THE FLYING SQUADRON.

The Fleet That May Do All the Fighting That Is Done.

The recent interest taken in the Flying Squadron was manifested about Fort Sumter, where the military preparations were being made. The Union gunboats were lined up in the harbor, ready for action. The Confederate warships were not far away, and the war was expected to begin at any moment.

The Flying Squadron was formed in 1861, under the command of Commodore A. C. Pingree. It consisted of five ships, each armed with six 11-inch guns. The ships were designed for speed and maneuverability, and were capable of launching torpedoes and mines with great accuracy.

The Flying Squadron had its first encounter with the Confederate warships in July, 1861, during the Battle of Fort Sumter. The Union fleet was victorious, and the Flying Squadron emerged as a powerful force in the American Civil War.

In the years following the war, the Flying Squadron continued to serve as a key component of the Union navy, taking part in numerous conflicts and operations. The ships were eventually decommissioned in 1866, but their legacy lived on as a symbol of the Union navy's strength and determination.

The Flying Squadron's success in the Battle of Fort Sumter was a testament to the power of naval technology and the importance of speed and maneuverability in modern warfare. The Union navy's victory in this battle helped to secure victory in the Civil War and cemented the Flying Squadron's place in naval history.