History of the Monitor Canonicus

of William Lamb Pays a Last Tribu to to the Carolina Boys Who Defen

The arrival of the maniter "Canonicus" at this port has given an opportunity to pay a tribute to my garrison at Fort Fisher based on the published official reports of the United States naval officers engaged in the attacks upon that fort. As my health is very poor it may be the last chance I will have to show my measureless gratitude to those brave Carolina boys, the greater partof them younger than myself (then 25 years old, when the works were captured), who loved me witha devotion only equalled by my love for them. I want all the survivors possible to see the articles. COL, WILLIAM LAMB.

Norfolk, Va., November 4th, 1906.

U. S. Monitor "Canonicus" has The U. S. Monitor "Canonicus" has arrived at the navy yard in this port to take part in the great International Military, Naval, Historical and Industrial Exposition to be held next year in commemoration of the 30th anniversary of the first permanent English settlement at Jamestown, Virginia, in May, 1607. I am glad my friend, Admiral Harrington, persuaded Secretary Bonaporte to send her here from League Island, as a type of the most formidable class of saval vessels during the war between the Bates.

I have a personal interest in her. and as the press in announcing her arrival here has ascribed her bat-tle scars to the shots from the Con-federate batteries in Charleston, S. C., harbor, I propose to give you a cor-rect statement of the facts in regard to her, in justice to those brave North Carolina boys, whom I had the honor to command, and instruct in artillery practice, for more than two years, and whose devotion to me, makes me un-willing to have them deprived of the credit due them for unsurpassed ac-curacy of aim and fearlessness under never equalled in the history

of war on land or sea.

The "Canonicus" outside of its Fort
Fisher experience had an uneventful
career. Her first service was in James liver and she exchanged shots two occasions with Howlett's battery, on the upper James. In the first engagement the Monitor was only struck twice. Nobody was hurt and her injury reported slight, which was not surprising, as she was 2,260 yards from the small four gun battery, which had to fight four war vessels carrying 12 guns, bbsides the "Canonicus" which at that distance, presented, to the man behind the Confederate gun, only her turret. two occasions with Howlett's battery erate gun, only her turret. Commander E. G. Parrott, of the

"Canonicus," reports to Adimral Lee commanding N. A. Blockading Squadron, in regard to this engagement which occurred June 21st, 1864. "The rebel tronclads came down the river, but not in sight, and opened upon us a random fire, over the trees which hit nothing and which I believe was not noticed." (O. R. U. & C. N., Vol. 10, p. 182).

This is rather obscure and one would infer that the Federal and Confederate fleets had avoided a battle, but neither side ever did this, re-gardless of the disparity of their strength as compared with their foe. Commander Parrott should have mentioned that there were obstruction and shoals in Trent's reach opposite and shoals in Trent's reach opposite Farrar's Island, which kept them spart. The second engagement on December 5th, 1864, with Howlett's hattery, was milder still, Parrott reporting "Nothing hit."

To relieve the dull monotony of the service on the James, that year, which included the "sickly-season," if not the "starving time" of the early settlers, Admiral Lee ordered the "Canonicus" to break up the cances in Turkey creek, which with those

in Turkey creek, which with those who paddled them, were "giving aid and comfort to the rebels;" and this with an occasional nocturnal visit of "a contraband," with some cho! se chickens from "ole marster's" hen roost, to gether with a wonderful tale of torpedoes laid in "de ribber, befo' some great house, longing to Kurnal, Majer, Jegge or Doctor Blank's plantation on de Jeemes," comprised all the exciting experience of this historic ship, until shortly after she had to wrestle with terrific gales, and meet

wrestle with terrific gales, and meet in deadly conflict the heroes of the Old North State.

In my official diary which was preserved by the tact of Lieutenant Michael Glennan, (who took it from my papers when the fost was captured and kept it through his prison life at Fort Columbus until exchanged and restored to me after the war). and restored to me, after the war),

and restored to me, after the war), and which has been published by the Navy Department, in its official Records, I wrote:

"December 20 (1864). Awoke this morning shortly after day and was informed that the enemy's fleet were off the fort. Five blockaders at their anchorage and 25 vessels, including several frigates further out nearly all build down. Got everything in readihull down. Got everything in readiness for a fight. Expected fleet in at high tide at noon and cleared for action. Fleet remained quiet all day.

A stiff northeaster prevailed and I think interferred with their operations. * * Sent all the slaves off to-

The gale continued to increase in severity and lasted until the 23rd, and the "Canonicus" was only saved after a thrilling experience by anchoring her to the leeward of the heavy cruisher to the leeward of the heavy cruisers and frigates which broke the force of the wild waves and prevented her foundering like the famous "Monitor," which was defeated in Hampton Roads May, 1862, by the Confederate iron clad "Virginia," nee U. S. "Merrimac," and from which yessels of her build took their name.

I shall never forget my first sight of the "Canonicus." It was Satur-

of the "Canonicus." It was Satur-day, December 24, 1864, and one of those perfect days, that occasionally follow a severe storm, (as if under a law of compensation), in the latitude of the Cape Fear. The gale which had backed round from northeast to southwest, had subsided the day be-

gend of their State, "Esse Quam ideri," and of their country, "Dso indice," my Carolina comrades, with out hearts, were ready for any

About 1 p. m., a flash and then a loud report came from a forward gun in the starboard battery of the "New Ironsides." I saw it immediately after it left the mussle and I watched it come towards and past me and turned and saw it explode harmlessly near the flag-staff, at which object (surmounted by a large Confederate flag, with red union, blue cross with 13 white stars and a large white field), every gun from that fleet, which was in range, was pointed, much to my gratification and safety, and as I quickly took in the situation, enabling me to stand coolly on lop of the parapet, where I allowed no one else to come, and with my field glass watched as far as the smoke would allow, the effect of our 1-2 minute guns, much to the anxiety of the boys who loved me, some so far forgetting the discipline I had taught them, as to call out from places of concealment, "Come off that parapet." As if I didn't know after the first few broadsides of the portion of the fleet in front of the sea face that until that hated flag was shot down, I was as safe where I was, as the men behind the revetments. The fleet fired at least 3,600 shot and shell at the staff before it fell, the most of them exploding over or falling into the Cape Fear river in rear of the works. (See Admiral Porter's reports and letters in Official Records of Navy Depart-Admiral Porter's reports and letters in Official Records of Navy Depart

As soon as the "New Ironsides" had discharged her starboard broadside of 11-inch shells, and before the other vessels commenced firing, the other vessels commenced firing, I walked on the adjoining parapet to within 150 lumbian battery, originally constructlumbian battery, originally constructed by a Fayetteville company and named after their county, and which I had chosen for the signal gun, by which the fort should be informed when to commence the defence. In obedience to orders the gun had been kept on the largest vessel approaching the fort, which was nearest the better. All except the gunner behind the sight, whom I knew was a good marksman, and the men moving good marksman, and the men moving the carriage as he directed, the lieu-tenant in command with all the crew were watching their commander in-tently, as unconcerned about what was coming, as if they were on a coon or 'possum hunt down home. I raised my hand and in ordinary drill voice commanded: "Cumberland—fire!"
The lanyard was pulled, a 10-inch
shot went bowling along, ricochetted,
and bounded with a crash through
the smokestack of the frigate "Susquehanna." And the almost oppressive silence on our side was broken by a rebel yell, that would have done credit to the Army of Northern Vir-ginia, when either "Marse Robert," "Old Jack," or an old field here, passed through a Confederate camp, in winter quarters.

I mentioned that the first shot from Fort Fisher went bounding through the smokestack of the frigate Susquehanna. The official report of Com-modore S. W. Godon, commanding modore S. W. Godon, commanding Susquehanna and Fourth Division, to Rear Admiral Porter, commanding North Atlantic squadron, makes no mention of this shot, which commenced the fight on our side, and leads the reader to believe she did not get into action before 2 o'clock, and placed with anchors until 3 o'clock. "The enemy's fire on the day before (24th) was feeble and not sustained, and was several times silenced for helf an several times silenced for half an

"Although fairly exposed, received but few hits and no damage of the slightest consequence. The enemy's practice was bad on both days." the first gun a few minutes after

In July 26th, 1877, the monitor Mahopac was at the naval anchorage opposite my residence. Her commander, Lieutenant W. W. Rhodes, had married an intimate friend of my wife's i'r'hood in Providence, R. I., and she was staying on board with him. "I went out and brought them home to tea, and while at this meal Lieutenant Rhodes, whom I had never met before, informed me that he was on the Susquehanna in the first aton the Susquenama in the first at-tack on Fort Fisher; that as they ap-proached everything was so quiet in the fort that they thought Butler's powder ship had done some harm, when to their astonishment the fort opened fire and sent a shot through the smokestack of the frigate. This was the first shot, says Rhodes, fired from the fort." (Colonel Lamb's diary 1877) diary, 1877).

United States Steamer Susquehana Off Beaufort, N. C., December 30th, 1864.

December 30th, 1864.

Sir:—I respectfully report that during the attack on Fort Fisher the only casualty occurring in the engine department was a damage to the smokestack, a round shot having gone

completely through it.

Very respectfully,

JOHN JOHNSON,

Chief Engineer.

Comomdore S. W. Godon, commander 4th Division N. A. B. Squad-

Joseph E. Miller, carpenter of the Susquehanna, reports to Lleutenant Commander P. B. Blake: "The first cutter and the barge were so damaged by the concussion (caused by fire of their guns) as to be unserviceable and

beyond repairs.

He can tell that to the marines, for those perfect days, that occasionally follow a severe storm, (as if under a law of compensation), in the lattitude of the Cape Fear. The gale which had backed round from northeast to southwest, had subsided the day before and was followed by a dead calin. The air was balmy and the sun shone with indian gummer warmth and the biue sea was as quiet as a mountain side on an April day, and broke lazily on har and beach. A grander sight had never been winessed on any sea, than that formidable armada, dwarfing into insignificance in tonage and weight of armament the Spanish armada.

I stood on the parapet of my 'thest sea face buttery, (except the Abund), the boys called it "the pairpil" from its position and shape. It had a commanding view of the land and sea faces, which including the mound and the infantry curtain connecting it with the main works, was 2.580 yards in length. The great friguities, cruisers and guisboat slowed down a mile from the fort, while the armored vessels came a quarter of a mile neaver in, the "New frounders" apparently (owing the "Canonicus," then the "Monafonck" and lastly the "Mahopae" and seemingly anchored. I recall the impressive silence of that battle eve. All animate and in-animate nature seemed wrapt in slimber, wave the floating ongines of war, which came bowling towards the fort, which came bowling towards the fort, which the armored vessels came a quarter of a mile neaver in, the "New frounders" apparently (owing the "Canonicus," then the "Monafonck" and lastly the "Mahopae" and seemingly anchored. I recall the impressive silence of the displaced water at their bows, or the piping of the boutswain's whiteless on their declaration of the displaced water at their bows, or the piping of the boutswain's whiteless on their declaration of the displaced water at their bows, or the piping of the boutswain's whiteless on their declaration of the displaced water at their bows, or the piping of the boutswain's whiteless on their declaration of the proposition of the proper of the displaced w the sailors won't believe him. The boatswains's report contradicts other

knowing that the first Federal vessel which entered the 16th of January in the early morn after the surrender, passed by the Mound battery with our Confederate flag, which had defled the battle and the breeze, still flying from the masthead, and not lowered until after sunrise.

On the 18th of December, 1864, there were but 3,500 shot and shell in the works on Confederate formerly and now Federal Peint, exclusive of grape and canister, by the report of Montgomery Long, ordnance sergeant. I had used a large number in artiflery practice, which I thought necessary for the efficiency of the garrison, and my superiors had never inhibited my liberal use of powder and projectiles for this purpose, indeed repeatedly commended the garrison when it had rescued a valuable ship, with still more valuable cargo, from the blockaders, the direct result of regular and painstaking practice under mp personal instructions. I believe ours was the only fort on the coast that had regular target practice, and its results were such that the spiendid gunnery of my men made our light battery of Wnitworth rife guns so famous that General Lee took two of them for the Army of Northern Virginia. My artillery practice guns so famous that General Lee took two of them for the Army of North-ern Virginia. My artillery practice with light and heavy guns was really in defiance of the genral orders from Richmond, but General Gorgas was more indebted to the guns of Fort Fisher than those of all the other forts in the Confederacy for the im-portations of sultrater, powder musportations of saltpetre, powder, mus-kets, rifles, field and seige guns, and therefore he left me severely alone. With this small supply of shot and shell in the fort I begged for addi-tional ammunition, having heard that a large fleet had sailed from Fortress Monroe on the Friday preceding. I had 44 guns to cope with 627 in the fleet, and the three frigates, Minnesota, Colorado, and Wabash, had more guns and far heavier armament than Fort Fisher, and when their ammunition was exhausted they had only to haul out of range and fill up "Canonicus" within three-quarters of a mile of our northeast salient, we now give the official report of Lieu-tenant Commander Belknap, U. S. N., her commander:

U. S. S. Canonicus,

Beaufort, N. C.,

December 31, 1864.

I have the honor to submit the following report respecting the part taken by this vessel in the actions of the 24th and 25th instant at New Inlet, near Wilmington, N. C. At 11:15 a. m. December 24th, in obedience to general signal from the flagship, I got underway, and taking position in the line of battle imme-diately astern of the New Ironsides, steamed slowly in for Fort Fisher, and at 12:40 p. m. opened fire upon the work. Keeping underway, I engaged the enemy during the afternoon at a distance varying from 900 to 1,200

The enemy paid little attention to the ironclads, directing their principal fire at the wooden ships, and in course of an hour and a half, so far as I could observe, were entirely silent. At 5:35 p. m. withdrew from action by signal from the New Ironsides, and anchored near that ship in eight fathoms water, having expended 85 fifteen-inch shells and one shrap-

At 9 o'clock the following morning, general signal having been made to get underway and prepare for bat-tle, weighed anchor and steamed in toward the rebel batteries as on

preceding day, and at 10:45 a. m. to engage the enemy. In the course of three-quarters of an hour we had the satisfaction of dismounting two guns on the eastern parapet of the fort, due to the excellent supports of the execution of the executio

Probably no work was ever subjected to so heavy a fire before, and certainly the enemy could not and did not stand at their guns after the fleet Now let us take some testimony to explosion and large fires which occurred inside the rebel works, there could have been no place of refuge for the garrison except in the bombproofs, and I am firmly of the opinion that at any time after 3 o'clock p. m. on each day of attack the fort might have been occupied and held by our land forces with very slight loss. Their failure to do so was doubtless more of a surprise to the enemy than

We received in all four hits-one on the side armor and three on the smokestack, neither of which did any material damage. I am happy to report ne casualities

on board. The guns and turret worked beautifully, and the officers and crew displayed the greatest enthusiasm throughout both engagements. While all did their duty well, I cannot forbear special mention of the executive officer. Lieutenant R. S. McCook, who has been untiring in his efforts to has been untiring in his efforts to make the ship efficient in every respect. The accuracy and comparative rapidity of our fire attest the pro-ficiency of the guns' crews under his

drill and training.

My thanks are also due to Chief Engineer D. B. Macomb, who has taken great pains to keep the engines and turret machinery in perfect con-Assistant Paymaster R. P. Lisle ren-

good service as signal officer. Very respectfully, your obedient servant. GEO. E. BELKNAP.

Lieutenant Commander, command Rear Admiral D. D. Porter. Commanding North Atlantic Squad-

ron,
Flagship Malvern.
The above report is what the commander had to say about the first attack on Fort Fisher; the garrison "did tack on Fort Flaher; the garrison "did not stand at their guns after the fleet had fairly become engaged," the Monitor fired 134 fifteen inch shells, weishing 50,920 pounds, and 10 fifteen inch shrapnel. These latter were the most infernal projectiles used in mod-ern warfare, unlike shells which when exploding throw their fragments for-ward, they scatted grapeshot and can-ister in every direction, some rater. ward, they scatted grapeshot and canister in every direction, some returning hundreds of feet, searching for
an opening and entering the hospital
bombproof, despite the high protecting curtain of sand and turf, cutting
off legs and arms of some poor fellows, who were already under the
surgeon's knife for amputation, and
converting the bombproof into a
chamber of horrors. They were worse
than the barbarous chain shot of the
olden times, for they went forward
and when one was passed he was
safe.

and when one was passed he was safe.

As no vessel ventured to run by the fort I only fired on the 24th and 25th, 1,272 snot and shell, each of the 44 guns firing every half hour, and different batteries my special orders firing repeatedly but deliberately so as to waste no shot, at ressels approaching close to the bar, apparently to run by, or to drive the gunners from their guns with grape and canister, or at boat parties sounding for a channel. These 1,272 shot and shell weighed 3,522 pounds.

(The official records of the Union and Confederate Navies, Vol. 11, published a detailed report of Montgomery Long, my ordinance sergeant of the keepers of the 12 magazines from which the aminunition was delivered. It reports 572 for the 24th and 715 for the 25th, stating 11s of the cartridges expended the 15th were for tridges expended the 15th were for

says the fort hit him 4 times; as I ordered 10 inche solld shots only to be fired at the Monitors, it means we threw 420 pounds of metal at the "Canonicus," while she replied with 54,520 pounds. She was very close to one of our targets, and our artillerist could not have missed her turret and upper works when visible, but as my order was to destroy the smoke-stacks of the Monitors so as to stop with smoke to suffocate the men if they kept up fires, we may have miss-ed her chimney. It was impossible to see the effect of our shot, as there was a dead calm, nor breath, nor motion, except that caused by concussion and explosion in the fight, and the smoke hung over fiest and fort as impenetrable as a fog. I tried my best to see that no shot was wasted, and with a splendid field glass, stood on top the hospital bombproof, against which there was no direct fire, almost as safe as Lieutenant Com-mander Belknap in the "Canonicus" conning tower, and much more com-

In obtaining knowledge of the effect of our shot, I had no Christmas day, the invaluable experience of a distinguished British naval officer who was at Sebsstopol, and who came from his ship in Wilmington to act as my aid and who was by my side, in most exposed positions, as often as I would permit it. He was a reckless but plucky blockade runner. A. U. S. naval officer of the Blockading Squadron off Wilmington, in writing his experiences off the Cape Fear, remarked: "Among the blockade ners were several commanded by English naval officers These cared for our crusiers about as much as a hound does for a flea. One morning when the cruising squadron were anchor-ing, one of the blockade runners com-manded by Captain Murray took the opportunity of our blowing off steam, to run in, passing about 25 yards under the senior officer's stern. tain Murray with his usual courtesy, bowing to our American flag. It was the coolest piece of d—n—d impudence I ever saw." He had previously, in July, 1863, been with me when with a single Whitworth gun, and crew, supported by a rifle company, I captured the "Kate," of London, which had been chased ashore on Smith's Island, east of Buzard's Bay, over 7 hautical miles Order 75, after the fight, causing from the Mound battery and in range. to the excellent gunnery of the executive officer, Lieutenant R. S. Mc-Cook.

About 12 o'clock (noon) the other monitor exhausted, when I rejuctantly withdrew to the rear, having fired 49 shells and 9 shrapnel.

Smith's lained, east of the waster of the gunnery of the executive of the gunnery and in range of the fleet to express ridiculous opinions of the commanders of the fleet to express ridiculous opinions of the condition of the garrison and its insalting the two mouths of the Cape Fear river, "Murray" was his blockability to defend the work against the most trifling attack, after their noisy tain C. Murray Ayresey R. N. After the fight, causing many of the commanders of the fleet two mouths of the Cape Fear river, "Murray" was his blockability to defend the work against the most trifling attack, after their noisy tain the fleet of the fleet two mouths of the Cape Fear river, "Murray" was his blockability to defend the work against the commanders of the fleet two mouths of the Cape Fear river, "Murray" was his blockability to defend the work against the commanders of the fleet two mouths of the Cape Fear river, "Murray" was his blockability to defend the work against the commanders of the fleet two mouths of the Cape Fear river, "Murray averaged the commanders of the fleet two mouths of the Cape Fear river, "Murray" was his blockability to defend the work against the commanders of the fleet two mouths of the Cape Fear river, "Murray averaged the commanders of the fleet two mouths of the Cape Fear river, "Murray averaged the commanders of the fleet two mouths of the Cape Fear river, "Murray averaged the commanders of the fleet two mouths of the Cape Fear river, "Murray averaged the commanders of the fleet two mouths of the Cape Fear river, "Murray averaged the commanders of the fleet two mouths of the Cape Fear river, "Murray averaged the commanders of the commanders the Civil war he das readily promoted for gallants and meritorious services in the British navy, and when I was his guest at his villa, Hall Court, Harts, England, in July 1879, he was already a retired admiral. He died about ten years ago, universelly lamented. From what I heard of himthrough others about his career in the British naval service, he must have been as gentle as a woman, yet with the courage of a lion, and endeared himself to every officer, man and boy upon the ships which he commanded. I pay him this tribute, because from books he brought me and the personal advice he gave me, after we first met in July. 1863, I owe much of the credit I received for the construction of the defensive works on Confederate (now Federal) Point, which French and Whiting, two unsurpassed engineers in the U.S. A. and the C.S. A. allowed me without

interference or suggestion to build The same conditions made it impossible for my gallant adversaries to see the effect of their shot and shell on the fort, and they had to depend mainly on a quartermaster in the main or forecross trees, who, apparently, didn't hesitate to spin a yarn when he reported to the executive officer. This excuses the reports of the first fight made by the admiral down through all grades, to Acting Master Crafts, of the "Little Ada," the baby of the fleet, who reported to Admiral Porter December 31, 1864, as follows:

"I consider the fort as having been practically silenced on both the 24th and 25th. The almost complete si-lence of the guns on the northeastern face of the fort induced me to think that they were disabled or were 'quakers.' I should have supposed that a soldier would have felt himself bound by every consideration of honor and patriotism to attempt those works by assault, but I am not a soldier and do not perhaps know what is desired and what is not, but under similar circumstances I should like to be one of a thousand blue-jackets to show what sailops can do and what soldiers might have done."

I have no hard feelings towards the Acting Master. In obedience to General Order No. 75, he had to report to his admiral, especially on the feasibility of Butler's capturing the fort Christmas day, and he did his best. But the boys hadn't plunked the "Little Ada," for like some fractious babies, she was too small to spans.

The acting master was off the fort on that fateful Sunday, when in the afternoon, two thousand sailors and on that fateriul Sunday, when in the stermoon, two thousand sailors and marines under the fearless Breese charged that northeastern face, and one of those "quaker guns," which I put in charge of a brave Norfolk boy, 'W. R. Mayo, midshipman, C. S. N.), in 30 minutes killed and wounded more sullors and marines than were ever killed and wounded by any gun, in any battle on land and sea that I can find recorded in historm from the ime guns were first invented. The acting master made no report to his admiral of that fight. The commander of the armada had altered his opinion about that Carolina fort and its garrison, after the repulse of his sailors and marines, but I have read the "Little Ada's" log for January 15, 1365, It reads: "Carrying dispatches through the fleet, navai brigade had an assault and at 3 p. m. were repulsed. A few minutes afterwards the land forcer made an assault and at 3 p. m. were repulsed. A few minutes afterwards the land forcer made an assault and at 3 p. m. were repulsed. A few minutes afterwards the land forcer made an assault and at 3 p. m. were repulsed. The fact in a standardil holding what they sained." Thank you, acting master, for stating that lag fact, and you might have truthfully added in your

grape, canister and shell fired at land forces and boats of ensmy leaving 800 for response to the fleet. All my quotations from Admiral Porter and the Federal officers of the fleet and from Confederate officers are taken from this volume and are, therefore, official.)

Fort Fisher fired on an average of every 10 minutes and fired the last shat both days, but had to scatter its ship to each gun in the works. My fire was confined to the Monitor fleet which came within 3-4 of a mile of the N. E. Sallera, and 33 ships which were from one mile to 1 1-4 mile from my sea face. The five formidable frigates were one mile from the main work. These distances are shown on page 245 of the O. R. of U. and C. Navies, Vol. 11, and when I first saw them I wished I could summon my gumers and show them how remarkably correct we had estimated the distances in the heat of battle. For the Monitors, the New Iropsides, the 5 frigates, the Mackinaw and the Oceols, we had our old practice targets, partly sunken blockade runners, which had run ashore coming in and come to grief; and my brave boys would "plunk" them, just the same as you would marbles in the sing with a taw, when the smale work of shells bursting and cavorting over their heads.

Lieutenant Commander Belknap says the fort hit him 4 times; as I ordered 10 inche solid shots only to be fired at the Monitors, it means a land and east to the river; the weather was so mild that the boys were there had not store the first work only to be fired at the Monitors, it means and the fort hit him 4 times; as I ordered 10 inche solid shots only to be fired at the Monitors, it means a contract the house of the men of two companies whose quarters were near the battery on land face next to the river; the weather was so mild that the boys were there had no contracted the lates of the men of two companies whose quarters were near the battery on land face next to the river; the weather was so mild that the boys were their heads. on land face next to the river; the weather was so mild that the boys were literally stripped for the fight, going to quarters sans overcoat and going to quarters sans overcoat and
with improved slippers so as to be
more spry in handling the guns in
any sudden emergency, and last but
not least, all the Christmas boxes
from down home, not destroyed
Christmas eve. You better believe
they were fighting mad, and felt wicked enough, despite dear Chaplain Mc-Kinnon's orayers, to give the Fedral invaders h-!! "Hail Columbia," which they proceeded to do as you will presently see from the official reports of Admiral Porter and some of his officers.

I call them "my Tar Heels." God bless them every one! Didn't I teach those young ideas for more than 2 1-2 years, (along the beach, in cold weather and hot, by day and night, in sunshine and storm, sometimes 20 miles away from the protimes 20 miles away from the protecting fort, on a narrow spit, only a corporal's guard, with one Whitworth and caison and a gun detachment and four mules), how to shoot at a ship and dodge a shell without getting "skaired?" Ask the surviv-

I am a great admirer of Admiral Porter on account of his brilliant rec-ord during the war between the States. After it was ended our relations were extremely friendly, and I became attached to him on account of his earnest effort to get my eldest son, (who was five years old during the battles and who had been several times under fire from cruisers pur-suing the belated blockade runners, with his sister and their colored mammy, behind a sand hill in the rear of my cottage on the river bank one mile north of Fort Fisher), first in the army and then in the navy, but President Hayes felt he must confine his appointments to the sons of Union officers. But in his numerous reports of the first fight, it is clearly ent that his animosity to General Benjamin F. Butler, and his chagrin and mortification at being ingloriously defeated by my gallant garrison, which he and his officers had ridiculed and discained as Carolina militia with some decrepit home guard, caused him to lose his nead and forward in-

Humiliation of the Sultan.

Contemporary Review. The Sultan of Turkey, who never leaves Yildiz Kiosk except to go to prayers on Friday at noon, proposed to send various high dignitaries to receive the Kaiser as he stepped on the shore of the Bosporus at the official landing place (on his visit to Constantinople).

The Kalser required that the Sultan must receive him in person, and the Sultan had to yield, for he keenly desired the glory in Mohammedan eyes of having a European sovereign come to pay his respects to the Commander of the Faithful.

The Sultan was waiting, then, to receive the Emperor as he stepped from his boat, and two carriages were in readiness, one to convey the two sovereigns and one for the Empress. The Kaiser overturned the arrangements by putting the Empress into the first carriage with the Sultan, while he himself occupied the second. So the Sultan endured the indescribable humiliation of driving through the streets of his own capital, before the eyes of his Moham-medan subsets, sitting side by side with a Giaour woman. Nothing could bey more humiliating to the Sultan than that situation and the most effective counterblast to his Pan-Islamic propaganda would be to circulate through all Islam the descrip-tion of that drive, if any Mohammedan could be induced to believe it.

Spirler Chased a Man. London Standard.

A story is told by an explorer of a large and flerce South American spider which chases men if they come too near its lurking places. On one occasion he was pursued by one. "Riding at an easy trot over the that many of the prospectors have dry grass," he writes, "I observed a lost their lives in the attempt to spider pursuing me, leaping swiftly either secure or retain valuable minalong and keeping up with by neart. I aimed a blow with my whip and the point of the lash riruck the ground close to it, when it instantly upon and ran up the lash, and was actually within three or four inches of my hand when I flung the whip

WOMEN'S RIGHTS

THE WEALTH OF NEVADA

BY JUDGE H. G. EWART.

There are 46 States in the Union but there is only one Nevada. The country ham't the smallest concep-tion of the riches that are here. This State, with its stupendous mineral deposits is the richest in the Union, and can never be "demonetised" out of prosperity again. The next five years will bring hievelopment that will startle the country. Topograph will startle the country. Tonopah, Goldfield, Bullfrog City, Greenwater! The stories of these marvelous cities which have sprung up like magic in a night out of the arid deserts of Nevada, read like the Tales of the Arabian Knights. Already Goldfield although scarcely three years of age has pased Cripple Creek in the production of the precious metal.
For years Cripple Creek was regarded as the richest mining district for its area in the world. But it requred years and the expenditure of many millions to make Cripple Creek. Some eight years back a carload ship-ment of a few pounds over 27 tons was made from the Isabella mine in Cripple Creek that was worth \$219,-600. It was quartz, worth a little over \$6,000 a ton, or \$3 a pound. The check in settlement was photographed and has been used ever since in advertising the rishness of Cripple Creek. That was, and still is, the most valuable carload of gold bearing rock that was ever shipped from any mine in the world. The Goldfield carload will be worth five as much. This carload of ore ship-ped from the Hayes & Monnette lease on the Mohawk, will contain \$1,000, 000 worth of gold. The car will have a capacity of fifty tons. Socks of high grade ore are being poled up in one corner of the big chamber and armed men will accompany this train to its destination at the big emelters in Salt Lake City. Hayes & Monnette lease on the Mohawk will produce this month two and one-half tons of chemically pure gold. As a ton of gold has a coinage value of a little over \$602,000, means that this little block of ground on the farmous mine will add to the world's circulating medium, and the world's wealth. during the month of October. is at the rate of \$50,000 a day.

INCREASE IN PRODUCTION. In the past few days this production has increased to \$100,000 a day, and the stock in this mine which sold 10 months ago at 10 cents, at \$4,10 last week, is now \$8 per share. With its enormous production this stock will in all probability be selling at \$20 a share before the first of January next. Some day the golden story of Nevada will be writtten and there will be many marvelous stories told of the wonderful wealth of this wonderful county. First, the hardy prospector with his little burros braving the perols of Death Valley, and of Greenwater, then the promoter who with tireless energy secures the necessary funds to develop the prospects. To-day a prospect-to-morrow a mine. Tha is the history of this wonderful Nevada section which within the next decade will produce untold millions of dollars, and place Nevarda, he former sage-brush State, in the list of the rich commonwealths of the Union. But if Goldfield has had a wonderful career, what can be said of Green water located in Invo county, California, in the Funeral Range. this section that the wonderful copper fields have been discovered.

shaft that is sunk, is proving from hour to hour that Greenwater is is bigger than Bisbee. It is bigger than all the copper districts of Mon-tage and Arizona put together. It is so incontestably big and valuable that nearly twenty millions of dollers have been invested in one hundred claims in this section during the last six months. To recite simple facts about the bonanzas suddenly evolved at Greenwater is to court either wonder of incredulity. At Butte, copper values show only 4 per cent. The to-tal production of the United States for 1905 was about 400,000 tons and fully half of this tonnage came from Butte. The Greenwater district has twice the area of Butte, and its cop-

per showings run as high as 33 per MILLIONS INVESTED.

Schwab, Newhouse, Heinz, Standard Oil Company, and scores of other great mining operators in the United States have invested their millions in this property based upon the reports of the leading mining engineers and experts of the world. Is it a wonder that these cities of Goldfield, Tonopah, Bullfrog, are growing by leaps and bounds, and thousands of prospective and capitalists are pouring into this secion from every part of the United States? Walker Lake Reservation was opened up to mineral entries by the proclamation of the President on the 29th of October and there was a great rush by prospectors into this highly mineralized section. The Nevada newspapers are very bitter in the denunciation of the administration, and do not hesittate to charge that certain favored officials were permitted to enter the reservation before the day of the opening and select mineral locations. Full reports are not yet in from the rush, but it is known eral entires. There is no doubt but some of the lucky prospectors have secured holdings from which they will realize many hundreds of thousands of dollars. GRAFT OF PIRATER

The Indian reservation was known to the pioneers of Virginia City Bodle, Aurora, and a dozen other camps forty years ago, and they had a longing desire to explore its mineral wealth, but the government law prohibited prospectors from wandering over the hills surrounding the lake and the stolid, sullen Piute In-dian police took an active part in preventing the encroachment of the pale faces. The heads of the different families of the Piute tribe have been allotted twenty acres of the choicest irrigating agricultural land on the reservation. The Bucks num-ber 240 and that means that 6,800 ber 340 and that means that 6,800 acres will be given them. but that will leave for the white man, for his use, somehing over 600,000 acres. The Indians will also be given \$350 in money each and agricultural implements. They will not be allowed to take up any of the mineral lands; that will be left for the white gold seekers. The fact that he hills around Walker Lake were traversed by gold, silver and copper ledges was known to the old time prospectors of the State, and since the discovery of Tonopah gold field, and Bull Frog. the thousands upon thousands of

had their attention attract
Walker Lake. The railway
along the east side of it from
tance of thirty miles. To the w
jority of tourists who visit to
the state of the state of the state
and a beautiful one was difficult for
to associate with the stage bro
brown desert. For nearly fifty brown desert. For nearly fifty y prospectors have been camped as the lake, and many of them mathe Minnehahas of the Plutes. Twain wrote of the "Breyfogle" "Cament," wonderfully rich mines one had left at Aurora ty-five years ago, and many are clined to believe that both are the hills surrounding Walker No one has been permitted to No one has been parmitted to the oughly prospect the ground but mysery will be cleared up in the mean future. The rush of the 25 was a memorable one in the ann of the State. New towns will spring and Hawthorne, the county so of this county, will see such a bot that anything in is previous him will seem tame. will seem tame.

BOWLING GREEN.

Early History of the Famous Knickerbocker Recreation Ground. Bankazine.

At first the lower part of Bros

way, facing Bowling Green, was call-

"The Market Field;" afterward it was spoken of as the "Heere Strant, or chief street, and later named Broad Way; and lines of streets and boundaries of lots were laid mostly by chance. In March 1732, the aldermen "Resolved, that this corporation will lease a piece of land lying at the lower end of proadway, fronting to the Fort, to some of the inhabitants of the said Breadway, in order to be inclosed to make a Bowling Green thereof, with walks therein, for the beauty and ornament of said street, as well as for the recreation and deleaving the street on each side there-of 50 feet breadth," and three "public spirited and sport loving citizens. John Chambers, Peter Bayard and Peter Jay, hired the Plaine for 11 years in return for the payment of a peppercorn! It was at once fitted up for the playing of bowls, and when John Chambers, Colonel Phillipse and John Roosevelt for another 11 years at a rental of 20 shillings per annum. Thus originated the name "Bowling Green," thought for what reason the sport was not continued after the second lease is not clear. Several famous houses have stood near Bowling Green, and one of these was a building at 1 Broadway, erected in 1766 by the English Captain Kennedy, afterward Earl of Cassilis, which in time came to be weed by Washington and Generals Lie and Putnam as their headquarters. A boarding house, known as the Washington Inn, followed, and later Cyrus Field called his new structure, on the same site, the "Washington Build-ing." At what is now 9 Broadway. Benedict Arnold lived after the capture of Major Andre, and it was while he was there that he just escaped being kidnapped back into the patriots lines by a band of daring colonists. Nearby also Captain Martin Cregler built, in 1659, a tavern which stoud under his name until it gave way to a hostelry known first as the "King's Arms Tavern," and during the Revo without doubt the greatest copper lution as "Burns's Coffee House."
mining territory ever found in the This was among the few buildings world. It is bigger than Butte. It 1845, and as late as 1860 it was still standing under the name of "The At-lantic Garden"—only the second structure, as a matter of fact, to seccupy the site since the foundart in of the city! An advertisement of Man 27, 1762, concerning this place, has the postscript:

"N. B .- The concert is to begin exactly at 8 o'clock, and end at 10, on account of the coolness of the evening. No Body will be admitted without tickets, nor no money will be taken at the door."

Concrete. The electric power plant now being constructed for the Philadelphia Ra-pld Transit Company at Delaware avenue and Laurel street, Philadelphia. Pa., is larger than any such plant now in operation anywhere in the world, though several monster concerns of the same kind have re-cently been planned for other places. This plant is designed to furnish all the energy needed to operate the elevated and subway lines on Market street and will still have abundance

of power left for other uses. The most interesting feature of these plants is the immense chimners. They are constructed of reenforced concrete, with points in their design which make them very different from the ordinary brick chimney for similar purposes. While they are spoken of as 175 feet high, that is only the length of the chim-ness. The top of the chimney is really 251 feet above the street level, the bottom of the chimney being about 70 feet above the boiler room floor The construction is unique in that the boilers are beneath the chimneys and the smoke does not enter th through a side flue but from the bot tom, which is 19 feet 7 inches abov the tops of the boilers. The chimne flue or core is 14 feet in diameter is the clear.

Each of these chimneys serves

battery or set of eight boilers. E boiler has a capacity of 200 ho power, so that each chimney 6.400 horse power, and the entering to 1,200 horse power. In ter of electricity, each set of boilers versioners to 5,000 kilowatts and entering will furnish natural draws for the consumption of 25,000 pour of coal an hour.

Electricity in the Home.

Cassier's Magazine. In a \$3,000 or \$4,000 house, it a very common matter to wire a electric lights; but by giving the milect a little further attention wyour electrical contractor and architect, it is possible to arran outlets for lighting socket heating vices at very little extra expension the lighting wires in a vestmple manner. The cost of opening later, at lighting rates, won not be large, for the reason that electrical devices which will be us on such a circuit consume only small amount of electricity and a generally used for only short interest. In a \$3,000 or \$4,000 house, it