

THE MOST INTERESTING TOPIC NOW BEFORE THE WORLD.

MIRROR OF THE

CITY OF SEBASTOPOL, AND MAP OF CRIMEA AND BLACK SEA.

This is the only authentic view given, showing the exact position of all the Fortifications, with correct name and number of Guns in each, and giving a full description of the CITY; its Public Buildings, Harbors, &c. Also, Map of the CRIMEA, showing the Military position of the Allied Forces surrounding SEBASTOPOL; Map of the Black Sea, containing distances from CONSTANTINOPLE, and Statistical Information relative to the Population of Europe and its principal Cities.

SEBASTOPOL.

From Mr. Scott's Book on the Crimea.

The port of Sebastopol consists of a bay running in a southerly direction, about four miles long, and a mile wide at the entrance, opening to the sea at the north end, where the average depth is about eight fathoms. The bottom being, in some places, of a fine sand, and in others, of a soft mud, the anchorage is very good. The bay is bounded on the east by the high and precipitous hills of the city, and on the west by the low hills of the peninsula. The bay is about a mile wide at the entrance, and is bounded on the north by the high hills of the city, and on the west by the low hills of the peninsula. The bay is about a mile wide at the entrance, and is bounded on the north by the high hills of the city, and on the west by the low hills of the peninsula.



- Cost of the war to the Allied Army, with the late reinforcements, is about \$1,000,000 per day.
REFERENCES TO IMPORTANT POINTS AND POSITIONS IN THE CITY. LOOK FOR THE CORRESPONDING FIGURES.
1. Ruins of Chersonesus.
2. Church of St. Vladimir.
3. Quarantine Bay.
4. Marine Hospital.
5. Quarantine Fort, with 60 guns.
6. Fort Alexander, with 90 guns.
7. Battery of Sebastopol, with 60 guns.
8. Fort Nicholas, with 200 guns in three tiers.
9. Fort Paul, with 84 guns.
10. Dwellings of the Dock laborers.
11. Dry and Repairing Docks.
12. Hospital.
13. Magazine.
14. Southern Bay for small ships, only a half mile long, and one and a half mile wide.
15. The town of Sebastopol.
16. Artillery Inlet.
17. Arsenal.
18. Barracks.
19. Tunnels.
20. Aqueduct.
21. Trench through the rocks, 800 feet long.
22. Kalliter Inlet.
23. The inner Bay of Sebastopol. Place of anchorage for Russian ships of war.
24. Inbarman Lighthouse.
25. Bakery for Army and Navy.
26. Batteries.
27. Signal Station.
28. Fort Constantine, 110 guns.
29. Fort Catharine, with 120 guns in three tiers.
30. Battery of 50 guns.
31. English steamer Fur, and Russian Schooner.
32. Black River.
33. Kaliter Inlet.
34. The inner Bay of Sebastopol. Place of anchorage for Russian ships of war.
35. Inbarman Lighthouse.
36. Bakery for Army and Navy.
37. Batteries.
38. Signal Station.
39. Fort Constantine, 110 guns.
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41. Battery of 50 guns.
42. English steamer Fur, and Russian Schooner.
43. Black River.

Battle Ground of Inkerman. 10,000 Russian, 4,000 Allied Soldiers Killed.

MAP OF THE BLACK SEA, with the Danubian Provinces, Circassia, &c.

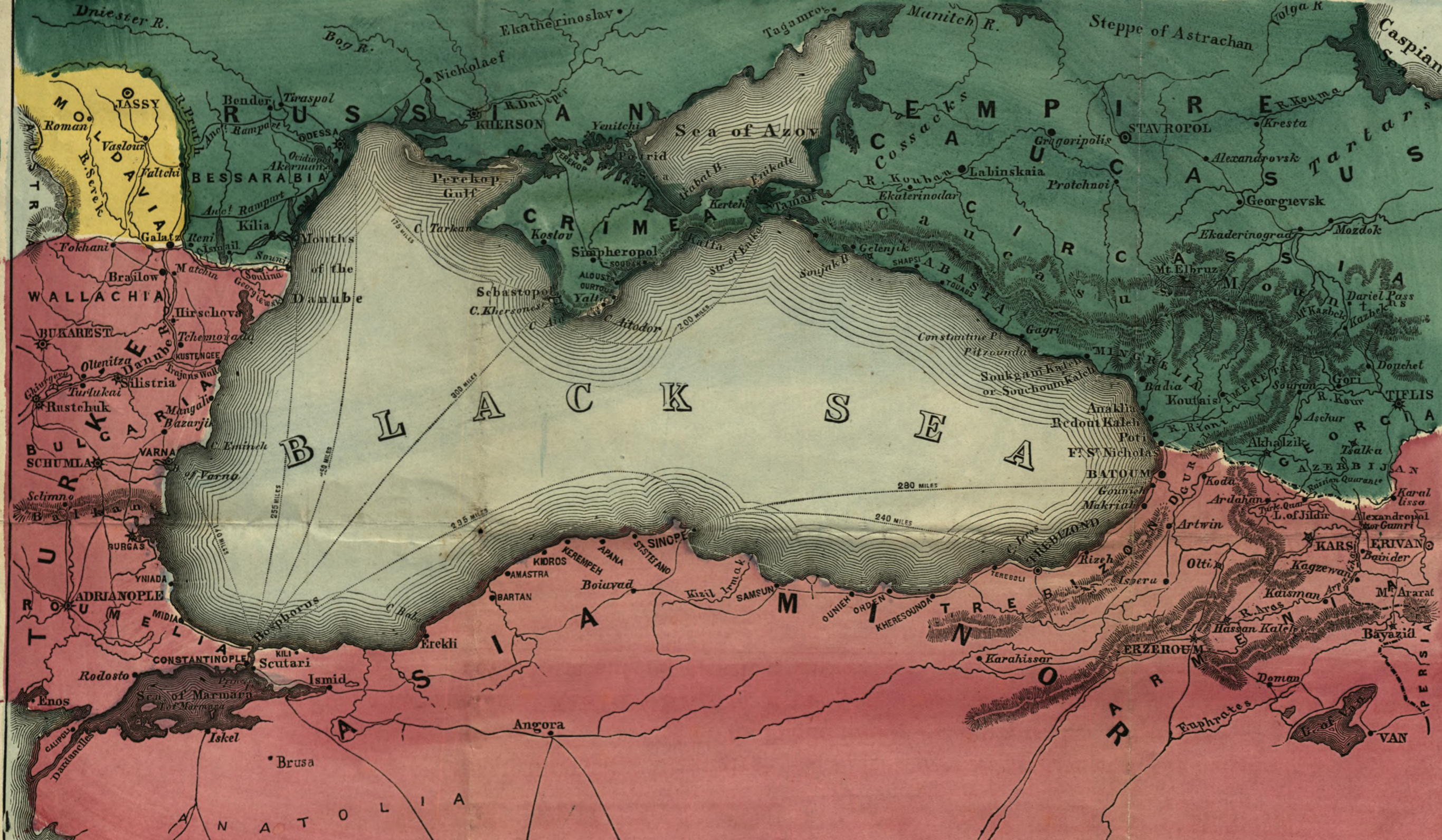
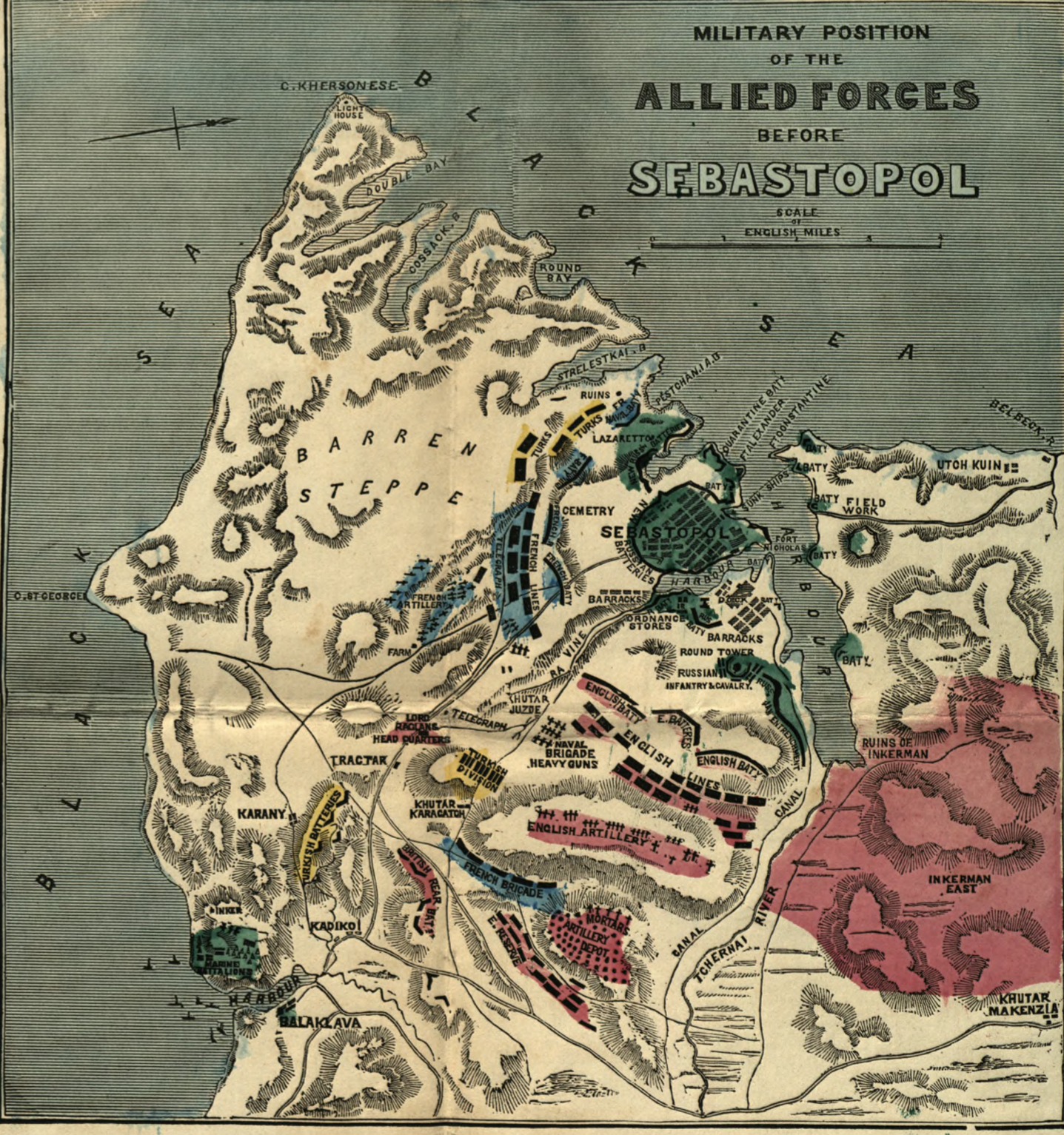


Table with columns for Population of Europe, Population of Cities, and various geographical locations. It lists population figures for major European cities and countries, as well as locations in the Black Sea region.

CRIMEA.



DESCRIPTION OF THE CRIMEA. The above engraving has been constructed in conformity to the precise statement of the accurate correspondent of the London Times, relative to the positions of the Allied army when the siege commenced. The English batteries were within 400 yards of the Russian batteries in front of the round tower, and the right resting on the canal, and a little to the north of the harbor. The French partially invest the town, and within half a mile of Fort Alexander, of 64 guns. The principal portion of the Turkish and the English and French reserves are in the rear, three miles from Balaklava. The sketch will greatly assist in reading the details of the siege. The following account of the climate is just and interesting:—The winters are cold and the summers hot. In very severe winters the mercury sometimes sinks 9 deg. below zero; and not only the whole sea of Asia, together with the Straits of Yenickai, but also a great part of the Bay of Ruffa, is covered with ice strong enough to support men on foot and on horseback. The climate is so unsettled, that it often varies six or eight times in twenty-four hours. The winds are very variable, and bring rain from the west and south-west, mild air and frequent mists from the south, severe dry weather from the east, and cold from the north. In spring the weather is settled, the heat moderate and refreshing, and the nights cold and serene; there is seldom any rain, especially during the prevalence of violent east winds, in which case, unless a considerable fall of rain happens in April and May, an unproductive harvest frequently follows. In summer the thermometer frequently rises to 100 and even 102 degrees. On the same day, however, it falls sometimes 20 or even 30 degrees. Drought frequently prevails for several consecutive years, and dry up the wells and brooks. Few summer rains are seen in the Crimea, and the soil is not parched up. The verdure on the hills is not withered by the sun, and the water in the rivers and brooks is not dried up. In spring and summer, rainy weather seldom continues so long as twenty-four hours. In autumn, bilious fevers prevail. Cold days appear in the middle of October, and are generally accompanied with light frosts, but after the weather again becomes pleasant, and frequently continues mild till December and January.

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SEBASTOPOL
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REFERENCES TO IMPORTANT POINTS AND POSITIONS IN THE CITY. LOOK FOR THE CORRESPONDING FIGURES.

MAP OF THE BLACK SEA, with the Danubian Provinces, Circassia, &c.

CRIMEA.



DESCRIPTION OF THE CRIMEA. The Crimean Peninsula is a narrow strip of land, about 100 miles long and 20 miles wide, situated between the Black Sea and the Mediterranean Sea. It is bounded to the north by the Caucasus Mountains, to the east by the Crimean Mountains, and to the south by the Taurus Mountains. The peninsula is divided into two main parts, the Crimean Peninsula and the Taman Peninsula. The Crimean Peninsula is the larger and more important part, and it is the seat of the Crimean War. The Taman Peninsula is a smaller strip of land, about 100 miles long and 10 miles wide, situated between the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov. It is also a part of the Crimean Peninsula, and it is the seat of the Crimean War. The Crimean War was fought between the Russian Empire and the Ottoman Empire, from 1853 to 1856. It was one of the most important wars of the 19th century, and it led to the Crimean Convention of 1856, which ended the war and established the Crimean Peninsula as a neutral zone. The Crimean War was a turning point in the history of the Crimean Peninsula, and it led to the Crimean Convention of 1856, which ended the war and established the Crimean Peninsula as a neutral zone.

PUBLISHED BY A. H. JOHNSON AT THE NEW-YORK OFFICE, 15 NASSAU ST. N.Y.