

THE AMERICAN CONFLICT.

Leading Incidents and Episodes of the War of the Rebellion.

By HORACE GREELEY.

ON THE SEABOARD.

PRIVATEERS CAME TO GRIEF—THE BOMBARDMENT OF FORTS CLARK AND HATTERAS—THE ATTACK ON WILSON'S ZOUAVES—CRUISE OF THE SUMTER.

(CONTINUED.)

On Sunday, June 2, 1861, while the Minnesota, then blockading the harbor of Charleston, was looking after a suspicious vessel that was observed to the southward, a little schooner of some 50 tons, carrying an ugly-looking 18-pounder mounted on a swivel amidships, and manned by 22 men, of whom not more than half could find room at once under the shelter of her deck, slipped out from under the lee of Fort Sumter, by the north channel, taking first a

The Savannah's rough experience was repeated, two months later, by the Petrel, formerly the U. S. Revenue Cutter Aiken, but turned over to South Carolina by her officers in the infancy of Secession.

Running out of Charleston on a cruise, the Petrel soon encountered the St. Lawrence, gunboat, and, mistaking her for a merchantman, fired at her as a summons to surrender.

The St. Lawrence at once returned the compliment with a broadside, sinking the rebel craft off-hand, with five of her crew. The residue, 36 in number, were sent to Fort Mifflin, on the Delaware, as prisoners.

FORTS HATTERAS AND CLARK TAKEN.

Gen. Benj. F. Butler sailed, Aug. 26, 1861, from Fortress Monroe, as commander of a military and naval force whose destination was secret. It consisted of the 50-gun frigates Minnesota, Wabash and Cumberland, with four smaller National vessels and two steam transports, carrying 800 soldiers, with two tugs laden with supplies; the Naval force under the command of Com. Stringham.

Arriving the second night off the entrance through Hatteras Inlet to Pamlico Sound, it was found defended by the new Forts Hatteras and Clark, mount-

Monticello for two hours; and two of our shells are said to have penetrated two rebel sloops laden with men, tearing them to pieces and destroying all on board. Had our land forces efficiently co-operated, most of the rebels might have been taken; as it was, Col. Brown returned unmolested to the fort.

destroy the camp of the 6th N. Y. (Wilson's Zouaves), some two miles distant from Fort Pickens. The surprise seems to have been complete. The Zouaves were instantly driven from their camp, which was thoroughly destroyed; but the darkness, which had favored the surprise, invested



HATTERAS. Explanations to the plan of the Bombardment of Forts Hatteras and Clark. A. United States troops and marines. B. Rebel batteries. C. Scouting parties awaiting the bombardment. D. Small boats. E. Cumberland. F. Wabash. G. Minnesota. H. 4th and 5th Massachusetts and Monticello, during the afternoon of the bombardment. I. 6, 7, and 8, Steamers Pawnee, Harriet, Lane, and Monticello, protecting the landing of troops.

Fort Pickens, on the western extremity of Santa Rosa Island, commanding the main entrance to Pamlico harbor, was saved to the Union by the fidelity and prompt energy of Lieut. Slemmer. It was reinforced soon after the fall of Sumter, and its defense confided to Col. Harvey Brown. A formidable rebel force, ultimately commanded by Gen. Braxton Bragg, was assembled, early in the war, at Pensacola, and long threatened an attack or bombardment, which, on our side, was eagerly awaited.

Com. William Mervine, commanding the Gulf Blocking Squadron, having observed that a schooner named the Judah was being fitted out in the harbor of Pensacola as a privateer, with intent to slip out some dark night, prepared an expedition to destroy her. During the night of Sept. 13, four boats, carrying 100 men, commanded by Lieut. Russell, put off from Com. Mervine's flag-ship Colorado, approaching the schooner at 3:30 a. m., of the 14th.

The privateer's crew, duly warned, opened a fire of musketry as the boats neared her; but were speedily driven from her deck by our boarders, and set on fire and burned to the water's edge, when she sunk. Her gun, a 10-inch columbiad, was spiked, and sunk with her.

All was the work of a quarter of an hour, during which our side had three killed and 12 wounded. As the Judah lay directly off the Navy-yard, where 1,000 rebels were quartered, this was one of the most daring and well-executed achievements of the war.

Finally, during the intensely dark night of Oct. 9, a Confederate force crossed silently from Pensacola to Santa Rosa Island, with intent to surprise and

every step beyond the camp with unknown perils; and, when day broke, the rebels had no choice but to retreat. The attack was well planned and well as swiftly as possible to their boats, eight miles distant.

Of course, they were followed, and harassed, and fired upon after they had disembarked; and it was claimed on our side that their loss exceeded 300; but, as they left but 21 dead on the island, and 30 prisoners, the claim is absurd. Our loss was 60, and theirs probably a little more.

But several thousand rebels were kept at Pensacola throughout the campaign by less than 1,000 on our side; and, when they finally decamped, they had no choice but to surrender the naval floating dock and railway, with much other public property, to the flames, to prevent their easy recovery to the Union.

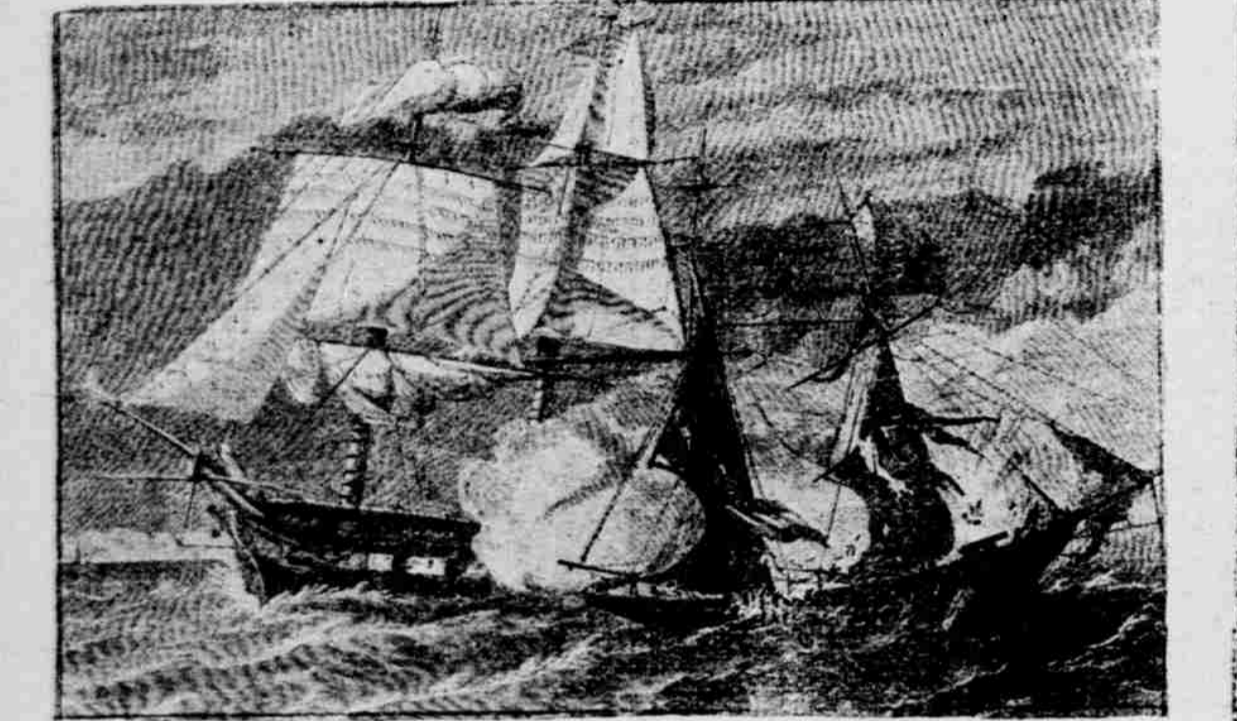
SEMMES RUNS THE BLOCKADE.

The blockade of the mouths of the Mississippi, naturally difficult, because of their number and distances, was successfully evaded on the 1st of July by the steam privateer Sumter, Capt. Raphael Semmes, who, darting swiftly from point to point throughout those portions of the West India waters known to be most thickly studded with our merchantmen, made some 12 or 15 captures in hardly so many days, and then ran into the friendly British port of Nassau, where he was promptly supplied with everything necessary to a vigorous prosecution of his devastating career.

Having continued some time longer with great success, he finally ran into the British harbor of Gibraltar, where the Federal gunboat Tuscarora soon found him and his vessel, and, anchoring in the Spanish port of Algeiras, just oppo-

Advertisement for Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla, describing its benefits for various ailments like blood poisoning and skin diseases.

DOINGS OF CONGRESS. Abstract of the Important Proceedings. In the House on May 3 Representative James Hamilton Lewis, the urbane statesman from Washington, was responsible for an oratorical fray. The House had been peering away at private bills, which were of so little interest that the members of the Committee on Claims had difficulty in maintaining a quorum. Rising to one of his brilliant attacks on the bonded interest, Mr. Lewis quickly set the Democratic clans clashing, and he and Representative Amos Cummings, of New York, locked horns in personal colloquy. He accused Mr. Cummings of voting with the Republicans on the revenue measure, and Mr. Cummings 'got back at him' with pointed reference to the fine clothes of 'the gentleman from Washington' and with further political repartee. The Democrats cheered on Mr. Lewis, and the Republicans cheered on Mr. Cummings. Speaking of his support of the revenue measure embodying the bond provision, Mr. Cummings said it was better to authorize the President to issue bonds in the nature of a popular loan than to deny the express authority. If the bond issue by a Democratic Administration, made necessary in time of profound peace, had resulted in a loss of \$8,000,000, it was a lesson and a mandate now to guard against probably a greater loss and a greater ground for scandal than that resulting from the Cleveland bond issue. Mr. Cummings's reference to the last Administration as Democratic brought a storm of protests from Democrats, and Mr. Cummings plowed through the storm to cry that he had been three nominated by Democratic National Conventions by delegates with their eyes open to the fact that their candidate bore a gold badge. Mr. Clark (Mo., D.) made a vicious attack upon ex-President Cleveland and denied that he was a Democrat. Addressing the Republican side, he said they talked of the war as a Republican war. This he denied. 'We took you by the scruff of the neck and dragged you



THE U. S. FRIGATE ST. LAWRENCE SINKING THE PRIVATEER PETREL.

northward course, so as to allay suspicion on board the blockader, but intending to stretch boldly across the Gulf Stream to Great Abaco, and lie in wait near the Hole-in-the-Wall for unarmed Yankee merchantmen trafficking between Northern ports and Cuba.

She was lucky at the outset, almost beyond her hopes; falling in, when scarcely a day at sea, with the brig Joseph, of Rockland, Me., laden with sugar from Cardenas, Cuba, for Philadelphia. Setting an American flag in her main rigging, to indicate her wish to speak the stranger, the privateer easily decoyed the Joseph within speaking distance, when he ordered her Captain to lower his boat and come on board.

This command having been readily obeyed, the merchantman was astounded by the information, fully authenticated by the 18-pounder aforesaid, that he was a prize to the nameless wasp on whose deck he stood, which had unquestionable authority from Mr. Jefferson Davis to capture all vessels belonging to loyal citizens of the United States.

There was plainly nothing to be said, to the Yankee skipper said nothing, but was held a prisoner on board his captor, while a prize crew of eight well-armed men was sent on board the Joseph, directed to take her with her men into Georgetown, S. C.

CAPTURE OF PRIVATEERS.

At 5 p. m. of that day a brig love in eight, and the Confederate schooner at once made all sail directly toward her, expecting, by the easy capture of a second richly-laden merchantman, to complete a good day's work, even for June. On nearing her, however, he was astonished in turn by a show of teeth—quite too many of them for his one heavy grinder.

Putting his craft instantly about, he attempted, by sharp sailing, to escape, but it was too late. He was under the guns of the U. S. brig Perry, Lieut. E. G. Parrott commanding, which at once set all sail for a chase, firing at intervals as signals that her new acquaintance was expected to stop.

The Savannah—for that word, displayed in raised letters on the front part of her trunk cabin—seemed to be, or at least to have been, her name—did not appear to comprehend, for she sent four shots at the Perry, one of which passed through her rigging.

So the chase continued till 8 o'clock p. m., when the Perry had hauled so close to the puzzling little craft as to order her by trumpet to heave to, when the schooner lowered all her sails and her officers ran below. In a few moments the two quarter-boats of the Perry were alongside, and their crews leaped upon the flyway's deck, when all remaining mystery as to her character was thoroughly dispelled. Her men at once stepped forward and surrendered their side-arms, and, perceiving there was no bloodshed, the leaders soon emerged from the cabin and did likewise.

All were promptly transferred to the Perry, and returned in her to Charleston bar; whence they were dispatched, on the 7th, as prisoners, in what had been their own vessel, to New York, where they arrived, in charge of Midshipman McCook and a prize crew, on the 15th.

They were arraigned and some of them tried as pirates, but not convicted—Mr. Jefferson Davis, by a letter to President Lincoln, dated Richmond, July 6, declaring that he would retaliate on our prisoners in his hands any treatment that might be inflicted on them.

No answer was shown to this letter; but the privateer's crew were ultimately exchanged, like other prisoners of war.

ing five and ten guns respectively, with five more ready for mounting on the more important work; the whole defended by 700 Confederates, under Com. S. Barron, late of the Federal Navy; the infantry consisting of the 7th N. C., Col. Martin.

The forts were found far less formidable than they doubtless would have been a few weeks later. The bombardment was commenced at 10 a. m. of the 28th; Fort Hatteras replying, with signal industry, to little purpose; its gunners being evidently inexperienced and unskilled. Fort Clark had little or nothing to say, and was next morning found to have been already abandoned.

The Sound being still open, a heavily-laden transport reinforced Fort Hatteras during the night; but this did no good. The bombardment having been reopened by our ships on the morning of the 29th and it being evident that to continue the contest was simply to condemn his men to useless slaughter, Com. Barron, at 11 a. m., raised the white flag, and, on consultation, offered to surrender the fort with its contents, on condition that the garrison should be allowed to retire.

Gen. Butler declined the proffer; but proposed, in his turn, to guarantee to officers and men, on capitulation, the treatment of prisoners of war; and this was ultimately accepted. The spoils were 715 prisoners, 25 cannon, 1,000 stand of arms and a considerable quantity of provisions and stores. Our loss was next to nothing. And the secret of the expedition had been so well kept that, for several days thereafter, blockader-runners from various quarters ran in, the inlet as a Confederate shelter, and fell an easy prey to our arms.

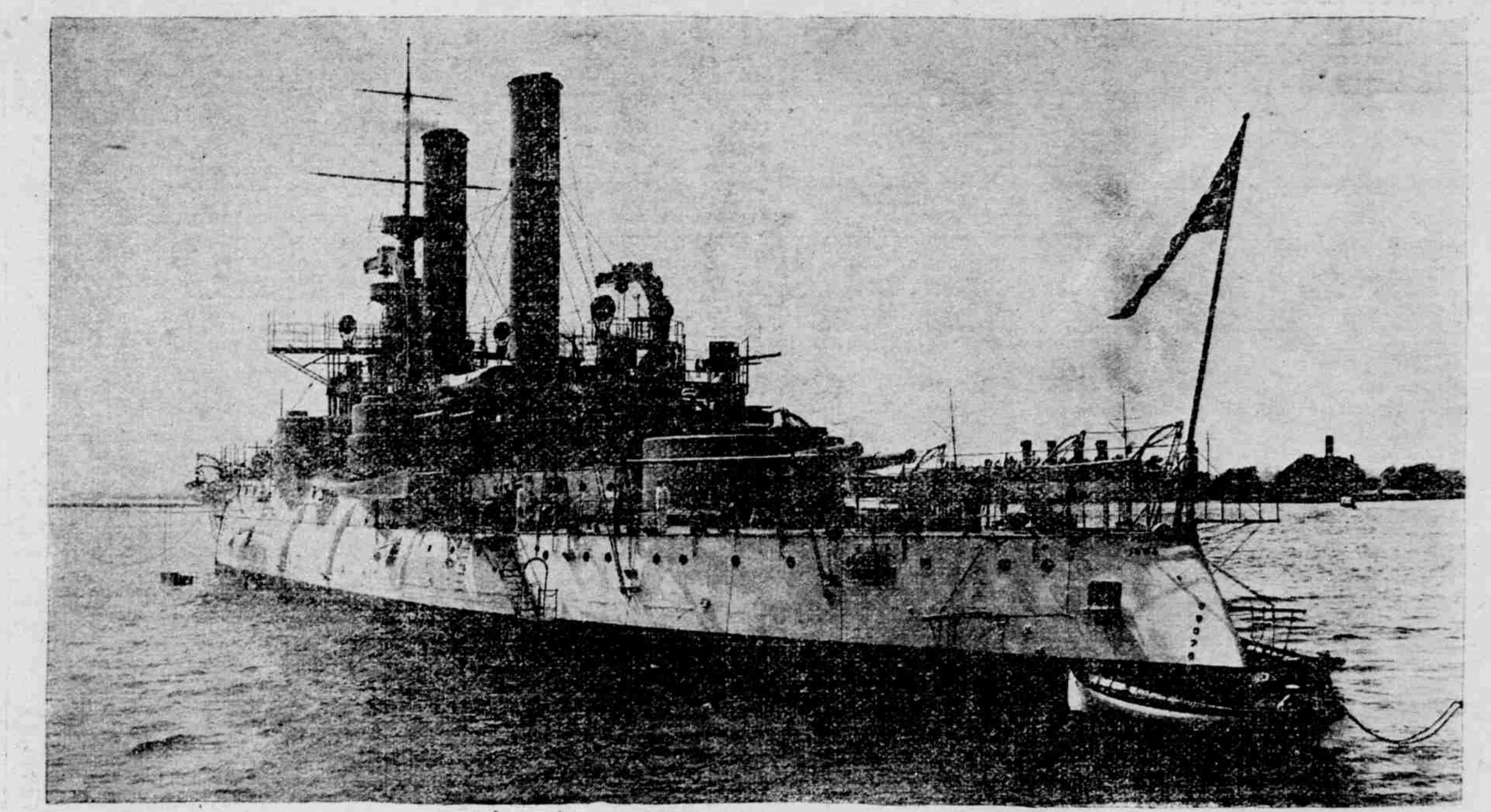
RESCUING THE 20TH IND.

No effort being made by the Confederates to retake this important position, Gen. Butler, with most of our vessels, had departed on other service; when Col. Hawkins, commanding at Hatteras, dispatched, late in September, the 20th Ind., Col. Brown, to the petty hamlet on the Hatteras Bank, known as Chicamacomico, near Cape Hatteras, and some 15 or 20 miles northeast of the Inlet.

The excuse for this perilous division of his forces was the protection of the native residents, who claimed to be Unionists. A few days thereafter (Sept. 29), the propeller Fanny, which had transported the regiment to Chicamacomico, and was now proceeding through the Sound, carrying thither a full cargo of stores and 40 men, was pounced upon by three armed steamers from the mainland, and easily captured; and, six days thereafter, Col. Brown discovered five rebel steamers emerging from Croatan Sound, with evident intent to attack him.

To this end, they landed a superior force above his position, and then proceeded to land a detachment further down, intending to cut off his retreat and compel his surrender. Col. Brown, however, destroyed his tents and stores, and made a rapid march to the Hatteras Lighthouse, with a loss of about 50 stragglers taken prisoners.

Col. Hawkins, by this time fully apprized of the rebel movement, soon started, with six companies, to the rescue; while the Susquehanna and Monticello, our only two fighting vessels at the Inlet, moved up to the vicinity of the Lighthouse, to take a hand in the business. Doubling Cape Hatteras next morning, the Monticello, Lieut. Braine, came upon the main rebel force at 1:30 p. m., and opened upon them with shells, putting them instantly to flight, with great slaughter. The bank or beach between the ocean and the sound, being less than a mile wide, afforded little protection to the fugitives, who sustained an incessant fire from the



THE BATTLESHIP IOWA. What is regarded as one of the very finest vessels of the United States Navy is pictured above. She is a twin-screw battleship of 11,410 tons displacement. She is two years younger than the mighty Indiana, her keel having been laid in 1893, and her fixtures include the latest improvements. The Iowa's length is 390 feet; breadth, 72 feet 2 1/2 inches; draught, 21 feet; speed 17.8 knots. The main battery consists of four 12-inch and eight 8-inch breech-loading rifles, and six four-inch rapid-fire guns. Her secondary battery consists of 20 six-pounders and four one-pounder rapid-fire guns, and four Gatlings. The armor, of Harveyized and nickel steel, is 18 inches thick on the sides, 15 inches thick on the turrets, and 15 and 6 inches respectively on the barbets. The vessel has 36 officers and 450 men; Capt. Robert D. Evans commanding. The cost was \$2,019,000.

PARTIAL PROSPECTUS. Some Features of The National Tribune, 1898.

We have sent to the front as our special war correspondent Maj. Henry Romeyn. He is heard from in this week's issue. His record as a soldier and his talents as a writer warrant great expectations. We shall also have a frequent letter from Ass't Surg. Guy C. M. Godfrey, of the U. S. Light Artillery. Awake and imbued with the spirit of this enterprising age, we have stopped at nothing in the way of trouble and expense to secure attractions. Our object is to enlist the largest army of readers marshaled under the flag of any publisher in America. THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE is a current review of the great questions which occupy men's thoughts from week to week. The interests of the Nation are paramount, and therefore such important matters as the Spanish-American war, Hawaiian annexation, British complications, and Alaskan gold discoveries are treated in a cyclopedic manner as they arise. With all these features THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE is a pictorial paper, illustrated as well as an monthly magazine. We are now publishing The Story of Paul Jones. By Augustus Baell, author of "The Canoeer." This writer needs no introduction, as his place in the regards of the readers of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE is established. A File of Infantrymen. By John McElroy. The American Conflict. By Horace Greeley. The most trenchant history of the events of the war period extant. A complete history. Fighting Them Over. Brief stories of thrilling incidents contributed by soldiers themselves. The Forbes War Pictures. The truest and most spirited sketches of army life produced by any artist of the war. A Uncle Snowball. Pussies! Repelling the ludicrous side of camp life. This paper contains from week to week the best history of the war with Spain.

Napoleon and His Marshals. By J. T. Headley. Splendidly illustrated. Si Klegg as a Veteran. One of the most popular stories ever written. "Three Months in the Confederacy." By Col. (now Lieut.-Gen.) Fremont, of the British Army. The following, among other things, will appear in future at an early date: A Loyal Home Worker Abroad. By Elsie Pomeroy McElroy. This is a series of letters from Europe by this gifted young writer, with whose work our readers are familiar. Inside of Rebeldom. By Dr. J. P. Cannon. A second installment of this graphic narrative, going back to the beginning of the war. The Truth of History. This will be the actual history of the war, drawn from official sources, told in an interesting way, and set in opposition to the rebel side of the story. Battle Days of the Roundheads. A sketch of the famous 100th Ia. By J. R. Hollibaugh. Public Buildings of Washington. By Kate Brownlee Sherwood. The Brady War-Views. From photographs taken during the war. The Santa Fe Trail in the Old Days, and A Journey to the Manitoba Country in 1849. Both by Gen. John Pope. Reminiscences of Gettysburg. By Jas. Fulton, M. D. War Events in East Tennessee. By W. E. Doyle. Sabers Again to the Front. By Birney McLean. The Shelby Raid. By Wiley Britton. The Pennsylvania Reserves. By R. E. McBride. The Firing on Fort Sumter. By a young Ohio mechanic. Scouting Adventures. Thrilling episodes of army life. By Maj. Henry Romeyn. And many other attractions, arrangements for which are in progress.

into it," he said. "It's our war." The Democrats had a right to claim the war, too, he said, and he had supported it just as a Democrat in all particulars. Mr. Bailey said there had been a tendency if not an effort to magnify the differences in the Democratic ranks. The record showed that upon all votes up to the last upon the revenue bill all Democrats had voted together, and when the final vote, tried to all came, but five or six Democrats had receded, but conscientiously voted for the bill and against other Democrats. Mr. Perkins, of California, presented the conference report on the Fortification bill. Mr. Chandler and Mr. Gorman antagonized the action of the Senate conferees in abandoning an amendment offered by Mr. Chandler respecting payment by the Government for the use of inventions of Army and Navy officers. The report was agreed to, however. In the Senate on Wednesday the joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to the succession to the Presidency was under discussion. Mr. Mills, of Texas, proposed a amendment in the form of a new section intended to authorize Congress to lay a tax on incomes in such form as to meet the requirements of the decision of the Supreme Court. The amendment was defeated—32 to 29.

Publisher's Notes. We send a few copies of this issue to the First Sergeants of Volunteer troops in the various camps. We hope and expect that you who receive them will take the subscriptions of such members of your respective companies as want a weekly history of the War with Spain—its progress. The War Books which we give free as a premium with each subscription, will be found very instructive and fascinating reading to fill up spare hours in camp. We have arranged with the Post-office Department to have our papers and books follow wherever you may go. You will notice various watches, books and other things offered as premiums for club raises, any of which we shall be glad to have you earn, if you desire to raise the club. These premiums are warranted by us to be all exactly as represented. NATIONAL TRIBUNE subscribers renew their subscriptions with such prompt regularity that it is a matter of surprise to the publishers when one fails to do so. We send a sample copy this week to a few of our last year's patrons who have failed to renew. What is the matter? Please look over the paper now, and see if you can afford to do without it for only two cents a week. Please let us hear from you. Notice the great War Books we give free as a premium, described on page 12. Also see the splendid premiums we give to club-raisers.

When, before voting, Mr. Mills insisted upon his amendment, Mr. Hoar moved to lay it on the table. Upon this the ayes and noes were demanded. Mr. Hoar, in a speech, said by Mr. Hoar for a reason for insisting upon his amendment at this time, said "I want to tie it to the pending resolution, so that it may reach the American people, who are in favor of it." Mr. Foraker, of Ohio, announced that he was in favor of both the resolution and the pending amendment. He was in favor, he said, of an income tax. He would vote, however, under the circumstances, to lay the proposed amendment on the table. Mr. Hoar declared that the income tax proposition was as big a piece of demagoguism as was ever conceived. He inquired of Mr. Stewart how much the millionaire mine owners of Nevada contributed to the State through the income tax. The ayes and noes were called for on the motion to lay the proposed amendment on the table and it was carried, 32 to 29, as follows: Yeas—Messrs. Aldrich, Baker, Caffery, Carter, Chandler, Davis, Deboe, Elkins, Fairbanks, Foraker, Frye, Gallinger, Hale, Hanna, Hansbrough, Hawley, Hoar, Lodge, McBride, McMillan, Mason, Platt, of Connecticut, Prichard, Proctor, Quay, Sewer, Shoup, Thurston, Warren, Wellington, Wetmore, Wilson—32. Nays—Messrs. Bacon, Bate, Berry, Butler, Cannon, Gillett, Clay, Daniel, Gorman, Harris, Heifield, Jones of Arkansas, Jones of Nevada, Lindsay, McHenry, McLaurin, Mallory, Mills, Money, Morgan, Pasco, Patterson, Pettus, Rawley, Stewart, Teller, Tillman, Turner, White—29. The joint resolution, which was adopted, reads as follows: "In addition to the provision in Article 2, clause fifth, of the Constitution, where there is no person entitled to discharge the duties of the office of the President, the same shall devolve upon the Vice-President." "The Congress may by law provide for the case where there is no person entitled to hold the office of President, Vice-President, declaring what officer shall act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly until the disability shall be removed. President shall be elected." In the House the estimates of Secretary Long for deficiency Naval appropriations for the year ending June 30, 1898, were transmitted and sent to the Printing Office to be prepared for the Committee on Appropriations. The total estimate is \$20,900,000, of which \$1,405,000 was transmitted and sent to the Printing Office. This is in addition to the appropriation bill carrying \$57,000,000 passed on Monday. Speaker Reed announced his signature to the Army deficiency appropriation bill. Mr. Hemenway (Ind., R.) submitted the report of the conferees on the Fortifications appropriation bill, which had been in conference since Feb. 17 last. The delay, he said, was due to the desire of the conferees to learn just what was necessary, in view of present conditions and the appropriations made in other bills, to be carried in the bill. All the additions made to the bill by the Senate were accepted by the House conferees, with one exception. It was provided that \$150,000 of the appropriation for reserve supply of powder and projectiles shall be expended for powder. The total amount carried in the bill was \$9,325,894. Of the \$50,000,000 emergency appropriation \$9,905,248 had been appropriated for coast defenses, to be expended by the Ordnance Department, and \$3,835,000 by the Engineer Department. The deficiency bill passed last Monday provided an additional \$1,500,000 for this service; making a grand total of \$23,533,248 appropriated by Congress for coast defenses and fortifications, more than one-fourth of the sum estimated to construct, ready for operation, the entire coast defenses of the United States. In the Senate on Thursday the Post-office appropriation bill was passed. The amount carried by the bill as it passed the House of Representatives was \$89,112,300. As reported to the Senate it carried \$112,000 more. The amendment of the committee striking from the bill the appropriation of \$300,000 for rural free delivery led to a long discussion, but was finally passed. "For experimental rural delivery, under the direction of the Postmaster-General, including pay of carriers and horse hire alterations, \$200,000." Mr. Tillman, of South Carolina, offered an amendment, which was agreed to, providing that no more than four mail delivery routes should be made in any city during any one day, and that any amount thus saved shall be covered back into the Treasury. Mr. Chandler, of New Hampshire, moved in view of the adoption of the amendment that the amount to be appropriated for rural free delivery be increased to \$12,000,000. His amendment was adopted. In the House was passed the Alaskan land bill, extending the homestead laws to and providing for certain railway rights of way in the district of Alaska, as amended by the Senate and agreed upon in conference. The bill had gone to the President. The labor arbitration measure, providing for the arbitration of labor disputes between employes and certain common carriers, a bill which had received very wide endorsement by labor organizations throughout the country, also received the approval of the House. It provides in case a serious controversy concerning wages, hours of labor or conditions of employments shall arise between a carrier subject to the act and the employes, the Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Commissioner of Labor shall, upon the request of either party, endeavor to settle amicably the dispute by mediation, and in case the endeavor shall fail, then the controversy may be submitted to arbitration of a board of three persons to each party, and two thus named shall name a third. The agreement to submit must contain stipulations that the arbitration shall be begun within five days and the award shall be filed within 20 days from the appointment of the arbitrator. The award shall become final and operative 10 days after filing, unless an appeal shall be taken within the 10 days on exceptions to matter of law. The act recognizes organized labor and provides penalties for employers discriminating against employes by reason of their connection with or purpose to join such organization. In the Senate on Friday the Postoffice bill was considered. The question was upon an amendment offered by Mr. Pettigrew providing for a reduction of 20 per cent in the amount paid to railroads for the transportation of the mails, and there was a lengthy debate. Every issue of the body is made stronger by the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla.