." It seems, however, that the arrest of the rebel Commissioners was fully justified in international law, and that Commodore Wilkes would even have been justified in taking the Trent, and bringing her into the harbor of New York as a prize, for carrying rebel officers and dispatches.



THE REBEL COMMISSIONERS BROUGHT ON BOARD THE UNITED STATES SLOOP OF WAR "SAN JACINTO" AS PRISONERS.



THE CAPTURED REBEL COMMISSIONER MASON.—[PHOTOGRAPHED BY BRADY.]



THE CAPTURED REBEL COMMISSIONER SIDELL.—[PHOTOGRAPHED BY BRADY.]

THE LAST MEN AT BEAUFORT, S. C.



WHITE MAN.

"The day after the fight the Seneca and two other Gunboats, under the command of Lieutenant AMMON, proceeded up to Beaufort and found but ONE WHITE MAN in the town, AND HE WAS DRUNK."—Report of the Expedition.



BLACK MAN.

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



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

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