

CAVALRY DASHES INTO THE ENEMY.

13 AMERICANS KILLED.

Superior Force of Spaniards Routed by Mounted Soldiers—United States Troops Seize Ambush Methods—On the Threshold of Santiago.

Dismounted American cavalrymen forced their way over the rough mountain trail Friday morning, encountered the Spanish infantry in a dense thicket on a high plateau almost overlooking the city of Santiago, and routed them after a sharp battle lasting one hour.

American cavalry is now reported as having moved into the lines of the enemy. They secured the methods of the Spaniards who were hidden in ambush but rode openly to the attack, losing more than a dozen men in the resulting conflict. The American loss was 13 dead, at least 50 wounded, including six officers. Several were killed. Twelve Spaniards were found dead in the bush. The loss, doubtless, is greater. The Spaniards had every advantage in numbers and positions.

Four troops of the First Cavalry, four troops of the Tenth cavalry and eight troops of Roosevelt's Rough Riders, less than 1,500 men in all, dismounted and attacked 2,000 Spanish soldiers in the thickest within five miles of Santiago. The Americans beat the enemy back into the city, but they left the following dead upon the field:

Rough Riders—Captain Allyn K. Capron, of Troop L; Sergeant Hamilton Fish, Jr.; Privates Tilman and Dawson, both of Troop L; Private Dougherty, of Troop A; and Private W. T. Erwin, of Troop F. First Cavalry—Privates Dix, York, Bjork, Kolbe, Berlin and Lenkock. Tenth Cavalry—Corporal White.

General Young commanded the expedition and was followed by the regulars, while Colonel Wood directed the operations of the rough riders, several miles west. Both parties struck the Spaniards about the same time, and the fight lasted an hour.

The Spaniards opened fire from the thick brush, but the troops drove them back from the start, stormed the blockhouse around which they made the final stand, and sent them scattering over the mountains.

The cavalrymen were afterward reinforced by the Seventh, Twelfth and Seventeenth infantry, part of the Ninth Cavalry, the Second Massachusetts and the Seventy-first New York.

Practically two battles were fought at the same time by the rough riders, under the immediate command of Colonel Wood, on the top of the plateau, and the other on the hillside several miles away, by the regulars, with whom was General Young.

The Americans now hold the position at the threshold of Santiago, with more troops going forward constantly, and they are preparing a final assault upon the city.

Edward Marshall, correspondent of the New York Journal, was seriously wounded in the attack. He was taken to the hospital, but he died. There must have been nearly 1,500 Spaniards in front and to the sides of us, said Lieutenant Colonel Roosevelt Sunday when discussing the fight.

They held the ridge with rifle pits and machine guns, and had a body of men in ambush in the thick jungle on the sides of the road over which we were advancing. Our advance guard struck them in ambush and drove them out. But they lost Captain Capron, Lieutenant Thomas and about 15 men killed or wounded.

The Spanish firing was accurate, so accurate, indeed, that it surprised me, and their firing was fearfully heavy. "I want to say a word for our own men," continued Lieutenant Colonel Roosevelt. "Every officer and man did his duty up to the hilt. Not a man flinched."

Already 35 Spaniards have been found and buried and many others undoubtedly are lying in the thick underbrush and in the gulley where the main body of the enemy was located.

With the exception of Captain Capron all the rough riders killed were buried Saturday morning on the field of action. Their bodies were laid in one long trench, each wrapped in a blanket. Palm leaves lined the trench, and were heaped in profusion over the dead heroes. Chaplain Brown read the beautiful Episcopal burial service for the dead, and, as he knelt in prayer, every trooper, with head knelt, around the trench. When the Chaplain announced the hymn, "Nearer My God to Thee," the deep bass voices of the men gave a most impressive rendering of the music.

Hamilton Fish, Jr., one of the killed, was one of the young New Yorkers of good position and family who went to the front with Roosevelt's rough riders. He was one of the oldest in the State. His father, Nicholas Fish, who was secretary of State in Grant's cabinet. He is a banker and lives in New York City. Hamilton Fish was over six feet tall, of herculean build, and rowed as No. 7 of the Columbia College in its winning race of 1894 over the Poughkeepsie course.

My Be a Vasant Thrice. All the information that reached Austria from Madrid proves beyond a doubt that the position of the queen regent has become altogether untenable and that her majesty will resign the regency within a very short period.

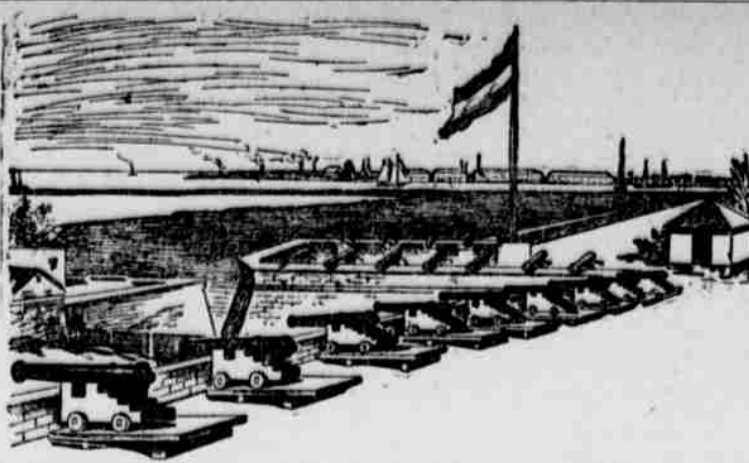
It may prove feasible to establish a regency council under arrangements for the existing dynasty, but according to present indications this appears questionable. In well informed quarters here it is believed that the next defeat of the Spaniards will upset the conditions prevailing in Madrid, where the situation is already extremely confused.

Reasons for Not Releasing Hobson. The reasons why the Spanish government, after much discussion, has finally decided not to release Hobson and his colleagues of the Merrimack were that the result of their return to the United States would be a popular demonstration, resulting in strengthening the Insurgents. Further, they had seen the fortifications of Santiago and it was therefore impossible to let them out.

General Castillo, with 2,000 Cubans, reports having defeated the Spaniards at Guama with heavy losses. The Cuban losses were less than 50. The insurgents captured two railroad trains laden with food supplies and 100 tons of coal. Further reinforcements of Cubans are expected shortly.

June 14 an engagement took place between Cuban and Spanish forces at Punta Algere, lasting 30 hours. Over 300 Spaniards were killed. The Cubans lost nine men. They were unable to follow up their victory owing to lack of ammunition.

The Monadnock and Nero sailed for Manila Thursday from San Francisco. The Monadnock has sufficient coal to carry her to Honolulu and will make that port under her own steam. She has 300 tons in her bunkers and over 100 tons upon her decks. From Honolulu the Nero will tow her to Manila and the best appliances for that purpose have been put on both vessels.



HARBOR, SEA WALL AND BATTERIES OF MANILA, PHILIPPINE ISLANDS. Manila Bay is shown in the offing, where Admiral Dewey won his signal victory over the Spanish fleet on May 1. As soon as the first expedition arrives from the United States, Manila used in giving the Spanish fleet, now a terrible pounding.

OUR WAR WITH SPAIN.

Spain is energetically employed, strengthening all of her coast cities.

Schafter lost two men when the troops were landed in Cuba last week. Six days were required by the army of invasion to sail from Tampa to Santiago.

Saturday all the defenses about Santiago had been abandoned by the Spaniards.

D. O. Mills, of New York, presented the Red Cross Society with \$5,000 a few days ago.

Many mules and horses died during the trip to Santiago from heat and long confinement.

The valuables owned by the Queen of Spain have been sent to Austria for safe keeping.

Spanish soldiers in Cuba have not been paid for nine months, and they fed during that time.

The Panama, a Spanish prize steamer captured some time ago was sold at auction for \$41,000.

The Vesuvius is said to have successfully passed the wreck of the Merrimack and entered the harbor of Santiago.

The Egyptian government would permit Admiral Camara of the Spanish fleet to purchase \$10,000 worth of coal.

It is rumored the Premier Sagasta will be forced to resign, and that a more aggressive ministry will be formed.

The government hospital at Tampa, which has been in course of construction for several weeks is now completed.

Spaniards are afraid to sleep in Morro Castle at Santiago at night. The work of the Vesuvius has unnerved them.

The landing at Cuba of heavy artillery from the transport was delayed owing to the lighters having been lost at sea.

Two residents of Havana are led to believe through their newspaper that the Spaniards are winning victories everywhere.

On board the Spanish prize Pedro recently captured by the Americans a complete pontoon outfit was discovered a few days ago.

In speaking of the dynamite shells heaped by the Vesuvius into Santiago, the Spaniards say the Americans are hurdling earthquakes.

Hobson and his seven men were in Morro Castle during Sampson's recent bombardment of Santiago. None of the men were injured.

Two strangers from Barcelona, who, according to the Spanish authorities, are supposed to be "American spies," have been arrested at Balenicos.

A brother of Weyler, the Spanish "Butcher," is going to fight in the United States Army against Spain. He is now at Tampa waiting to embark for Cuba.

Trinidad, a port on the southern coast of Cuba, has been declared host. The Spanish steamer Purissima Concepcion is anchored there.

Two ships with cargoes of coal for Dewey, left Philadelphia a few days ago. The coal is valued at \$17,000 but the freight charges will be double that sum.

The haste of the Spanish evacuation at Juraguá near Santiago was shown by the fact that bacon was frying for breakfast which our soldiers of course, appropriated.

With Gen. Shafter's army of invasion were half a dozen expert postal clerks and mail sorters. They are to establish the postoffice for the soldiers there as soon as they land.

The Cadiz fleet has been reported sailing toward the Philippines. Thus far there has been no mutilation of bodies by the Spaniards.

Spain feels humiliated because the Americans made such an easy landing at Santiago last week.

It is reported in Madrid that yellow fever has already attacked several American soldiers in Cuba.

It has been positively decided that Gen. Miles will go to Cuba and take charge of the American troops.

Secretary Long asserts that the Havana blockade is tightly maintained, in spite of Spanish protests to the powers.

Spaniards are gloating over the fact that the spot where the American troops land in Cuba is productive of yellow fever.

In an address recently delivered at Princeton, Ex-President Cleveland declared against territorial conquest in the present war.

Spanish say that the cruiser Reina Christina has escaped from the supply base of the harbor of Santiago. She is reported having taken supplies to Havana.

The second Manila expedition was sighted by the steamer Peru which arrived at San Francisco last Saturday. She reported "all well" on board the transports.

Spain is reported as laying in a great stock of coal at Chill. This would indicate that a Spanish fleet intends sailing around the Horn and attacking Pacific coast cities.

After the Texas had successfully shelled several batteries in the neighborhood of Santiago last week, a shot from the enemy burst over her deck, killing F. J. Blakeley, an apprentice.

The legal authorities have decided that soldiers may purchase whiskey and beer without restraint. A number of saloon keepers who were in the hands of the police are now released.

A vessel which has arrived at Cadiz reports that she met in the English channel an American vessel, which gave chase. This report leads to the belief that the Americans intend to bombard Spanish ports.

The telegraphic instruments in the war room at the White House now make direct connection with General Shafter's headquarters at Guantanamo bay, Cuba, and messages can pass between Washington and the commanders of the Santiago expedition in less than an hour.

The Madrid correspondent of the London Times says: El Diario de Barcelona, one of the most important of the provincial newspapers, strongly urges the immediate conclusion of peace. "Because every day's delay raises the price at which peace is obtainable, and the American resources are such that, even if all the American squadrons are destroyed, Spain ought still to demand peace at any price."

ROBSON WELL CARED FOR. Occupies Spacious Room in the Barracks at Santiago. Visited by the British Consul.

British Consul Ramade has given to the public the following statement concerning Hobson and his gallant men: "Hobson is in a spacious front room on the ground floor of the barracks, in which is a large window looking on the road. The food supplied him is good and not limited to regulation rations. Hobson is allowed wine, but some things are wanting in consequence of the blockade causing a dearth of many articles. Hobson has repeatedly expressed to me his satisfaction at the treatment accorded him."

"Nobody here prevents his sending a message, but his rules of service forbid. His men are in a room on the same floor, with a large door, in the upper part of which are iron bars, facing the barrack yard. The food is better than that given to the Spanish soldiers, but the dearth of supplies causes

Manila by parts of the crews of the foreign warships there is an accomplished fact, although it may probably be three or four days before the official news arrives by way of Hongkong.

The communication proceeded to say: "Over a month ago Admiral Dewey prepared to bombard Manila. At this juncture, however, a new factor was added to the situation. The German Consul, acting on precise instructions given that principle, strongly opposed a bombardment."

"These instructions were clear and categorical and emanated directly from Emperor William's Cabinet. It was then that Admiral Dewey was asked for reinforcements and supplied Aguinaldo with arms."

"Captain General Augusti had on his part informed his Government of the situation, and several interviews took place at Madrid with the German Ambassador, the result being that it was decided Captain General Augusti should appeal to the foreign warships at Manila, excluding the American, to protect the lives and property of the inhabitants against the insurgents."

"It was an indirect way of capitulating, while sparing Spanish honor. There is no doubt Admiral von Dierichs has taken command of the forces landed, although he has not taken possession in behalf of Germany."

"But will he, when the American reinforcements arrive, be willing to allow his forces to re-embark? The whole question lies there."

Reports from Manila, says a special dispatch from Shanghai, indicate the existence of fears that Senora Augusti, wife of Captain General Augusti, and her children, have been massacred by the rebels in Bulacan. It is thought, according to the same advices, that this is the reason of the willingness of General Aguinaldo, the insurgent leader, to allow the British Consul to start to rescue them.

GREAT FLEET OFF TO ATTACK DEWEY.

CAMERA IN COMMAND.

Spain's Squadron Now Coaling at the Suez Canal—Most of the Ships Have Punt Bottoms and Are Generally in Poor Condition.

"Unless Spain send aid, I shall not be able to hold out against the enemy," said General Augusti, Spain's ruler on the Philippines some weeks ago.

In order to satisfy the general clamor of the public, that the Philippines be retained, it seems that Spain has sent a large fleet to Manila on a most forlorn expedition.

Already three expeditions of United States forces are on the way to Dewey. The land batteries and fortifications at Cavite and Manila are controlled by Americans, and the insurgents have the capital city at their mercy. A more complete annihilation awaits the squadron of Camara than that which was inflicted on Montijo's battalions by Dewey last May.

Spain has, in dispatching her last available ships to the distant Philippines, exposed her coast cities to the guns of American cruisers, and left her merchantmen to become the prey of prize-hunting Yankees.

Nevertheless the Spanish fleet, composed of the battleship Pelayo, the flagship, leading, followed by the armored cruiser Carlos V., the armored

cruiser Patriota, late the Hamburg-American line Normanna, with 12 guns, troops and marines; the cruiser Buenos Aires, with ten guns, stores and a few troops; the torpedo boat destroyer Audaz, the armed cruisers Grande and Luzon, with two guns, carrying stores and a few troops; the late Hamburg-American liner Rapido, carrying 12 guns; the Colon, unarmed, with no troops, looking like a store-ship; the torpedo boat destroyers Priserpina and Osado, the transport Covadonga, no guns, and the coal ship San Francisco, entered the harbor Sunday, steaming slowly.

With the exception of Carlos V., Patriota, Audaz and Priserpina all show very foul bottoms and an extremely untidy and neglected condition.

The soldiers, who look miserably clad, ill-fed and discontented, are confined on shipboard. Excepting the four last-named ships the whole fleet has a forlorn appearance.

The fleet arranged to coal this afternoon from lighters belonging to Cory Bros., whose agents are the French firm of Suez Canal.

The statement from Port Said that the fleet is to take coal there raises, in a most direct way, the vital question of sealing belligerents in a neutral port. According to all authorities the fleet is entitled to take only such an amount of coal, with what is already aboard, as will enable it to steam to the nearest home port. The Suez Canal Convention of 1855, expressly lays down that principle.

But, in addition, Camara's squadron has no legal right to coal at a neutral port at all while accompanied by the San Francisco and the Colon which have just arrived by the Suez Canal.

The London Daily News publishes a statement, that the occupation of

crises in the East, and the possibility of a general war, have been the subject of much discussion in the cabinet.

The Emperor and Empress of Germany gave a big supper the other evening on board the imperial yacht Hohenzollern to the naval officers at Kiel and the owners of the British yachts.

A German mob at Heilbronn last week made a demonstration against the election of Herr Hegelmeyer to the Reichstag. Troops and streams from fire hose were necessary to disperse the rioters.

A dispatch received from Shanghai says Prince Henry of Prussia has abandoned his proposed trip to Japan in view of the fact that the Japanese Government has expressed doubts of its ability to protect the Prince against the possible attacks of fanatics.

It is learned from Antwerp that persons commissioned by the Washington government to enlist seamen on neutral soil are said to have enlisted more than a thousand German sailors.

Business Depression Causes Great Suffering Throughout Spain—Government Impoverished.

The Society of the Friends of Peace, consisting of members of the leading commercial and economic industries of Barcelona, have unanimously adopted resolutions urging upon the government of Spain to negotiate for peace.

During a warm discussion which preceded the adoption of the resolutions several of those present advocated peace at any price and the majority thought the war should be prosecuted until the Spaniards gained a victory "which would lessen the severity of the terms."

It was pointed out that since the war there had been a great decrease in trade, that many factories had stopped working, and that there would be distress in several provinces if the harvest is bad.

The Diaro, a mercantile and commercial organ, opposes the society and urges that peace should never be concluded on terms which "shadow the national honor."

WHAT HAS BEEN ACCOMPLISHED. A Statement Concerning the Work of Two Months' War With Spain.

Two months last Wednesday war broke out between the United States and Spain, according to the proclamation of the president and the declaration of congress. The end of that period finds nearly 16,000 United States troops lying off Santiago preparing to land; it finds cable communication established between the government at Washington and the advance guard of the expedition in Cuba, and it finds Cuban territory in the possession of United States marines, backed by a squadron, and nearly all of the commercial ports of Cuba blockaded. This is all apart from Dewey's great victory at Manila, and from the splendid results achieved in organizing several armies now in the camps. Therefore the officers of the administration feel that they have a right to look back with pride over what has been accomplished in the short space of two months, working in a large part with raw material in both the army and the navy.

TERSE HUNDRED DEAD SPANIARDS. Valtures Which Feared Over the Main Week Have Again Become Hungry.

Dispatches from Guantanamo bay, assert that for the past few days the American marines had not been fired upon by the Spaniards, who seem to be thoroughly cowed.

Cuban scouts who have been through the woods in the neighborhood of Camp McCalla estimate that fully 300 Spaniards were killed in the three

MORE AID FOR DEWEY.

Third Expedition, Consisting of Four Steamers, Has Left San Francisco.

Four thousand men at San Francisco comprising the third expedition to the Philippine Islands, embarked Sunday afternoon, and soldiers now swarm in the holds and upon the decks of the steamers Ohio, Indiana, City of Peru and Morgan City.

When the triumphal march ended and the soldiers were taken on board their respective transports they were given a tremendous ovation by thousands of citizens, who swarmed on and around the wharves. It was an emotional as well as a physical relief when the embarkation was an accomplished fact.

The assignment of troops to the various transports was as follows: Steamer Morgan City—First Idaho Volunteers and the First Nebraska Volunteers; Steamer City of Peru—Thirtieth Minnesota, Steamer Indiana—One battalion of the Eighteenth United States Infantry, one battalion of the Twenty-third United States Infantry, the signal Corps and a detachment of engineers; Steamer Ohio—First Wyoming Volunteers, Batteries G and L, Third Artillery, and recruits of the Thirtieth Minnesota.

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Cuban scouts who have been through the woods in the neighborhood of Camp McCalla estimate that fully 300 Spaniards were killed in the three

days' fighting there. The Spaniards made no attempt to bury their dead and the marines had no time to do it for them.

It is not possible now to go within two miles of the valley where the biggest fight took place. Thousands of vultures hover over the valley gorged to repletion with the awful food war has brought them.

Pleasee Bankers Drowned. Martial law has been proclaimed at Madrid.

All of the European powers are now agreed that Spain should sue for peace. The sister of the sultan has been abducted by 40 brigands at Constantinople.

Chamberlain, the British Colonial Secretary, owing to his dissatisfaction with the government's foreign policy may resign.

Forty children are dead at Antwerp, having been poisoned by ice cream. Salts of lead is said to have been the cause. The vendor of the ice cream, an Italian woman, has been arrested.

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GRIDLEY'S REMAINS CREATED. It was thought the steamer Coptis from Hong Kong and Yokohama via Honolulu would bring over the body of Captain Charles Gridley, the commander of the Olympia, who died shortly after the battle of Manila bay, but it was learned from the officers of the Coptic that the remains had been cremated in Hong Kong. The ceremony took place on May 7, and was marked by impressive scenes.

SPANIARDS EFFECTUALLY BLOCKED.

CANNOT ESCAPE

Sampson Has the Enemy's Fleet at His Mercy—Gen. Shafter's Army and the Cuban Insurgents Within Four Miles of Santiago.

Admiral Sampson's mighty ships are lying in the waters off Santiago preventing the escape of Corvera's fleet. Gen. Shafter is massing his determined soldiers around the fortified city and the Cuban insurgents are watching the highways, heading off reinforcements and supplies.

Troops of the United States and Spain are now about to face and less than four miles apart.

Sunday night the picket lines at certain points are within hailing distance of the enemy. It seems certain that the battle of Santiago must come within a week.

The troops are all ashore at Juraguá and at Baiquiri, with the exception of a few scattered companies that have gone forward. The supplies are sufficient to enable the army to sustain a week's campaign at both landing points.

There is a continual procession of small boats riding on the beach through the pounding surf, and as one week's rations are already landed it is believed the required supplies will all be ashore in two days.

The landing of troops, horses and supplies has been extraordinary. With only one steam barge, and compelled to depend on treacherous small boats, General Shafter has landed over 16,000 men, hundreds of horses and mules and thousands of dollars' worth of supplies on the exposed beach, and only two men have lost their lives. No more than 50 animals have been drowned and scarcely a package of supplies has been lost.

Part of the warships sent over with Shafter's expedition have been released from Admiral Sampson and are now on their way back to Tampa to escort the additional troops. Others will follow, and the another formidable marine procession will start across the Gulf of Cuba. Whether the battleship Indiana will lead this expedition, as it did the last, is not definitely settled. It will be several heavy warships, however, as well as lighter craft to give safe conduct to General Snyder's division.

Simultaneous with this, General Henry's division will be moving along the Atlantic coast of the United States. In all, the reinforcements from Tampa and Newport News will be in the neighborhood of 12,000 or 14,000. Drafts on Chickamauga are likely to follow soon and the hurry orders recently given have led to the full equipment of several commands.

The entire army was landed at 1 o'clock Thursday morning.

By the end of another week certainly 1,000, perhaps 15,000 men, on the way or will have arrived to aid Gen. Shafter. The first detachment of Duffield's brigade is now due at Santiago. Garretton's brigade, 4,000 strong, will embark as soon as transports are ready.

It is not denied by the War Department that 4,000 regular troops now on the shores of the Gulf will be embarked on the first available transports. Several volunteer regiments will also go. Gen. Miles may sail on the Harvard or the Yale on the next trip.

The first official cablegram received by the Cuban Junta at New York direct from the government since the breaking out of the war, was received by Senor T. Estrada Palma. It was as follows:

"Playa del Este, June 22, 1898. "We are in a most difficult position taken from the enemy's point of view. Fought with 300 Americans and fifty Cubans against 450 Spaniards. Complete rout. Enemy's flight shameful. We captured eighteen prisoners, one officer, sixty of the enemy are dead and sixteen wounded two officers killed."

"On our part we had two killed and three wounded. We captured twenty-eight Mauser rifles and 3,000 cartridges. Today we have the Ninth Massachusetts, the Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth Michigan and the Third Virginia regiments, in all about 4,000 men. Expeditions will follow rapidly by way of Camaguey."

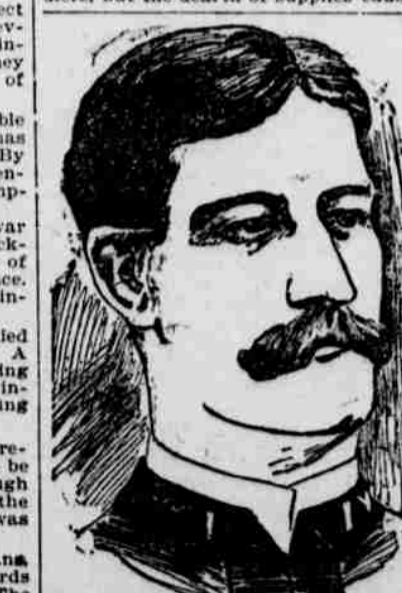
The next forces to go will include those of Brig-Gen. Garretton of the Second brigade of the First division, Second army corps, embracing the Sixth Illinois, the Sixth Massachusetts and Eight New York regiments. This division, comprising 8,000 men, to be for the speedy reinforcement of Gen. Shafter. It will at once swell the American forces at Santiago de Cuba, to about 24,000 men. But the expeditions will not be at that number, as there is a determined purpose to send forward a sufficient force to crush any Spanish command which can be concentrated at that point.

The reports from Santiago that about 41,000 Spanish troops are in and about the city do not agree with the reliable estimates in the possession of the War Department. According to the latter figures there are not to exceed 14,000 Spanish troops at Santiago de Cuba, while 100 miles away to the northwest at Holguin, the Spanish corps commander, Gen. Pando, has 10,000 men. The war department is satisfied that the Cuban forces under Garcia can keep Pando from reinforcing Santiago. Should this not be accomplished, the Spanish forces at Santiago would be augmented to about 25,000 men. They are well armed, well disciplined, seasoned to the climate, know the fighting grounds of that locality, and are probably as good an all-around fighting force as the Spaniards can bring to bear. There is no purpose on the part of the authorities to leave Gen. Shafter with an inadequate force to meet these seasoned Spanish soldiers. It is for this reason in part that a division probably under Gen. Henry will reinforce Shafter, followed by such additional troops as the needs of the situation seem to demand.

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ADMIRAL CAMARA, OF THE CADIZ FLEET.



LIEUTENANT R. F. HOBSON.

very limited choice. I visit him frequently.

Legislative Captain. After the landing last week of American soldiers at Juraguá the Spanish hastily tried to disable a locomotive standing with steam up on the track by disconnecting the coupling rods, the throttle lever and several essential parts, burying some and throwing others into the sea. Two engineers happened to be with the advance squadrons of the Twenty-second Infantry and the troops went for the locomotive with a yell. The soldiers, hunting about for the missing parts, found some and improvised others. One engineer acting as fireman and the other at the throttle.