

military prison which is to be established at Fort Mifflin, Pa. After careful consideration, Secretary Alger has decided that it would be well, for several reasons, to send all prisoners to the United States as soon as possible after their capture.

The camp of the 4th regiment, United States Volunteers, 33d Mass., under command of Col. J. S. Pettit, which was established at Fredericksburg, Va., about one month ago, was to-day formally named Camp Comfort by Gen. Thos. R. R. Cobb, of the Confederate army, who led in battle at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862.

A regiment and two battalions of infantry left Newport News, Va., on the auxiliary cruiser Harvard June 26 for Santiago to reinforce Gen. Shafter.

The troops were the 9th Mass., Col. F. Fred. B. Hogan, and the 2d and 3d battalions of the 34th Mich., Col. J. P. Duffield's Brigade, the first detachment of which sailed for Cuba on the auxiliary cruiser Yale from Old Point Comfort, Va.

Thousands of people gathered along the river shore gave vent to their ardor by continual cheering as the cruiser moved slowly down the stream. The cheers were answered with enthusiasm by the troops.

The first detachment that sailed on the Yale was composed of the 33d Mich., under command of Gen. W. H. Duffield.

Gen. Duffield's expedition is expected to report to Gen. Shafter in about four days from the time the ships leave Newport News. The transports will not be conveyed, as they are exceptionally fast and are equipped with five-inch rifles, besides a secondary battery of rapid fire guns, and are abundantly able to take care of themselves. They may be met, however, off the coast of Florida by some of the lighter cruisers or gunboats. Now that the brigade has finally started interest again centers in the Second Brigade of the First Division. It is thought that if Gen. Shafter needs more men they will be taken from this command. If they are not needed at the front they will probably form a portion of the army of invasion which will go to Porto Rico.

In a railway accident at Tupelo, Miss., June 26, five of Col. Forey's regiment of Rough Riders lost their lives and two others received probably fatal injuries. The killed were W. B. Wallace, Samuel Johnson, Glimmer, Cornelius Leinhard, Henry S. Mages.

Representative Grosvenor has introduced in the House a resolution for the enlistment of one regiment of men who served in the Confederate army now under 60 years of age, provided that if a sufficient number under that age can be obtained that the sons of Confederate veterans may enlist. Atlanta, Ga., is named as the place where the companies are to be mustered in as completed.

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The Philippines were discovered, in 1521 by Magellan. There are about 1,200 of them altogether, with a total area of about 150,000 square miles, or nearly four times the size of Ohio.

The two largest islands are Luzon, 41,000 square miles, or about the size of Kentucky, and Mindanao, 32,000 square miles, about the size of Maine. Many of them are merely bare volcanic rocks. The aborigines are divided into two great stocks: handsome, brown people, with straight hair and Malay features, and smaller, black people, with woolly heads. The principal tribes of the brown people are the Ilocanos, the Tagals, and the Visayans. The blacks are called Negritos.

The Tagals have the most brains and energy; the Visayans are gentlest and handsomest.

In the larger cities are the mestizos, or half-breeds, descendants of native women by Spanish and Chinese fathers. They are the richest and most enterprising of the people.

The harbor of Manila is one of the finest in the world.

The President has recommended to Congress that Assistant Naval Constructor Parsons be promoted to the rank of Rear Admiral, and that the line of the Navy with such promotion as the President may decide, and receive the thanks of Congress; that Naval Constructor W. B. Wood be promoted to the rank of Rear Admiral, and that two numbers and to be an Ensign; the commander, First Lieutenant F. H. Newcomb, of the revenue cutter Hudson, for gallant service in assisting the torpedo-boat Winslow and men to safety at Cardenas, he given the thanks of Congress and a gold medal and silver medal be given each officer of the Hudson, and a bronze medal to each of the crew.

The northern patrol squadron has been ordered to check its work at San Francisco, San Diego, and San Pedro de Macoris, West. The ships of the squadron are the San Francisco, Katahdin, Columbia, Prairie and Badger. The idea that the Spanish fleet will invade this coast now confidently abandoned, and the thought that the war was now undoubtedly to be carried by the sea with view into the interior of the island filled the heart of every officer and man with delight.

Admiral Sampson called the War Department on June 24 that by means of a flag of truce he had learned that Hobson and his men were well, and had been removed from Manila. The Spanish fleet, under command of Gen. Schafter, was at Santiago, four miles distant. This lifted a weight of anxiety as to the condition of this band of heroes, for, since the recent bombardment, in which Moro Castle suffered somewhat, there has been uncertainty as to whether Hobson and his men were dead or alive.

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GEN. H. W. LAWTON.

Brig-Gen. H. W. Lawton, who is with the American force in Cuba, is a veteran of the civil war. As a Captain in the Regular Army he won great distinction some dozen years ago in the campaign against the Apaches under Geronimo, which finally resulted in the surrender of the savages and their removal to the east Gulf coast. He had command of the infantry advance from the coast in Cuba.



SERGE'T HAMILTON FISH, JR.

Hamilton Fish, jr., of the Rough Riders, one of the killed near Santiago, June 24, was one of the young New Yorkers of good position and family who went to the front with Roosevelt. He was of distinguished ancestry, his family being one of the oldest in New York. His father, Nicholas Fish, a banker, is the son of the late Hamilton Fish, who was Secretary of State in Grant's Cabinet. Hamilton Fish was over six feet tall, and of Herculean build.



CAPT. ALLYN K. CARRON.

Capt. Allyn K. Carron, killed in the fighting near Santiago, June 24, was a son of Capt. Allyn Carron, 1st Art. He had been a Second Lieutenant of the 7th Cav., was recently promoted to be Captain in the Volunteer service, and was given command of Troop L of the Rough Riders. He was a young and dashing officer, and was regarded by his superiors as one of the most promising cavalry officers in the service.



COL. LEONARD WOOD.

Col. Leonard Wood, commander of the Rough Riders, who with Lieut.-Col. Roosevelt led his men during their desperate charge on June 24, was formerly in the Regular Army, and, although a Surgeon, did good service against the Indians. He is an all-round athlete. When Theodore Roosevelt decided to raise the regiment of Rough Riders it was no trouble at all for him to get Leonard Wood's co-operation, and Roosevelt stood aside in order that Wood should be Colonel.

mander and 11 enlisted men killed and 28 wounded.

A letter to a friend at Washington from Q. M. Serge't Limerick, who participated in the fighting by the marines at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, states that the total American loss was "six killed and 14 wounded. Among the arms captured from the Spaniards were one Remington rifle and two styles of Mausers; also a lot of pure-brass cartridges, which, as you know, are forbidden in civilized warfare. We were 72 consecutive hours without a particle of sleep, and two days had nothing but coffee and hardtack. We went out about 200 men each day to scour the woods, and have destroyed the block-houses and wells within a radius of four miles. We have a fine lot of officers, all of the way through, and they are regular 'fire-cutters' and set a brilliant example to the rest of the boys.

The United States torpedo-boat McKee, which was built in Baltimore, after having taken on a supply of coal, left Brooklyn Navy-yard last week and proceeded on her way to Key West.

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ated, rich and prosperous. The natives want Chinese immigration restricted.

The Spaniards have recognized and have names for 36 different kinds of half-breeds. Indigo is very profitable, yielding fully 100 per cent. on the investment.

Coffee-culture is very profitable. Pepper and cinnamon grow wild, and furnish the natives with means for ready cash. Sugar is very profitable, and rice pays unusually well.

The celebrated Manila hemp is not hemp at all, but the fiber of a plant of the banana family. The finer qualities are used for dress goods.

The cocoanut is almost self-sufficient for the support of a native. It uses every part of it, and gets from it water, wine, oil, vinegar, intoxicating spirits, bread, dinner and supper food, brushes, house-building materials, medicine, and firewood.

All sorts of domestic animals do well, but the main dependence is upon the buffalo, a very slow animal, but one of prodigious strength, requiring but little food, and that of the coarsest kind.

There are lots of snakes, most of them harmless, but some terribly deadly. Boa constrictors are plentiful, some large enough to kill a man, but most of them not more than 10 or 12 feet long.

The "vampire bat," or "flying fox," abounds in many of the islands. They measure from five to six feet from tip to tip, and have heads like a fox. They do great damage to fruits and vegetation, but the natives esteem them highly as food. Even the whites think them comparable to "quail."

A small bird, about the size of an American robin, furnishes the celebrated Chinese luxury—"edible birds' nests." These are built of a glutinous marine weed, which the bird eats and then disgorges. Ducks are very plentiful.

Centipedes, lizards, and spiders, very large and poisonous, are among the pests. There is also a voracious ant, which eats up everything that it comes across.

GULF DIVISION REPRESENTED. Sons of Veterans at the Front Fighting for "Old Glory."

Editor National Tribune: The boys in the far South have done their share in response to the President's call for troops. There were too few of us to organize a company, but a number of our boys have gone into the volunteer regiments. Here are a few enlistments that have come to my notice: Past Division Adjutant Alphonse J. Fueterer is a private in Co.

Society, but she may be termed one of the executive staff of Miss Barton, and her ability as a linguist, fine education, and capacity, already shown, for the execution of details of Red Cross work, render her invaluable in both foreign and domestic work of the Society in relieving Miss Barton. She has taken part in philanthropic work for several years. Mrs. Porter's father, George F. Betts, was Lieutenant Colonel of the 9th N. Y.

M. 1st La.; Second Lieut. Joseph Clark, of the same regiment, is in Co. K, same regiment. Both are fine soldiers, and will not remain in the ranks of opportunities come. Roy Gibson and Roy Adams are in the 2d La., while Louis Gibson, brother of the former, enlisted in the Navy two months ago. William E. Tinker, brother of Past Division Commander George H. Tinker, and an old member of Camp 1, enlisted in the Navy in March, and has already risen from a class 2 to a class 1 machinist, having won promotion by his cool management of his engines in a storm while going from New York to Norfolk. He is now on the torpedo-boat Rodgers.

Second Lieut. Charles S. Austin, Co. L, 1st La., is the only veteran of the last war in any of the Louisiana regiments. He served all through the war in a New York regiment, and was afterwards in the Regular Army.

Past Captain H. H. Hoag, of Jennings Camp 6, has recruited a large squad of sons of Union veterans, and joined Co. K of the regiment of immunes commanded by the son of Gen. John B. Hood.

A young man named Phillips, who was a Second Lieutenant in the Louisiana Field Artillery, tired of waiting for his command to be ordered out, enlisted as a private in the 5th U. S. Cav. He is a son of a veteran.

Edward H. Robinson, brother of Division Commander H. W. Robinson, is probably the youngest soldier in the 2d regiment from Louisiana. He is bugler of Co. C, 1st La. Cavalry, and is a very good bugler. Captain Camp 1, represents the Second District of Louisiana at West Point.—H. W. Robinson, Commander, Gulf Division, Sons of Veterans.

Adding Soldiers' Families. Annie Bonington, Correspondent Lowell, Mass., writes that Ladd and Whitney Circle, S. Ladies of the G.A.R., has given \$25 to the Soldiers' Relief Fund to aid the families of men expected every instant to see him and his horse fall, but not so. After several unsuccessful attempts, he mounted the horse and rode off the field, apparently unhurt. I must say, for all the trouble the horse had given us, and the excitement we were in, I don't think I could get safely away. I should like to know who he was.—M. F. HAMMOND, Co. E, 16th Wis., Strong's Regiment, Wis.

A Good Day's Work Nervousness and Kidney Difficulty Cured by Hood's.

"My father had been troubled with nervousness and a kidney difficulty, and was not able to do a day's work for several months. He made up his mind to try Hood's Sarsaparilla and he took four bottles. He was soon able to work and his health greatly improved."—JOSEPHINE HARMON, Levant, N. Y.

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FIGHTING THEM OVER

What the Veterans Have to Say About Their Campaigns.

CHARGE AT ATLANTA.

A 16th Wis. Comrade Describes His Regiment's Part.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I saw in your issue of March 31 the article, "Mid Grap and Canister," by Comrade M. S. Hartman, and was pleased to hear from one who, like myself, took part in that charge before Atlanta, and who was not only not amount to much on the pages of history, but nevertheless it was a very serious morning's work for the boys of the First (Force's) Brigade, Third (Leggett's) Division, Seventeenth Corps, as we lost 40 per cent. of our regiment in less than five minutes' time.

This brigade was composed of the 12th and 16th Wis., 20th, 24th and 31st Ill. Just before sunrise of that morning we were ordered to fall in, and were moved a little to the left on our line into a narrow strip of timber, where we were ordered to unsling knapsacks. We then filed out of the timber and across a small creek, where we formed a line at the foot of a hill, and loaded and fixed bayonets.

Up to this time we had not seen a rebel or heard a shot in our front, but the boys were not deceived. The very quietness was ominous of coming strife. The order to "fix bayonets" they knew meant a charge on the enemy.

By looking sharply through the tall grass and weeds we could see some kind of breastworks on the crest of the hill.

Four or five rods from our line of work, towards us, stood an old house, and between this house and our line was the picket fence. The command was given "Forward," and as the line started the lead began to sing about us, and the farther we advanced the not discovered. When within two or three rods of this fence the order came to lie down. While lying there, perhaps half a minute, which, I believe, saved many lives, as the rebels discharged their shots over us while we were down, the skirmish-line was trying to pull down the fence, but it was too strong.

At the command "Forward" every man seemed as ready to up and at it again as he was to lie down a minute before. Our regimental colors passed just to the left of the fence, while Co. E was obliged to file through the narrow opening in the fence where a few pickets had been torn off. There it lay heavily. This was, I should think, within five or six rods of the rebel line; and still they blazed away at us until we were not more than 20 or 25 steps from them.

Gen. Force, in Sherman's Memoirs, says: "The men fell in groups under this fire, but closed continually on their colors and swept over the works with a line as precise as any dress-parade." Then they (the rebels) looked for the timber to the right and left of the narrow field, but many of them did not live to get to the timber.

We jumped onto the works a comrade on my right turned the bayonet of his musket downward as if to run it through two rebels that lay close to the works directly under his feet. One of them cried out: "Oh don't do that, it's all right," said he, and we went.

This same comrade, Chapman, a fine man, was killed in the next day's big battle, in one of the many charges made by the rebels on our line from the rear over this same ground.

As we rushed over the works and into a field 15 or 20 rods in front, where, as we learned afterwards, it was not intended we should go; but so long as there was a rebel in sight nothing could stop the boys.

We were all of the time under heavy fire from a second line of rebel works about 80 rods away. Our Captain, when our ammunition gave out, was wounded here while firing a line to fall back to the works.

I have heard of people who bear charmed lives, and I think the last rebel to leave the field that day must have been one of those lucky fellows. When the line was in the open field between the two lines of work, a white horse that had become unmanageable. As he was the only rebel to be seen, of course every man who had a load in his musket, or could get one there, took a shot at him. The balls threw the dust up all about him, and he was shot in the neck, and he fell, but not so. After several unsuccessful attempts, he mounted the horse and rode off the field, apparently unhurt. I must say, for all the trouble the horse had given us, and the excitement we were in, I don't think I could get safely away. I should like to know who he was.—M. F. HAMMOND, Co. E, 16th Wis., Strong's Regiment, Wis.

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BATTLE OF OLUSTEE.

Experiences of a New York Comrade in the Florida Campaigns.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: It was on Feb. 5, 1864, shortly after some 300 men with 10 officers of the 48th N. Y. had embarked from Hilton Head for New York, having re-enlisted and gone home to enjoy a month's furlough, that it became rumored that an expedition was "going somewhere."

The 48th received orders to prepare six days' cooked rations to be carried in haversacks. We embarked on the steamer Delaware, with the left wing of the 15th N. Y., reached Jacksonville, Fla., Feb. 8, 2 p. m. We landed, and marched silently through the streets. My company quartered in a lakeshop. As soon as the sun rose we found ourselves in quite a town, pleasantly located on St. John's River, which was full of the boats of our expedition. Infantry, artillery, and cavalry had landed during the night. Among them were the 40th Mass., a battalion of the 1st Mass. Cav., batteries of Capt. Elder, Hamilton, and Langdon; a section of the 3d R. I. Art., four brigades of infantry, commanded respectively by Cols. Hawley, Barton, and Scammon, and the colored troops by Col. McIntosh.

Gen. Gillmore came with us to Jacksonville, then to Baldwin, but returned to Hilton Head, leaving orders with Gen. Seymour not to advance beyond Baldwin without further orders.

We started on our march in three columns, our brigade (Barton's) in the center. Some of the boys lit their pipes and set some of the trees on fire, little thinking we should have to retreat over these same roads and through the burning forests.

On the 11th our column started at daylight; the sun was very hot, and I got sick about noon, and dropped by the roadside. I was left in hospital at Barber's Station.

On the 12th we heard our boys were as far as Anderson, and that the cavalry had reached within two miles of Lake City. The next morning we started from the front, which were put on a flat car. The doctor insisted I should go, so as I was still too weak to march; so I assisted the best I could with a fence rail—the only thing we had to ease the car down the hill, though a hole in the fence pressed it against the wheels. We fairly flew, and the poor fellows who were wounded got badly shaken up. We arrived at Baldwin about 8 p. m. On the 13th all the sick and wounded were sent to Jacksonville. Our troops were throwing up intrenchments near the rebel camps.

On the 14th our forces returned to Barber Station. I went back with our team to the front.

On the 20th we received five day's rations in our haversacks, fell into line and marched to Olive Station, where the rebels ambushed us, having built a battery across the road since we were there a few days before.

Col. Henry's cavalry and the 7th Conn. were in advance and met the enemy first. The 7th N. Y. was sent to support the batteries, of which there were 16 guns, but having gotten so close to the enemy's battery and sharpshooters before their whereabouts were discovered, the rebel-sharpshooters picked off our artillerymen and horses, of which 40 were disabled in less than 20 minutes, and fully