

GALLANT CHARGE OF HIS MEN ON JULY 1 BEFORE SANTIAGO.

Courage and Determination of a High Order Were Required to Drive the Spaniards from Their Position, He Says—Hardships Undergone—The Proposition to Withdraw His Line on the Night of the Fight.

The following is Major-General Wheeler's report of the fighting of July 1 before Santiago:

"I received the order of the Adjutant-General, Major-General Shafter, on the morning of June 24 to push forward my command through the valley, Lawton's and Kent's commands occupying the hills in the vicinity of that place. After two days' rest Lawton was ordered forward, and on the night of the 30th instructions were given by Major-General Shafter to the officer in command of the cavalry division and Kent's division were ordered to move forward on the regular Santiago roads. The movement commenced on the morning of July 1. The cavalry division advanced and formed its line with its left near the Santiago road, while the infantry division moved to the right, joining the left of the cavalry division.

"Col. McClernand of Gen. Shafter's staff directed me to give instructions to Gen. Kent, which I complied with in person, at the same time personally directing Gen. Sumner to move forward. The men were all compelled to wade the river, and to get into the line. This was done under very heavy fire of both infantry and artillery. Our balloon, having been sent up right by the main road, was made a mark of by the enemy. It was evident that we were as much under fire in fogging the line as we were by an attack on the line. I therefore pressed the command forward from the covering under which it was formed. It merged into open battle in full view of the enemy, who occupied breastworks and batteries on the crest of the hill which overlooks Santiago, officers and men falling everywhere.

"The troops advanced gallantly, soon reached the foot of the hill and ascended, driving the enemy from their works and occupying them on the crest of the hill. To accomplish this required courage and determination on the part of the officers and men of high order and the losses were very severe. The men were not given to Gen. Sumner and Gen. Kent, and their gallant brigade commanders, Col. Wood and Col. Carroll of the cavalry; Gen. Hamilton R. Hawkins, commanding First Brigade; Kent's division, and Col. Pearson, commanding Second Brigade. Major-General and Major Wessels were both wounded during the charge, but Major Wessels was enabled to return and resume command. Col. Wyckoff, commanding Kent's Third Brigade, was killed at 12:10. Lieut.-Col. Worth took command, and was wounded at 12:15. Lieut.-Col. Dismont then took command, and was wounded at 12:20, and the command then devolved upon Lieut.-Col. Ewers, Ninth Infantry.

"Upon reaching the crest I ordered breastworks to be constructed, and sent to the rear for shovels, picks, spades, and axes. The enemy's retreat from the ridge was precipitate, but our men were so fatigued that it was impossible for them to follow. Their shoes were soaked with water by wading the San Juan River, they had become drenched with rain, and when they reached the crest they were unable to proceed further. Notwithstanding these conditions, the exhausted men labored during the night to erect breastworks, furnish details to bury the dead, and carry the wounded back in improvised litters. I went along the line that reinforcements would soon reach us, and that Lawton would join our right and that Gen. Bates would come up and attack our left.

"After reaching the crest of the ridge Gen. Kent sent the Thirtieth Regulars to assist in strengthening our right. At midnight Gen. Bates reported, and I placed him in a strong position on the left of our line. Gen. Lawton was ordered to join us on Caney, where a very narrow line of our men was fired upon by the Spaniards and turned back, but joined us next day at noon by a circuitous route. During all the day on July 2, the cavalry division, Kent's division, and Bates's brigade were engaged with the enemy, being supported by the First and Second Divisions of Infantry. The superb courage displayed by the officers and men will be especially mentioned in the reports of subordinate commanders.

"Our losses were as follows: First Brigade—Third Cavalry—Killed, 3 men; wounded, 6 officers. Sixth Cavalry—Killed, 4 men; wounded, 4 officers. 50th Cavalry—Killed, 2 men; wounded, 2 men. Ninth Cavalry—Killed, 3 officers; 2 men; wounded, 2 officers. 17th Cavalry—Killed, 1 officer; 2 men; wounded, 2 officers. Second Brigade—First Cavalry—Killed, 1 officer; 12 men; wounded, 1 officer; 47 men; missing, 1 man; strength, 21 officers, 501 men; missing, 1 officer; 12 men; wounded, 1 officer; 2 officers, 65 men; missing, 1 man; strength, 23 officers, 450 men. First Volunteer Cavalry—Killed, 12 men; wounded, 5 officers, 72 men; missing, 1 man; strength, 20 officers, 517 men.

"Officers Killed—Lieut. James M. Hamilton, Ninth Cavalry; Major Albert G. Fosse, First United States Volunteer Cavalry; First Lieut. William H. Shipp, Tenth Cavalry; First Lieut. J. B. Smith, Tenth Cavalry; Acting Assistant Surgeon H. W. Danforth, Ninth Cavalry.

"Officers Wounded—Lieut.-Col. Henry Carroll, Sixth Cavalry (commanding First Brigade); Major Henry W. Wessels, Jr., Third Cavalry; Major F. J. Wier, Tenth Cavalry; Major and Assistant Surgeon H. La Motte, First United States Volunteer Cavalry; Major W. C. Hayes, First Ohio Volunteer Cavalry; Capt. J. B. Kerr, Sixth Cavalry; Capt. George A. Dodd, Third Cavalry; Capt. George K. Hunter, Third Cavalry; Capt. C. W. Taylor, Ninth Cavalry; Capt. J. W. Taylor, Ninth Cavalry; Capt. John Bigelow, Jr., Tenth Cavalry; Capt. M. T. Henry, United States Volunteers; First Lieut. A. L. Mills, First Cavalry; Captain and A. G. Volunteers; First Lieut. M. H. Barnum, United States Volunteers; First Lieut. Arthur Thayer, Third Cavalry; First Lieut. C. B. Meyer, Tenth Cavalry; First Lieut. W. S. Wood, Ninth Cavalry; First Lieut. A. C. Marriat, Tenth Cavalry; First Lieut. E. D. Anderson, Tenth Cavalry; First Lieut. R. C. Livermore, Tenth Cavalry; First Lieut. Carr, First United States Volunteer Cavalry; First Lieut. J. L. Lenoir, First United States Volunteer Cavalry; Second Lieut. William C. Tenth Cavalry; Second Lieut. Walter C. Short, Sixth Cavalry; Second Lieut. F. R. McCoy, Tenth Cavalry; Second Lieut. T. A. Roberts, Tenth Cavalry; Second Lieut. H. K. Deveraux, First United States Volunteer Cavalry; Second Lieut. H. C. Whitehead, Tenth Cavalry; First Lieut. E. C. Day, First United States Volunteer Cavalry; Cadet L. M. Haskell, First United States Volunteer Cavalry.

"Gen. Kent's report of casualties has been forwarded. They were killed, 12 officers, 87 men; wounded, 33 officers, 541 men; missing, 62 men.

"The strength given in the statement above is the aggregate strength of the command, but, as there were many details, the above figures are about 15 per cent. greater than the forces actually engaged in battle. Gen. Kent's force on July 1 was about 4,000.

RED CROSS AID NEEDED.

RED CROSS AID NEEDED. TEN NURSES TO BE SENT AT ONCE TO FORT McPHERSON.

Bellet Started Also to Sick Cavalrymen at Fort McPhereson. The Red Cross Hospital at Chickamauga Nearly Ready—Miss Barton's Work—Plans for Montauk.

At 8:20 P. M. on July 1, after the fight, Gen. Wheeler wrote to Gen. Shafter:

"I examined the line in front of Wood's brigade, and gave the men shovels and picks and insisted on their going right to work. I also sent word to Gen. Kent to come and get into trenching tools, and saw Gen. Hawkins in person and told him the same thing. They all promised to do their best, but the earth is very dry and it is a great part of it is rocky. The positions our men carried were very strong and the intrenchments were very strong.

"A number of officers have appealed to me to have the line withdrawn and take up a position on the back. I have positively disapproved this, as it would cost us much prestige. The lines are very strong, as so many men have gone to the rear wounded and so many are exhausted, but I hope these men can be got up to-night, and with our line intrenched and Lawton's on the right, we ought to hold to-morrow, but I fear it will be a severe day.

"It was getting through to-morrow all right, we can make our breakthrough very strong the next night. You had better realize the exhausted condition of the troops. The Third and Sixth Cavalry and other regiments are very tired and halted on the road all last night, and have fought for twelve hours to-day, and those that are not on the line will be digging trenches to-night."

TEN TRANSPORTS AT TAMPA.

Work of Preparing to Load Them for Porto Rico Going on Constantly.

TAMPA, Fla., Aug. 5.—Ten transports are now at the quay, three of them having just arrived to-day. Among them are the San Marcos, Alleghany, Comal, Rita, Yucatan, Clinton, Saratoga, Vigilance, and Knickerbocker, the last three being the last to arrive. The total number of passengers sick and well being transported will probably reach 300, and of this number 200 are at the camp of detention on Egmont Key and the others on board the vessels. A report from the camp received to-night says that all of them have recovered from any illness of a serious nature which they might have been suffering, and are now being sent to Porto Rico in the transports. About 100 of the convalescents will be taken to New York on the transport San Marcos on Sunday. Others will spend the required term in quarantine and go from here direct to their homes. Fifteen officers are among the number, and the transport Key will be sent to Porto Rico to permit a long sea voyage. The transport Clinton had served her required time to-day and will come to the docks at Fort Tampa to-morrow and at once begin taking on her cargo. The Rita and Yucatan will be loaded on Sunday. The Rita came from Porto Rico and has not been infected port since leaving the United States. The Yucatan will be fumigated to-morrow and her crew taken to the camp of detention and a new crew put aboard in order to allow her to proceed to the docks at once for her cargo. This is necessary by the rush orders received from Washington.

Several of the transports will carry supplies, ambulances and surgeons to Santiago. Orders have been received here for every ambulance and every surgeon not needed here to be sent to that place on the first transport. Among the transports to be sent to Porto Rico are the Rita, formerly attached to the Fifth United States Infantry, who is one of the best-known yellow fever experts in the country.

The expedition to Porto Rico will be ready to sail from Fort Tampa during the coming week unless some unexpected developments occur. The transports being released when their time of detention has expired. The First Ohio Volunteer Cavalry has been added to the list of regiments which are to compose the expedition, and orders have been issued for it to prepare for immediate embarkation.

Col. Coppinger has been ordered to take with him the balloon, which is now ready for active service. Gen. Coppinger has consented, and the balloon company will go on one of the first transports to leave for Porto Rico. Several of the troopships which took Gen. Lawton and his expedition to Porto Rico have been ordered to return to Fort McPhereson, and have unloaded their cargoes. This step was taken because of the fact that, coming from an uninfected port, they are not subject to quarantine and will be available before some of the vessels now being held at Egmont Key.

TO GO TO PORTO RICO.

The Three Regiments Left at Camp Alger Ordered to Report to Gen. Wade.

CAMP ALGER, Va., Aug. 5.—Orders were received to-day from the Adjutant-General, Gen. Wade in Washington for instructions. The same order has already been received by the First New Jersey and First Connecticut. Col. Nalle of the Third Virginia left immediately for Washington after having notified his men that they were ordered to Porto Rico, the greatest rejoicing was evinced by both regiments. Blank cartridges were fired, and for an hour the men exercised their lungs by yelling and singing. There is a conflict of opinion here as to whether those regiments should go to the front or not. Major-General Graham, commanding the First and Major-General Butler, commanding the First Division, visited Washington yesterday and formally complained to the War Department officials against further breaking up their commands by ordering these regiments on detached duty. The result of their visit seems satisfactory to the general, and the officers in authority are of the opinion that the expedition is to be abandoned.

When the First Division and corps headquarters will move to Manassas is not positively known. The delay is caused by the lack of transportation. The regiments of the corps are now moving the Second Division, and until they return, probably on Sunday, no definite plans can be made. Major-General Butler, commanding the First Division, accompanied by Major Wright and Lieut. Hampton of his staff, went to Manassas to-day to select a camping site for his division when it reaches the new camp.

The death of Private C. A. Weston, Second Tennessee, of spinal meningitis occurred last night in the Second Division hospital. He was buried this evening in the National Cemetery at Arlington.

Private Edward Beals, Company A, Sixty-fifth New York, sentenced to pay a fine of \$5 for misconduct, has been released by order of Major-General Butler and the fine remitted. This was done "on account of gross irregularities" in the proceedings of the court.

TOOK FRESH FOOD TO THE NAVY.

Celtic Back—Brings Back Indiana's Chief Engineer and Eleven Sailors.

The refrigerating steamer Celtic, which left here on June 13 to carry supplies and provisions to the United States fleet of Santiago and other places along the Cuban coast, arrived here yesterday morning from Guantanamo Bay. Besides her crew of 125 men and Capt. Mansfield, the Celtic brought eleven sailors from the American fleet and Chief Engineer Cowie of the Indiana, who is suffering from an abscess of the ear. Three of the sailors are from the Indiana, Oregon and Hornet, and are being treated for malaria. The rest of the crew served their time and are home to enjoy themselves. Several of the men said that as soon as they were released from the ship they would get a little rest that they had been wanting for some time. He had plenty of fresh food for everybody, and each man will get a little rest that they had been wanting for some time. He had plenty of fresh food for everybody, and each man will get a little rest that they had been wanting for some time.

GERVERA AT NORFOLK.

HE CALLS UPON HIS FORMER SHIPMATES AT THE NAVAL HOSPITAL.

NORFOLK, Va., Aug. 5.—Admiral Cervera, with his son, Lieut. Angel Cervera, arrived here this morning at 7:15 o'clock. They came from Baltimore upon the Bay line steamer Georgia, and were met at the pier by Lieutenant-Commander Brown, U. S. N. (retired). The navy yard launch was in waiting, and in it they were ferried over from Norfolk across the Elizabeth River to the United States Naval Hospital, where Capt. I. Victor Conesa of the Spanish cruiser Infanta Maria Teresa and forty other members of the Spanish Admiral's staff went to see his countrymen, and this he did at once, going to the hospital immediately, where, after calling upon Medical Director Cleburne, he was conducted to the apartments of his men.

The meeting between the Admiral and his former shipmates was a scene of emotion. Admiral Cervera until to-day had not seen his officers or men since the naval battle on July 3. He was especially concerned about Capt. Conesa, a favorite of his, who commanded his flagship, Capt. Conesa's right hip was torn by a shot and his right arm shot through in two places. He was especially concerned about Capt. Conesa, a favorite of his, who commanded his flagship, Capt. Conesa's right hip was torn by a shot and his right arm shot through in two places.

Admiral Cervera is being entertained by Commodore Farquhar, Commandant of the Norfolk Navy Yard. He expressed to Dr. Cleburne his high appreciation of the kindness extended to him and that he would be most pleased to see his officers or men since the naval battle on July 3. He was especially concerned about Capt. Conesa, a favorite of his, who commanded his flagship, Capt. Conesa's right hip was torn by a shot and his right arm shot through in two places.

The society, notwithstanding this setback, instructed Counsel D. L. Cobb, who is making a tour of the camps, to go to Fort McPhereson and talk over the matter with the surgeons there. He is expected to return to-day, and he had a very satisfactory conference with the military authorities, and that Major D. B. Taylor, chief surgeon, had agreed to make a formal application for ten male nurses for typhoid hospital under his supervision upon the condition that the nurses should be fully competent, and that they should be immediately available. Major Taylor also asked for hospital supplies, including 100 sheets, 100 pillow cases, and fifty rubber sheets. The expense of the work proposed at Fort McPhereson, which includes the supplying of milk and ice, will be about \$75 a month. Mr. Taylor also requested a quantity of soap and delicacies, and requested that small portions of each article called for should be sent immediately by express. All the relief work at Fort McPhereson has hitherto been carried on by Chaplain Nave and his wife. This work will be continued in addition to the Red Cross work.

The Red Cross managers here were intensely gratified by the receipt of this information, and preparations were at once begun to execute all of Major Taylor's requests. The ten male nurses asked for will start from here to-night with the Red Cross hospital, and the Red Cross managers here were intensely gratified by the receipt of this information, and preparations were at once begun to execute all of Major Taylor's requests.

In addition to the call for Red Cross work at Fort McPhereson, the Red Cross agent at Jacksonville, Dr. Kent, asked yesterday for authority to relieve distress at Fernandina, Fla. He said that he had been informed by a newspaper correspondent that forty sick soldiers had just arrived at Fernandina, and that there were no hospital accommodations there. He was instructed to go at once to Fernandina, and take with him such supplies for the emergency as he had. He was also told to purchase all additional supplies needed at Fernandina. All the relief work at Fort McPhereson has hitherto been carried on by Chaplain Nave and his wife. This work will be continued in addition to the Red Cross work.

ALLEGED FRICTION THERE DUE TO THE COMPLAINTS OF GEORGIA WOMEN.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 5.—Friction has been caused by the work of the Red Cross at Fernandina, Ga., by Mrs. Atkinson, wife of the Governor, is the head in Georgia, in the relief of soldiers in the hospital at Fort McPhereson. Several days ago the local committee of that organization began operations, and the big military hospital with the permission of the Adjutant-General, yesterday army inspectors arrived in Atlanta, and the hospital was inspected. Mrs. Atkinson says that the inspectors were sent in response to a telegram which she sent to the Surgeon-General of the army complaining that the national Red Cross hospital was compelled to sleep in a clean bedclothes and that there was hardly a clean shirt among the inmates. The general arrangements were also criticised. Mrs. Atkinson says that the inspectors came to her before paying a visit to the hospital, and that the conditions have improved considerably. The officers of the Red Cross are vigorously resenting this action, and their indignance. They allege that the visit of inspection was a routine affair, such as might have been expected at any time, and that the little discrepancies at first noticeable in the management of the hospital were due to lack of facilities, which are being remedied. They are inclined to resent the interference of the women.

TO WELCOME RETURNING TROOPS.

Meeting of Veteran Soldiers Called to Arrange a Reception.

A meeting of old officers of the Union Army will be held at the Waldorf-Astoria 4 o'clock on Monday afternoon to make arrangements for the reception of the victorious troops returning from the seat of war. The call is signed by Gen. Sickles, Butterfield, Dodge, and Fitzgerald, and all officers of rank and position. Those who are unable to attend the meeting are requested to send their name, rank and address to Gen. Charles H. T. Collins, 150 Nassau street.

It is stated that this is the initial movement to get together the Loyal Legion, Grand Army of the Republic, and the United States National Guard for the purpose of making demonstrations of welcome to the troops who from time to time will pass through this city to their homes.

The old soldiers are very enthusiastic about their young comrades, and would like to see them as they pass through the city on their way to Montauk Point if the men are fit and the weather is cool.

Gen. Collins received a letter yesterday from Capt. Alonzo T. Decker, commanding the Old Guard, tendering his approval and assistance.

SOLDIERS' LETTERS ASSTRAY.

Many Men at the Front Who Fail to Address Their Letters Properly.

A curious phase of the war comes out at the Army and Navy Christian Commission here at the quarters in this city. The International Young Men's Christian Association has furnished at its various tents several million envelopes for the free use of men at the front. Thousands of letters on commission paper are posted daily in the tents, and the men are urged to address the commission, hence the letters that are to be returned to writers for want of sufficient address come to the New York headquarters.

These letters come in such numbers that they quite overshadow the commission's own mail. Most of the letters are still sealed, but there are not a few which have been opened, and were perhaps never sealed. In the big bundle yesterday there was an unsealed letter, without a name that gave the least clue to its writer or destination, addressed to a wife by a husband. The letter was addressed to "John Doe, 123 Main Street, New York City."

"How much the baby weighs by this time?" Another unsealed letter, written in a good hand, but without an address, enclosed some specimens of camp fare, and asked what the price of such articles was. There was a piece of the "Wine" some bread now being sold in the city, and some other articles of food. The letter was addressed to "John Doe, 123 Main Street, New York City."

The trouble is that many enlisted men carelessly leave off addresses or give insufficient ones. Some of the letters are addressed to "John Doe, 123 Main Street, New York City." Some are addressed to "John Doe, 123 Main Street, New York City." Some are addressed to "John Doe, 123 Main Street, New York City."

A CAMP FOR CONVALESCENTS.

An Offer of 2,000 Acres in North Carolina, 1,000 or 3,000 Feet Above Sea Level.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—Mr. H. D. Barrett, law clerk of the Post Office Department, and L. S. Brown, general agent of the passenger department of the Southern Railway road, called at the War Department this afternoon to offer to the Secretary of War a camp for the convalescents. The site contains 2,000 acres of ground, and lies along the Toccole River, near Tryon, N. C. The ground is at an elevation of from 1,000 to 2,000 feet above sea level and is bounded by the mountains. There are several more tracts now on the way here with troops that have been assigned to Gen. Wade's provisional corps.

The large consignment of mail matter for Porto Rico, which has been accumulating in the Post Office here, was put on board the Mantoloking steamer yesterday morning. There are several more trains now on the way here with troops that have been assigned to Gen. Wade's provisional corps.

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MONTEAUK CAMP PLANNED.

TO BE ON THE ATLANTIC FRONT, WITH THIS AS THE BASIS OF A HILL.

Artesian Wells Already Driven and a Pumping System Arranged For—Commodore Farquhar's Plans—The Camp Will Be Laid Out, the Necessary Buildings Erected, a System of Water Works Put in, Railway Sidings Laid, and the Tents Put up Under Mr. Smith's Personal Supervision.

Gen. Young was preceded to Montauk on Wednesday by Capt. Jonathan R. Patton, Quartermaster-General, and Chief Engineer Smith of the Quartermaster-General's office. The camp will be laid out, the necessary buildings erected, a system of water works put in, railway sidings laid, and the tents put up under Mr. Smith's personal supervision.

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