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Our Men Hold the Spaniards at Bay

Thus Far at Guantanamo Bay They have had the Best of the Fighting, and Say they Will Hold Old Glory There Until the Troops Arrive if it Takes Until Next Winter.

Situation is Very Grave

The Camp is Surrounded by a Deadly Ring and the Crack of Spanish Mausers in Ambush at Night Forbids Repose--Were it Not for the Protecting Guns of the Fleet the Gallant Little Band Would be Annihilated by the Spaniards in Overpowering Numbers.

A NIGHT ATTACK AT GUANTANAMO

Assailed by a Large Force of Spaniards After Midnight, the First Battalion of Marines, Under Lieut. R. W. Huntington Behaved with the Usual American Intrepidity Driving the Spaniards Back with Heavy Loss--Our Troops' Losses in the Engagement were Four Killed and Two Wounded--In the Morning the Attack was Resumed by the Spaniards, but the Spirited Fire that Met Them Soon Forced Them to Retreat.

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United States Camp, Entrance of Guantanamo Bay, Sunday, June 12--(Via Kingston, Jamaica, Monday, June 13)--8:40 a. m.--The Spaniards last night attacked the camp of the First battalion of marines under Lieut. R. W. Huntington and were repulsed with heavy loss. Four Americans were killed, namely:

Surgeon J. B. Gibbs, New York City; Sergeant Smith, Company D; Private McCalligan, Company D, and Private Dunbar, Company D.

The wounded were: Private McGowan, Company D; hand shattered, and the pilot on the United States cruiser Marblehead, shot through the leg. The firing began after midnight, and lasted until day-break. At times there was a heavy fusillade on both sides.

Lieutenants Neville and Shaw, of Company D, with 30 men, were on picket duty all night, and were attacked by a heavy force of Spaniards. All the men killed were in this detachment, except Dr. Gibbs, who was shot while on camp. The pickets held the Spaniards off until released this morning.

Reinforcements were landed from the Texas and Marblehead this morning. They consisted of sixty men and two rapid fire guns. The men are suffering greatly from heat and thirst; but they are all behaving splendidly in and out of fire.

After McCalligan and Dunbar were killed, their heads were shockingly mutilated with machetes. Late this morning the Spaniards opened fire from two guns placed on the west side of the harbor. The shots flew wild. The Texas, Yankee and torpedo boat Porter, which were lying in the harbor, opened fire and in a short time silenced the Spanish guns. The latter fired only once after the ships opened on them. There were no casualties on the American side.

It was decided by Col. Huntington this morning to abandon the position, first occupied as a camp, as there were no signs of reinforcements of troops, and it was known that a force of Spaniards six times more numerous than the marine battalion, was in the vicinity. Therefore the crest hill which the troops held last night was given up; the batteries and rifle pits and the tents were pitched on the side of the hill near the harbor, which is protected by the warships.

SECOND SPANISH ATTACK.

The Texas Arrives, Bringing Reinforcements for Our Boys.

(Copyright 1898 by Associated Press.) Off United States Camp, Guantanamo Bay, Sunday, June 12, noon, via Kingston, Jamaica, June 13.--When the Associated Press dispatch boat Dauntless left Guantanamo Bay early this morning, after the thirteen hours' skirmish under the United States marines under Lieut. Huntington and Reg. W. Huntington, and the Spanish guerilla and regulars, it was expected that the fighting would be renewed. The Marblehead was landing reinforcements and nothing had been heard from the advance pickets

the Spaniards are daring enough to crawl up and take a pop shot at the marines, from the bushes about 30 yards from the camp. At night the besieger's fight like Indians and our old Apache fighters will feel in their element. Every yard of chapparal is an ambuscade, and picket duty is flipping coins with death.

After the first attack on Saturday night, Col. Huntington decided that another attempt would be made on Sunday night, and he caused entrenchments to be thrown up on all sides of the camp, and in the trenches the main part of the battalion last night waited for the attack that the Colonel was certain would come. It arrived within a short time after dark and from that time until day-break the firing was incessant and at times very heavy.

On the American side two men were killed and four injured. The dead are: Sergeant Major Goode, of the marines, shot through the right breast; Private Tamman, wounded and fell off the cliff and was instantly killed.

The injured are: Private Wallace, fell off the cliff and sustained a fracture of the leg; Private Martin, shot through the leg; Private Roxbury, shot through the arm.

The above men are all privates, belonging to Company D. Private Burke, was shot through the arm.

The first attack of the Spaniards was made at 8 o'clock and the last shot was fired by them about 3 o'clock in the morning.

During the night the Spaniards attacked the camp of the marines on shore, and the Marblehead, believing the Americans had been driven out threw several shells into the place. The attack, however, was repulsed by the small detachment of marines in camp without trouble. The shells of the Marblehead struck among the marines.

The fight was the first of the war, in which the Cubans co-operated with the American forces, and their co-operation was not a glittering success. At one time during the afternoon when the marines were firing on a small detachment of Spaniards that made their appearance a short distance from the camp, the Cubans began firing without orders and sent a volley right among the Americans. There were several very narrow escapes, but no one was injured.

Lieutenant Neville, of Company D, was sent on scout duty, and as on the day previous, he attacked a small stone fort. A hot fight followed and the Spaniards were driven off with loss. It was during this fight that Wallace and Tamman fell over the cliff.

Fifteen dead Spaniards, including one lieutenant, were found in the fort. During the attack several shots struck the ships in the harbor, one penetrating the pilot house of the Associated Press dispatch boat Dandy. No one was injured on board of her.

The Dolphin this morning located the Spanish water station on the ocean side of the harbor entrance, which supplied the water for the attacking force. The well was situated in a blockhouse windmill, having a small garrison. It was shelled at two thousand yards. Excellent practice was made, the station was wrecked, and ammunition followed the retreating Spaniards up the steep ravine. Each shell disclosed the spot where it alighted by raising a cloud of dust. They were all well placed. The arrival of the fleet to complete the bombardment of the town and its defenses is expected this afternoon.

POINT FOR EMBARKING.

Board Examine Different Harbors in View of Second Expedition.

Washington, June 14.--The board appointed by Secretary Alger to select a suitable concentration point on the Atlantic or Gulf coast, with a view of establishing a point of embarkation for future expeditions, returned to-day and immediately set about for the preparation of its report. The board consists of Col. Greenleaf, Major Hobson, Major Hopkins, and Lieut. Jadwin. They visited Columbia and Charleston, South Carolina; Savannah, Brunswick and Augusta, Georgia; and Fernandina and Jacksonville, Florida. It was a rush tour of inspection all through, and traveling by night and inspecting by day, the board made its rounds in eight days.

The depth of water in the harbor is felt to be a very essential point, for the transports, as well as the convoys would have difficulty in threading some of the narrow, tortuous and shallow harbors leading to the points of inspection. Jacksonville is well thought of, but the depth of the water at the entrance of St. Johns river, which is not much more than fifteen feet between the jetties, is something of a drawback. At Fernandina there is fifteen feet at the entrance, deepening to three and one-quarter fathoms further up the channel. Savannah has from eighteen to twenty feet at low water. Members of the board will give no information as to the point they regard most desirable.

THE BATTLE AT MANILA BAY.

Admiral Dewey Sends to Navy Department Detailed Account.

Washington, June 13.--The Navy Department to-day made public the following letter received from Admiral Dewey this afternoon, being its first mail advices from him since he reached Manila: "Flagship Olympia, Cavite, May 4, 1898.--The squadron left Mirs-Bay on April 27, arrived at Bolino on the morning of April 30, and finding no vessels there proceeded down the coast and arrived off the entrance to Manila Bay on the same afternoon. The Boston and Concord were sent to reconnoiter.

"At Port Subic a thorough search of the port was made by the Boston and the Concord, but the Spanish fleet was not found.

"Entered the south channel at 11:30 p. m., steaming in column at eight knots. After half the squadron had passed, a battery on south side of the channel opened fire, none of the shots taking effect. The Boston and the McCulloch returned the fire. Squadron proceeded across the bay at slow speed and arrived off Manila at daybreak: was fired upon at 5:15 a. m. by three batteries at Manila and near Cavite, and by the Spanish fleet anchored in an approximate east and west line across the mouth of Baker Bay with their left in shoal water in Canacao Bay. The squadron then proceeded to the attack, the flagship Olympia, under my personal direction, leading, followed at a distance by the Baltimore, Raleigh, Peled, Concord and Boston, in the order named, which formation was maintained throughout the action. The squadron opened fire at 5:41 a. m. While advancing to the attack two mines were exploded ahead of the flagship, too far to be effective. The squadron maintained a continuous and precise fire at ranges varying from five thousand to two thousand yards, countermarching in a line approximately parallel to that of the Spanish fleet. The enemy's fire was vigorous but generally ineffective. Early in the action two launches put out toward the Olympia with the apparent intention of using torpedoes. One was sunk and the other disabled by our fire, and beached before an opportunity occurred to fire torpedoes. At 7 a. m. the Spanish flag-ship Reina Christina made a desperate attempt to leave the line and come out to engage at short range, but was received with such galling fire, the entire battery of the Olympia being concentrated upon her, that she was barely able to return to the shelter of the forts. The three batteries at Manila had kept up a continuous fire. The first of these batteries was situated on the south mole head, at the entrance to the Pasig River; the second on the south bastion of the walled city of Manila, and the third at Malate, about one-half mile further south. At this point I sent a message to the Governor General to the effect that if the batteries did not cease the city would be shelled; this had the effect of silencing them. At 7:35 a. m. I ceased firing and withdrew the squadron for breakfast. At 11:10 a. m. we recommenced firing. By this time the Spanish flag-ship and almost the entire Spanish fleet were in flames. At 12:30 p. m. the squadron ceased firing, the batteries being silenced, and the ships sunk, burnt and deserted. At 12:40 p. m. the squadron returned and anchored off Manila, the Petrel being left behind to complete the destruction of the smaller gunboats, which were behind the point of Cavite. This duty was performed by Commander E. P. Wood, in the most expeditious and complete manner possible. The Spanish lost the following vessels:

"Sunken--Reina Cristina, Castilla, Don Antonio De Ulloa.

"Burnt--Don Juan De Austria, Isla De Luzon, and Isla De Mindanao (transport).

"Captured--Rapido and Hercules (tugs) and several small launches. I am unable to obtain complete account of the enemy's killed and wounded, but it is believed to be very heavy. The Reina Christina alone had one hundred and fifty killed, including the captain, and ninety wounded. I am happy to report that the damage done to the squadron under my command was inconsiderable. There was none killed and only seven men in the squadron were slightly wounded.

"Several of the vessels were struck and even penetrated, but the damage was of the slightest character, and the squadron is in as good condition now as before the battle. I beg to state to the Department that I doubt if any commander-in-chief was ever served by more loyal, efficient and gallant captains than those of the squadron now under my command. Captain Frank Wildes, commanding the Boston, volunteered to remain in command of his vessel, although his relief arrived before leaving Hong-Kong. Assistant Surgeon Kindlerberger, of the Olympia, and Gunner J. C. Evans, of the Boston, also volunteered to remain after orders detaching them had arrived. The conduct of my personal staff was excellent. Commander B. P. Lambertson, chief of staff, was a volunteer for that position and gave me most efficient aid. Lieut. Brumby, flag lieutenant, and Ensign W. P. Scott, aide, performed their duties as signal officers in highly creditable manner. The Olympia being short of officers for the battery, Ensign H. H. Caldwell, flag secretary, volunteered for and was assigned to a sub-division of the five-inch battery.

"Mr. J. L. Stickney, formerly an officer in the United States Navy, and now correspondent for the New York Herald, volunteered for duty as my aide and rendered valuable services. I desire especially to mention the coolness of Lieut. C. G. Calkins, the navigator of the Olympia, who came under my personal observation, being on the bridge with me throughout the entire action, and giving the ranges to the guns with an accuracy that was proven by the excellency of the firing. On May 2nd, the day following the engagement, the squadron again went to Cavite, where it remains. On the third the military forces evacuated the Cavite arsenal, which was taken possession of by a landing party.

"On the morning of May 4th, the transport Manila, which had been aground in Baker Bay, was towed off and made a prize.

TROOPS WILL LAND IN CUBA

Not Before the Latter Part of the Week.

Washington, June 14.--Without reference to the exact hour at which the United States army left Florida for Cuba, it may be safely said that before the end of the week General Shafter will have landed with his 15,000 troops on Cuban soil, and that the investment of Santiago by land, will have begun. There was some confusion in the official mind here to-day on the time of departure of the transports, though assurance was given that they had all gotten away. The confusion on this point is easily accounted for by persons who know anything of the difficulties of moving simultaneously a numerous fleet composed of vessels of all sizes and classes. No less than three times, beginning Sunday, was a definite hour selected for the start, and the War Department so notified. Yet in each case some untold obstacle was encountered that required notification to the department that a postponement had been forced. Sailors say such delays are inevitable, and that rarely does a fleet get off by the first intention. However, the department officials stated this afternoon that they believed the very last of the transports had at last started for Cuba. After all the delay of a day or two in the start is not calculated to make any material difference in the plans, and the only persons who will suffer from it will be Sampson's marines, camped on the tropical bay of Guantanamo, and obliged to maintain the greatest vigilance in repelling the bushwhacking Spanish irregulars who swarm in the thickets. This foe gives no trouble during the daylight hours, owing to the presence of the Harbored within easy range, but at night when the warships are unable to distinguish their own men from the enemy, the lot of the marines is a very exciting one.

Having started the Santiago expedition the War Department has now concentrated all its energies on the preparation of additional forces to be sent to Porto Rico. Active movements in that line have been made on a scale so extensive as to lead to the supposition in some quarters that the attack is to be made direct upon Havana, but if this is so, there is no indication of it. The volunteers collected at Chattanooga, 42,000 in number, are reaching a degree of excellence under the magnificent management of General Brooke that would warrant the government in ordering them immediately into active service, but unfortunately, there is still considerable lack of equipment that will not permit of this.

General Merritt has brought the second installment of his force into readiness, and it sails for Manila to-morrow. It is believed that the advance guard, the three transports which followed the Charleston to Honolulu, met the cruiser Thetis, and sailed in her company for the Philippines about the 12th of this month. In this case, it is reasonable to expect them to arrive at Manila within a week.

The only bulletin posted at the Navy Department to-day from Sampson contained the satisfactory news that an American naval officer, Lieutenant Victor Blue, of South Carolina, at the risk of his life, had succeeded in encircling the bay of Santiago and sighting the Spanish vessels with the result of dispatching them to sea. The Spanish fleet were bottled up. An unexpected complication has arisen as to the ability of Admiral Sampson at Santiago, and Admiral Dewey, at Manila, to use the cables which each has secured with a view to bringing them into direct telegraphic communication with the authorities here. It is understood by officials here that Admiral Dewey secured the shore end of the cable leading from Manila to Hong Kong, some time ago, and bought it with a view to sending dispatches. The same condition is understood to exist at Santiago, where Admiral Sampson has buoyed the shore end of the cable, with a view to repairing and using it. But no messages have been sent, and the question has arisen as to whether it is allowable under the degree of neutrality for the French and British companies owning these lines to permit them to be used for strictly military purposes. The companies control the points of exit, and are able to refuse to pass dispatches along, so that the holding of the shore ends by Admirals Dewey and Sampson does not permit them to carry on communication except through the assent of the companies.

These are private concerns, but they are obliged to observe the neutrality of their respective governments. There is some anxiety, therefore, as to the course of the operations of the French company at Hayti, when they receive private messages from Admiral Sampson. Should they refuse to handle them over neutral lines, touching neutral territory, an interesting international question might arise. The same condition exists as to the Manila cable, and the failure of the British operators at Hong Kong to take the messages. It was stated that negotiations were now progressing which gave promise of a satisfactory understanding with the companies, and the forwarding of such messages as the American Admirals send.

CHANGE OF ORDERS.

Washington, June 14.--Orders have been issued for the First Georgia volunteer infantry to rendezvous at Chickamauga, and directing that the Second Georgia volunteers originally ordered to Tampa stop at Jacksonville. The Second Mississippi regiment will rendezvous at Jacksonville.

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PLENTY VOLUNTEERS

For Gen. Merritt's Manila Signal Corps.

TAR HEEL OPERATORS

DESIRE TO GO TO THE PHILIPPINES.

A NEW CALL FOR VOLUNTEERS EXPECTED

Seven Additional Colored Companies will be Ordered to Fort Macon--Three New White Regiments for North Carolina.

Adjutant General Cowles received telegrams from a large number of young North Carolina telegraph operators yesterday who desire to join General Merritt's signal corps and embark with him for the Philippines. Among those volunteering were J. F. Reitzel, of Greensboro; R. J. Welsh and Ed McDonald, Jr., Charlotte; E. Carter, of Winston; E. D. Page and H. C. Davis, of Fayetteville; H. B. Young, of Wadesboro; L. S. Abram, of Wilson; C. L. Perry, of Elu City, and Mr. Fowler, of Littleton. They are all young, active men, says General Cowles, and will no doubt be accepted by General Merritt.

General C. H. Arnold, Lieutenant Commander U. S. N., at Charleston, writes General Cowles that just as soon as he is authorized by the Department at Washington he will advise with him to the place to mobilize the North Carolina naval militia. He concurs in the suggestion of Col. Cowles that the reserves be mobilized at Wilmington.

The Governor and his council, including the Adjutant General, have reason to believe that there would be a third call for volunteers within the next 24 days and that the call will be for 150,000. This gives North Carolina three additional regiments and it is confidently expected that within the next thirty days the organization of these three new regiments will be going on. In view of this the Governor had a conference with General Cowles before leaving for Wilmington yesterday, and it was decided to fill out the State's quota under the second call with colored volunteers and make the colored battalion now at Fort Macon a regiment of ten companies, and it is expected that colored companies from Durham, Charlotte, Asheville, Statesville, Henderson, Greensboro and Fayetteville will be ordered to camp within a few days. Captain Gresham says that only two additional companies can be comfortably stationed at Fort Macon, so the other five companies will probably go into camp at Morehead City.

Governor Russell has requested the War Department to detail for duty in the Adjutant General's office Major Chas. L. Davis, U. S. A., of Charlotte, Vice Maj. E. M. Hayes, detached.

NO STEP FOR PEACE.

Spanish Minister Denies That Spain is Anxious to End War.

Madrid, June 14.--P. M.--The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Duke Almodovar del Rio, told the newspaper men to-day that the Spanish government had not taken any step in the direction of peace negotiations.

The Minister also said he had not received any confirmation of the reported third attack on Santiago.

The Minister of War, Gen. Correa, declared the situation at Manila as better than was supposed. He said Captain General Augusti had concentrated seven thousand men for the defense of the city and his batteries of artillery are asserted to comprise 190 long range guns.

LIEUTENANT BLUE'S REPORT.

Spaniards Vigorous Attack--Mutilation of the Dead.

Washington, D. C., June 14.--The Navy Department to-day posted the following bulletin: "Mole St. Nicholas, June 12.--Lieut. Blue just returned after a detour of seventy statute miles of observation of the harbor of Santiago de Cuba. He reports a Spanish fleet is still there. The Spaniards attacked vigorously the camp at Guantanamo. Four marines were killed and their bodies mutilated barbarously. Surgeon Gibbs was killed." (Signed) "SAMPSON."

WANTS US TO OCCUPY MANILA.

Spain Prefers Uncle Sam to the Insurgents.

Vienna, June 14.--The Neue Freie Presse to-day says Spain has requested the powers to urge the United States to occupy Manila with American troops, should the town surrender, and not allow the city to fall into the hands of the insurgents.

The man who is bound to get married is seldom satisfied with the binding he gets.