

**ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.  
HAND-BOOK OF CHURCH'S  
HISTORICAL PANORAMA OF THE  
CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA**

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**VARIOUS**

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## P R E F A C E.

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THE Proprietors of the Historical Panorama of the Civil War in America, to which this little pamphlet forms a Handbook, have had but one object in view, and that is to present before the public in a series of Pictures, connected in the order of the events to which they refer, the successive stages of the conflict which, whether we regard the vastness of the territory over which it extends, and the immense aggregation of men and war material engaged in it, or the incalculable importance of the moral, social, political, and commercial interest it involves, must stand in the pages of history as the greatest war the world has as yet known. To the English public who read the accounts of the progress of this mighty struggle in the newspapers, and trace the localities where the scenes of this great world-drama are enacting, upon their maps, only a vague and inadequate idea suggests itself of the wonderfully varied and strongly contrasted character and aspect of the regions over which the net-work of these vast military operations extends. These illustrations which, whatever their artistic merits may be pronounced to be, are scrupulously faithful as regards the details of the natural scenes they represent, will afford the means of appreciating the physical conditions in many instances so peculiar and so widely varied, amidst which the great battles of this terrible and long-drawn contest have been fought, and which have given a special and original character to the strategy and engineering devices of the leaders on either side. In conclusion, it has been the fixed and guiding principle of the Proprietors of this undertaking, to trace a line of strict impartiality between the two great combatants, and adhering to it faithfully and sincerely, to "nothing extenuate nor set down aught in malice" with respect to the achievements or disasters of either side; while it has been thought equally a duty in addressing a great neutral community, to abstain from bringing forward either under one light or another the peculiar social and political questions which underlie and embitter this unhappy struggle.

CHURCH'S  
HISTORICAL PANORAMA  
OF THE  
CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.

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SECTION I.

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PICTURE No. 1.

EVACUATION OF FORT MOULTRIE, AND EMBARKA-  
TION FOR FORT SUMTER.

*December 26th, 1860.* Major Robert Anderson, U.S. Army, in command of Fort Moultrie, in Charleston Harbor, evacuated the Fort, and, with his garrison, took possession of Fort Sumter, in the same harbor.

South Carolina was the first State to declare its hostility to the Federal government; and, by an Act of Secession on the 20th of December, declared the State out of the Union. This State was settled in 1689; it has an area of 24,500 square miles; its population in 1860 was 301,271 whites, 9,648 free blacks, and 402,541 slaves. Columbia is the capital; Charleston is the principal seaport, and contained a population in 1860 of 51,210, free and slaves combined.

Meeting of the Cabinet in relation to reinforcement of Fort Moultrie; President Buchanan opposed to its reinforcement; Secretary Cass and Secretary Toucey urged the measure; Mr. Buchanan would not order the reinforcement.

Lewis Cass, Secretary of State, resigned his seat in the Cabinet because the President would not reinforce Fort Moultrie.

*December 28th.* The Palmetto flag raised on the custom-house and post-office at Charleston, South Carolina. Castle Pinckney and Fort Moultrie taken possession of by State troops.

*December 29th.* John B. Floyd resigned his situation as Secretary of War because President Buchanan refused to withdraw the troops from Fort Sumter.

## PICTURE No. 2.

VIEW OF THE CAPITOL AT WASHINGTON, DURING  
THE INAUGURATION OF THE PRESIDENT.

This picture was painted from an instantaneous Photograph taken during the Inauguration of the President, the ceremony being performed in front of the building, which is said to be the finest in the United States. The Government of the United States consists of three branches, viz.: the Executive; Legislative; and Judicial.

## THE EXECUTIVE GOVERNMENT.

The nineteenth Presidential term of four years since the establishment of the Government of the United States, under the Constitution adopted March 1st, 1789, began on the 4th day of March, 1861, and it will expire on the 4th of March, 1865.

	Salary.
ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois, PRESIDENT . . . . .	25,000 dollars.
John G. Nicolay, <i>Private Secretary</i> . . . . .	2,500 "
William O. Stoddard, <i>Private Sec. to sign Patents</i> . . . . .	1,500 "
HANNIBAL HAMLIN, of Maine, VICE-PRESIDENT . . . . .	8,000 "

## THE CABINET.

The following are the principal officers in the Executive Department of the Government, who form the Cabinet, and hold their offices at the will of the President.

	Salary.
WILLIAM H. SEWARD, New York, <i>Secretary of State</i> . . . . .	8,000 dollars.
SALMON P. CHASE, Ohio, <i>Secretary of the Treasury</i> . . . . .	8,000 "
EDWIN M. STANTON, Pennsylvania, <i>Secretary of War</i> . . . . .	8,000 "
GIDEON WELLES, Connecticut, <i>Secretary of the Navy</i> . . . . .	8,000 "
JOHN P. USHER, Indiana, <i>Secretary of the Interior</i> . . . . .	8,000 "
MONTGOMERY BLAIR, Maryland, <i>Postmaster General</i> . . . . .	8,000 "
EDWARD BATES, Missouri, <i>Attorney-General</i> . . . . .	8,000 "

## THE LEGISLATIVE.

The legislative power granted by the Constitution of the United States is vested in a Congress, which consists of a Senate and House of Representatives. The Congress must meet at least once in every year, which meeting must be on the first Monday in December, unless they by law appoint a different day.

The Senate of the United States is composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof for six years. At their first meeting under the Constitution, the Senators were divided into three classes, so that the terms of one-third of the Senators might expire every second year. By this means one-third of the Senate is renewed biennially. No person can be a Senator who is under thirty years of age, nor unless he has been nine years a citizen of the United States, and when elected an inhabitant of the State for which he is chosen. When vacancies happen in any State, temporary appointments may be made (if the Legislature be not in session) by the Executive of the State, until the next meeting of the Legislature. The Vice-President of the United States is President



of the Senate, but has no vote unless they be equally divided. The Senate is required to choose also a president *pro tempore*, who presides in the absence of the Vice-President or when the latter shall exercise the office of President.

The House of Representatives is composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States. No person can be a Representative who is under twenty-five years of age, nor unless he has been seven years a citizen of the United States, and, when elected, an inhabitant of the State for which he is chosen. Representatives are apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, which numbers are ascertained by an actual enumeration, or census, of all the inhabitants, made within every term of ten years. When by this means the whole number of free persons is ascertained, excluding Indians not taxed, there is added to such number three-fifths of all other persons, and the aggregate thus found is the representative population. By the law of 23rd of May, 1850, under which the existing apportionment of Representatives was made, it was enacted that the number of Representatives in Congress should be 233, that the representative population determined by the census of that year, viz. 21,767,673, should be divided by said number 233, and that the quotient so found should be the ratio of representation for the several States. The ratio thus ascertained was 93,423; and upon this basis the 233 Representatives were apportioned among the several States, one Representative for every district containing that number of persons; but each State must have at least one Representative. Several new States having been admitted into the Union since the enactment of the law of 1850, the number of Representatives is now 239,—Minnesota being allowed two, Oregon and Kansas each one, and California being allowed two additional by special enactments. The apportionment under the Census of 1860, made by act of Congress of March 4, 1862, increases the number of Representatives to 241, the distribution of which among the several States will be seen by reference to the table relating to that subject.

Besides Senators and Representatives, there is a class of members of Congress, called Delegates, who sit in the House and represent the organised Territories of the United States. These delegates may present subjects for legislation and address the House, but, not representing States, they have no votes. In the present Congress there are seven,—one each from the Territories of Washington, New Mexico, Utah, Nebraska, Colorado, Nevada, and Dakota.

Under the law of August 16, 1856, the compensation of a Senator, Representative, or Delegate in Congress is 6,000 dollars for each Congress, at the rate of 3,000 dollars per annum, and mileage at the rate of eight dollars for every twenty miles of estimated distance by the most usual road from his place of residence to the seat of Congress, at the commencement and at the end of every session: but this mileage is allowed for two sessions only in each Congress. The compensation of the Speaker of the House is *double* that of a Representative, and the President *pro tempore* of the Senate, when there is no Vice-President, is entitled to the compensation allowed by law to the Vice-President, 8,000 dollars per annum.

The times, places, and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives are prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but Congress may at any time by law alter such regulations, or make new ones, except as to the *places* of choosing Senators. No Senator or Representative can, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any *civil* office under authority of the United States, which shall have been created or the emoluments of which shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding *any* office under the United States shall be a member of either House during his continuance in office.

The period usually termed "a Congress," in legislative language, continues for two years; as, for example, from the 4th of March, 1861, until the 3rd of March, 1863, at which latter time the term of the Representatives to the Thirty-seventh Congress expires, and the term of the new House of Representatives begins. Congresses always commence and expire in years terminating with odd numbers; as 1789-91, which was the term of the First Congress, or 1861-63, the term of the Thirty-seventh Congress, or 1863-65, the term of the Thirty-eighth Congress.

## JUDICIARY.

## OFFICERS OF THE JUDICIARY.

Names and Officers.	Residence.	Where Born.	Whence appointed.	Compensation.
SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.				Dollars.
Roger B. Taney, ..Chief Justice	Baltimore ..	Maryland ....	Maryland .....	6,500
James M. Wayne, Assoc. Justice	Savannah ..	Georgia .....	Georgia .....	6,000
John Catron, " "	Nashville ..	Virginia .....	Tennessee .....	6,000
Samuel Nelson, " "	Cooperstown	New York ....	New York .....	6,000
Robert C. Grier, " "	Philadelphia	Pennsylvania .	Pennsylvania ...	6,000
Nathan Clifford, " "	Portland... .	New Hampshire	Maine .....	6,000
Nosh H. Swayne, " "	Columbus ..	.....	Ohio .....	6,000
Samuel H. Miller, " "	Keokuk ....	.....	Iowa .....	6,000
David Davis, " "	Bloomington	.....	Illinois .....	6,000
William T. Carroll, .....Clerk	Washington .	Maryland ....	District of Columbia	Fees.
J. S. Black .....Reporter	Washington .	Pennsylvania .	Pennsylvania ....	1,300

The Supreme Court is held in the City of Washington, and has one session annually, commencing on the first Monday of December.

## CIRCUIT COURTS.

The United States are divided into nine Judicial Circuits, in each of which a circuit court is held twice every year, for each State within the circuit, by a Justice of the Supreme Court, assigned to the circuit, and by the District Judge of the State or district in which the court sits.

Circuit.		Presiding Judge.
1st.....	Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island	Judge Clifford.
2nd.....	Connecticut, New York, and Vermont .....	Judge Nelson.
3rd.....	New Jersey and Pennsylvania .....	Judge Grier.
4th.....	Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, and North Carolina .....	Chief-Justice Taney.
5th.....	South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Florida	Judge Wayne.
6th.....	Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Kentucky, and Tennessee....	Judge Catron.
7th.....	Ohio and Indiana .....	Judge Swayne.
8th.....	Michigan, Wisconsin, and Illinois .....	Judge Davis.
9th.....	Missouri, Iowa, Kansas, and Minnesota .....	.....

## PICTURE No. 3.

**BOMBARDMENT OF FORT SUMTER.**

*April 12th, 1861.* A demand was made of Major Anderson at Fort Sumter on the 11th of April, that he should evacuate the Fort, which he declined.

*April 12th,* at 2 o'clock a.m. General Beauregard sent a message to Major Anderson, stating that, if he would evacuate the Fort and agree not to fire in the meantime upon the State batteries, unless they fired upon him, no fire would be opened upon Fort Sumter. Major Anderson replied that he would evacuate at noon on the 15th, if not previously ordered or not supplied with provisions.

3.30 a.m. General Beauregard notified Major Anderson that fire would be opened from the batteries on Fort Sumter in one hour.

4.36 a.m. A fire was opened on Fort Sumter from Fort Moultrie and from Batteries at Mount Pleasant, Cumming's Point, and the floating battery, Morris island, and other points, there being seventeen batteries in all. The fire was returned from Fort Sumter at 7 a.m., and continued throughout the day. The Confederate cannonade was very hot. Fire broke out in the barracks at Sumter three times during that day, and was extinguished.

On the morning of the 13th the cannonade was resumed on both sides, the Confederates having fired at intervals during the night. The officer's quarters took fire about eight o'clock from a shell. Hand-grenades and shells ready for use caught fire and exploded within the fort. The whole roof of the barracks was in flames at twelve o'clock. The magazine was in great danger. Ninety barrels of gunpowder were taken out of the magazine, which, as the fire increased, had to be thrown into the sea. The heat, smoke, and galling fire gradually exhausted the garrison, and nearly suffocated them. At this time, Ex-Senator Wigfall presented himself in a boat near one of the batteries, and demanded a surrender, falsely stating that he had been sent by General Beauregard for that purpose. At 12.55 the flag of Fort Sumter was hauled down. The fort surrendered upon honorable terms,—the garrison to carry away the flag and all company arms and property, and all private property, with every facility to remove the troops to any part of the United States. Of the garrison of the Fort none were killed; on the side of the Confederates it was reported that "nobody was hurt." After the bombardment had commenced, a fleet of transports with provisions appeared off the bar.

*April 15th.* Major Anderson and his command evacuated Fort Sumter, saluting his flag with fifty guns, the band playing "Yankee Doodle" and "Hail to the Chief!" During the salute, a gun exploded, killing two men and wounding four others. Major Anderson and his men were taken to New York in the steamer Baltic.

## PICTURE No. 4.

**ATTACK ON TROOPS IN BALTIMORE.**

*April 19th, 1861.* The 6th Massachusetts regiment, Colonel Jones, and a portion of Colonel William F. Small's Philadelphia regiment, (which was unarmed,) were attacked in Baltimore, on their way to Wash-