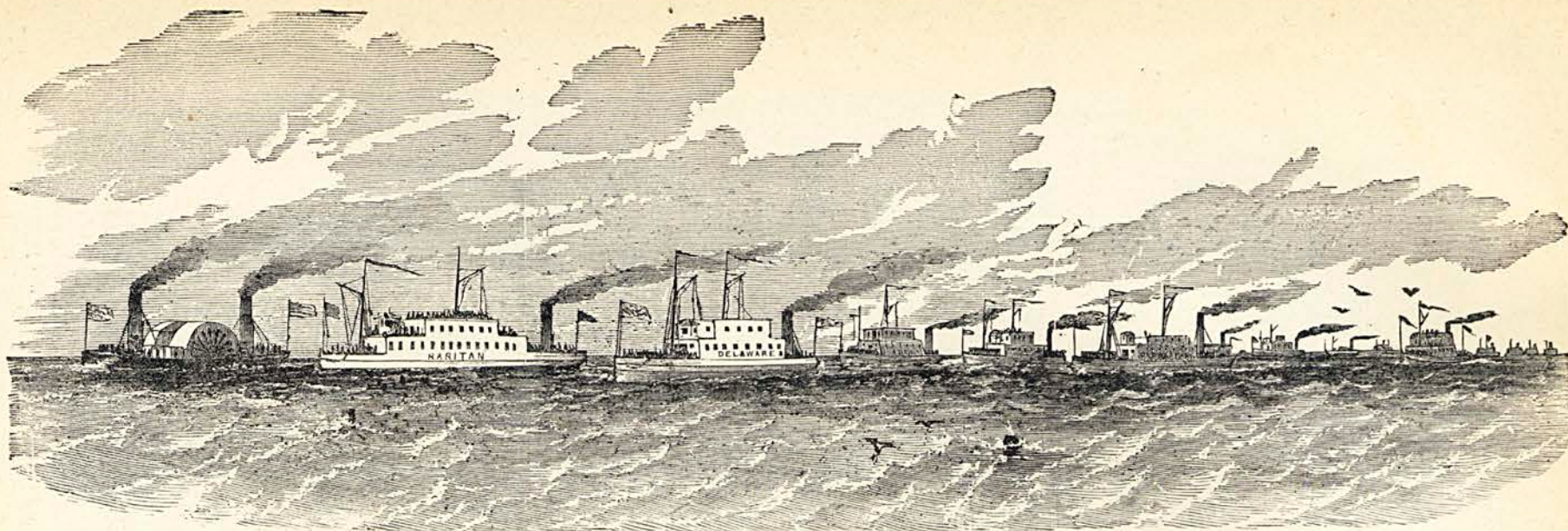
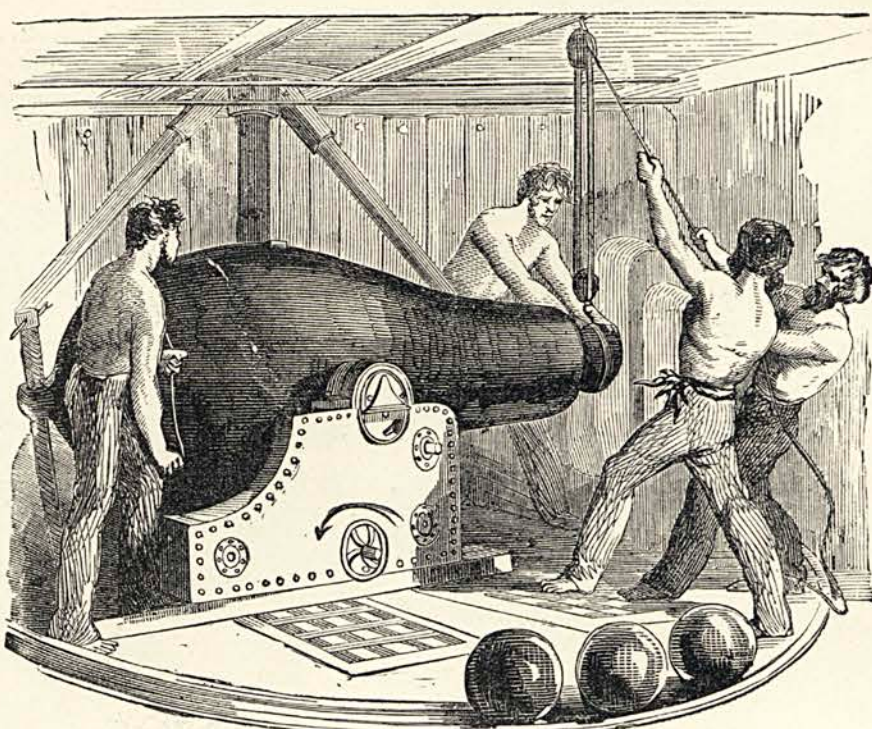




SIXTEEN TRANSPORTS CROSSING CHESAPEAKE BAY WITH NEW YORK TROOPS FOR WASHINGTON, VIA ANNAPOLIS.

THE TRANSPORTS.—At the outbreak of the war there was a powerful secession movement in Maryland, which was especially encouraged by secessionists in States farther south who hoped to secure that State for the Confederacy. This element was centered in Baltimore, and showed itself in riotous demonstrations the first time that troops went to the National Capital by way of that city. How they were attacked in the streets, and the bloody scenes that ensued, are told elsewhere in this volume. The chief of police of Baltimore, who was secretly a secessionist, then severed the northward connections of that city, and the Governor and the mayor requested the Federal Administration not to send any more troops through the city. Mr. Lincoln, who was wise enough not to take an unnecessary number of quarrels upon his hands at once, assented to this, and the next troops that came were carried across Chesapeake Bay in transports, as shown in the illustration, and landed at Annapolis, whence they went to Washington, repairing the damaged railroad as they went. This state of things, however, did not last long, for in the next month the Thirtieth New York Regiment, led by Colonel Isaac F. Quinby, a West Pointer, showed how Baltimore could be crossed in safety in spite of any rioters that could congregate. Colonel Quinby ordered every musket loaded and capped before his regiment arrived at Baltimore. Immediately



LOADING A 15-INCH GUN.

on reaching the city, he deployed his first company across the street from curb to curb, followed by the other companies, in columns of fours in the middle of the street, the last company being deployed like the first. When the howling mob saw this arrangement, saw the fixed bayonets and the caps on the muskets, and knew that on making any riotous demonstration they would immediately be subjected to fire from three directions, they contented themselves with gnashing their teeth and doing no more. Thereafter there was

no difficulty in taking new troops through Baltimore.

LOADING THE GUN.—The great guns of modern warfare are elaborate and costly machines, and their projectiles are so heavy as to require special apparatus for handling them. The day of the seventy-four-gun ship, which was the pride of last century, passed away when rifled guns were invented. The half-dozen great guns carried by a modern warship are more destructive, both because of the weight of the shot and the accuracy of their fire, than an entire broadside of a whole line-of-battle ship, and still it is a constant neck-and-neck race between protective armor and destructive projectiles. The shot of the Merrimac that riddled the Cumberland glanced harmlessly from the turret of the Monitor.

DECOYING THE VESSEL.—Captain Semmes, in his famous career as commander of the "Alabama," sailed nearly every sea and resorted to nearly every device known to cruisers. His favorite stopping place was the British port of Nassau, in the island of New Providence, West Indies, where he was always enthusiastically welcomed, as anybody would be welcomed who was crippling any commerce that competed with that of England. He captured in all sixty-nine vessels. The illustration shows one of the devices to which he resorted to get swift sailers within his reach.



CAPTAIN SEMMES, OF THE PRIVATEER "290," OR "ALABAMA," DECOYING SHIPS TOWARD HIM BY BURNING A PRIZE VESSEL.