

EXTRA

MATANZAS BOMBARDED FIRST ACTION OF THE WAR.

THE NEW-YORK, PURITAN AND CINCINNATI ATTACK THE FORTS.

GREAT DAMAGE DONE TO THE TOWN AND LOSS OF LIFE REPORTED—NO CASUALTIES ON THE AMERICAN SIDE.

On Board the Flagship New-York, off Matanzas, April 27, 2 p. m.—The New-York, the Puritan and the Cincinnati bombarded the forts at the mouth of Matanzas Harbor this afternoon.

There were no casualties on our side, but it is believed that the hail of iron which was poured in the forts must have caused loss of life to the Spaniards.

Nothing is known definitely. The engagement began at 12:57 and ceased at 1:15. The object of the attack was to prevent the completion of the breastworks at Punta Gorda.

SPANIARDS BEGAN THE FIRING.

A battery on the eastward arm of the bay opened fire on the flagship, and this was also shelled. About twelve 8-inch shells were fired from the eastern forts, but all fell short.

About five or six light shells were fired from the half-completed battery. Two of these whizzed over the New-York, and one fell short.

The ships left the bay for the open sea, with the object of discovering the location of the batteries having been accomplished. In the neighborhood of three hundred shots were put on land from 4,000 to 11,000 yards.

Rear-Admiral Sampson, when asked if he was satisfied with the result, said: "Yes, I am. I expected to be."

There was no casualties on our side, AMERICAN MARKSMANSHIP.

The half-completed Spanish breastworks and batteries were apparently all ploughed up by the shells. All the ships engaged showed excellent marksmanship throughout the engagement, and when they were firing at the shortest range nearly every shell took effect.

The forts which were bombarded were on a low-lying point, and were considered merely breastworks. They did not make a good target, yet when the big guns were fired at the shortest range portions of the fort could be seen flying in the air at every shot.

The flagships returned to Havana, and the Puritan and the Cincinnati are left on Matanzas station.

Matanzas is on the northern coast of Cuba, fifty-two miles east of Havana. It is the second port in the island in importance. Its principal defence is the fort of San Severino. The city is built mainly on the heights overlooking the bay.

The bombardment by the American warships is probably the first step toward seizing a port and establishing a base for military operations in Cuba.

THE SHIPS THAT DID THE WORK. The New-York, Captain French E. Chadwick, is the flagship of the fleet, and although not the heaviest in point of gun fire, is one of the most formidable vessels in the Navy of her class.

The monitor Puritan, the largest of the monitors engaged in the firing, has earned the name of "Little Swag and Ready." Her largest gun is a 6-inch rifle, but this is succeeded by an array of ten 5-inch quick-firing guns, which make her no mean antagonist in a close fight, while the range of the guns is sufficient to inflict considerable damage at a distance.

All three of the vessels are well known in New-York waters, having been laid up at the Navy Yard at intervals since they were placed in commission. The monitor is commanded by Captain Purnell P. Harrington, and the Cincinnati by Captain Colby M. Chester. The latter ship has only recently joined the fleet, having been summoned home from duty as flagship of the South Atlantic station at Montevideo.

ONE OF GOMEZ'S AIDS IN NEW-ORLEANS. HE CAME FROM CUBA SINCE THE BLOCKADE BEGAN.

New-Orleans, April 27.—Colonel Errol, an aid on the staff of Gomez, who managed to slip out of Cuba since the blockade began, arrived in the city today. He will offer his services to the United States Government. It is understood to be in possession of valuable information.

THE SEVENTH VOTES NO.

MEMBERS DECLINE TO ENLIST FOR THE UNITED STATES SERVICE.

THEY FEAR THAT SUCH A COURSE WOULD TEND TO DISINTEGRATE THE REGIMENT AND CAUSE IT TO LOSE ITS IDENTITY AS A STATE MILITARY ORGANIZATION.

The 7th Regiment will not enlist. When the National Guard of New-York goes to the front the regiment which for years has been known as the crack organization, which has been held up as a model and whose fame has gone all over the country, will not be in line.

At a meeting of the regiment held at the armory last night in answer to a call from Colonel Appleton the members decided by a unanimous vote to refuse to volunteer for two years in answer to the call. When this call was published on Tuesday the members of the various regiments of the First, Second and Fifth Brigades assembled at their respective armories and their commanding officers ascertained how many of the members of the various organizations would enlist. There was no call issued to the members of the 7th Regiment, but nearly every member went to the armory on Tuesday, when many expected to be called upon to declare their intentions. But it soon became known that no such step was contemplated for that evening, and those who remained in the armory until 10 o'clock read the following notice on the bulletin-board in the main hall:

In compliance with the order issued by the Adjutant-General to forward immediately the strength of the regiment and the number of officers and men willing to volunteer to enter the United States service, the officers and members of the regiment will assemble in their several companies on Wednesday, April 27, at 10 o'clock, and will carefully and deliberately consider and decide upon the questions submitted to them, and the commanding officer will report the result of the deliberations to me without delay. Assembly will be sounded at 8 o'clock p. m.

I take this opportunity to express my sincere appreciation of the soldierly attitude of the members of our regiment, who, notwithstanding the extreme excitement attending the existing period, have to a man refrained from expressing their views. I have been ever ready to consider and carefully and deliberately consider and decide upon the questions submitted to me, and the commanding officer will report the result of the deliberations to me without delay. Assembly will be sounded at 8 o'clock p. m.

"WHAT WILL THE 7TH DO?" The question, "What will the 7th do?" was asked wherever members of the National Guard met yesterday, and so anxious were people on the subject that long before the hour named in the call the street in front of the armory was crowded. But there was no admission to the armory except for active members of the regiment and duly accredited newspaper men.

Men who had served for years in the ranks of the 7th Regiment, and who were the veterans' badge with pride, were compelled to stand outside together with the others who were attracted by the news that had gone forth that the 7th was going to war.

The few newspaper men who were admitted were shown into the reception-room on the right of the entrance and told to wait there; that all the news for publication would be brought to them. Battalion Adjutant Townsend was in charge of this room, but would say nothing as to what was taking place in the armory. The drill floor was vacant, and the meetings were being held in the various company rooms.

The officers of the 7th Regiment were undoubtedly convinced that their meeting would be of great importance, because two Central Office detectives, "Con" Sullivan and M. J. Murphy, were stationed in the main hall, and helped the newspaper men pass the time while they were waiting for news from the front.

Colonel Appleton and the captains of the companies held a meeting in one of the upper rooms while the various companies were deliberating on the question, "Shall we enlist as volunteers for two years?" There were cheers and much applauding through the corridors, but from which rooms they came or what were the causes of the joyful outbursts could not be ascertained, although hints as to what was being done were dropped from time to time by some of the close-mouthed members, and these were sufficient to prepare those who waited for the news that came to them officially later.

GOVERNOR WOULD NOT SEND THEM AWAY. At 9 o'clock the news came from one of the newspaper offices that the Governor would refuse to accept the services of either the 7th, 22d or the 23d regiments if they were offered, and Major McClintock, acting chief of staff of General Smith, coming to the armory accompanied by an orderly a few minutes later, and hastening with a businesslike air to Colonel Appleton's headquarters, caused those who were waiting to believe that the 7th had been apprised of the action. But this was evidently not the case. About 10 o'clock the members began to go home, and it was evident that the business for which they had been called had been transacted. A member of the Eighth Company came into the reception-room, and when questioned said that he could not divulge anything that had taken place at the meeting, but he would say that the 7th Regiment had voted unanimously to refuse to enlist.

Officers and men continued to leave the armory, and one after another was asked and all answered that in the 7th Regiment there was only one source of information, and that was the colonel. Some of the men did go so far as to say, asking first not to be quoted, that only one question was asked of them, and that was, "Are you willing to enlist in the Regular Army for a term of two years?" And to this every man replied "No." They believed that by doing so the 7th Regiment would lose its identity, and the men and the officers their individuality. They had no assurance that after they were enlisted they would not be treated in the same manner as volunteers who had never been in the service before, and they were fearful that enlistment would disrupt and disintegrate the regiment and it would never be restored to the position which it now occupied. At 10:20 o'clock Adjutant George J. Weaver came to the reception-room and told the representatives of the press that Colonel Appleton would see one of their number and give him a statement as to what had taken place.

THE COLONEL'S STATEMENT. The statement made by Colonel Appleton was as follows: I cannot communicate any portion of my official report, but I can say that 1,000 members of this regiment have agreed that they will not terminate the existence of the State military organization to enter the service of the United States as a part of the volunteer army, but will continue to remain in the State military organization, and will obey with full ranks any and all orders which may be issued to them, and will maintain the integrity of its existence under the laws which created it.

Colonel Appleton said that the statement covered all that he would say on the subject, and that any further questions would be useless. Even the question, "Is your statement the result of the regiment's attitude?" he declined to answer.

After making this statement, Colonel Appleton was asked if he knew of the 7th Regiment. He said he knew of nothing, and seemed surprised when he heard that while the regiment was voting to refuse to enlist a message was being transmitted from Albany to the effect that the Federal Government would not be called into the Federal service. After the Colonel had made this statement some of the members of the regiment felt at liberty to speak, and every one who would say anything at all on the subject said that he was satisfied with the result that had been taken, and believed that the regiment had taken the proper position in the matter.

A WORD FITLY SPOKEN. Is the praise awarded the New-York Central by experienced travellers for the excellence of its passenger service.—(Adv.)

MATANZAS CLOSED TIGHT.

THE BLOCKADE THERE REPORTED TO BE COMPLETE.

PART TAKEN BY THE FLAGSHIP NEW-YORK IN THE SQUADRON'S WORK OFF CUBA—INTERESTING THINGS SEEN ON THE SHORE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Off Havana, April 27, by Dispatch-boat to Key West.—All is quiet with Admiral Sampson's blockading fleet this morning. No firing has been heard from the land fortifications, and there has been no occasion for any from the ships.

The torpedo-boat Dupont has just brought a report from the squadron to the flagship New-York that all is quiet at Matanzas. The shore batteries have not repeated their firing on torpedo-boats. Matanzas Harbor is completely closed, and no efforts are made to run the blockade.

Last night the New-York started after what seemed to be a Spanish steamer, but the cruiser Detroit signalled that she was already in pursuit, and the chase was left to her. The efficiency of the squadron will be increased by a number of tugboats and other "inshore" craft which can run close in shore where big ships cannot go, and keep watch of small blockade-runners.

Morro Castle no longer shows its lights at night. The people of the village of Santa Cruz can be easily seen from the deck. They do not seem surprised or overcome at the nearness of American warships. Most of them came down to the beach.

The village itself is a typical one. The church and cemetery are the most conspicuous objects. Back of the village stretch two ranges of hills, and each little fort is crowned by a small fort. Some of these little forts seem to be abandoned, but with a strong glass it can be seen that others are yet garrisoned.

A squadron of Spanish cavalry appears to be camped in the neighborhood for drill. FLAG OF TRUCE RESPECTED. The regulations of war are understood, for when the tug Algonquin put off from the flagship flying a white flag there was no hostile demonstration on shore. This was the first time since the squadron left Key West that this peaceful emblem had been seen.

The tug was carrying a Spanish officer who was picked up off shore near Matanzas the other day by the cruiser Cincinnati, when he put out to sea in a small schooner to enjoy a furlough that had been granted to him.

The Algonquin steamed right up to the mouth of a creek which is called Santa Cruz River, landed the released prisoner, signalled the flagship and then proceeded directly to Key West. In former days this creek was a favorite landing-place for filibustering expeditions. It makes a cut through hills in which many insurgents are said to be camped now.

If they looked closely the crew of the Algonquin saw earthworks which men were even then engaged in throwing up along the coastline, for they are visible from the ships further out at sea. These earthworks are said to be part of a line of fortifications extending from Matanzas to Havana. They are not formidable. If any batteries are masked along here the gunners have been good enough not to tempt a return fire from any of the big guns which point shoreward from whichever way the flagship drifts, or even from a gunboat. Whatever batteries exist, if any, would be quickly reduced, and small landing parties would have no difficulty in getting ashore in the many coves and inlets.

FIRES ON THE HILLSIDES. In the daytime a brown stubble can be seen close to the beach and on the sides of the hills where fire has swept. These fires are still raging. Half a dozen of them can be seen. Last night three or four big ones were seen on the hills far back. What there is to burn is a mystery, for all the canefields in this part of the country were fire-swept weeks ago. They are not signal lights from the insurgents, for they have other means of communication.

The officers of the flagship and other vessels in the blockading squadron are looking forward to a period of dullness until the bombardment of Havana is ordered. It is felt that few Spanish merchantmen are now about which for pursuit, close enough to Cuban waters for blockade-running will probably be attempted, but that is more a matter for smaller vessels of the fleet. Should a decision be made in Washington to land food supplies before the bombardment of Havana is begun, that will furnish work for several vessels.

EAGER TO TAKE HAVANA. THE ABSORBING THOUGHT OF ALL ABOARD THE AMERICAN SQUADRON. [Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.] On board the Associated Press dispatch-boat Dauntless, April 27, by Key West.—The flagship New-York spent last night patrolling the post from a point west of Havana to within ten miles of Matanzas. The general belief is that the cream of the prizes has been taken, and that not many more Spanish merchant vessels will venture into those waters.

The Associated Press dispatch-boat Dauntless left the fleet to return to Key West on her third round trip since last Friday, at 7:30 o'clock this morning in the teeth of a 25-knot gale.

The Associated Press correspondent had an interview with Rear-Admiral Sampson in the Admiral's cabin on the flagship yesterday morning. While not so reticent as when president of the Maine Court of Inquiry, the Rear-Admiral nevertheless insisted that nothing he said should be published except in so far as he expressed satisfaction with the conduct of the blockade. He does not wear the insignia of a Rear-Admiral—probably because he has had no time to secure them since he was informed of his promotion—but a blue flag with twin white stars one above the other at the masthead of the flagship gives all the necessary evidence of his rank.

The New-York is probably one of the most comfortable cruisers in the world; and she has need to be, for officers and men are kept constantly on the alert. Drills are frequent; false reports frequently cause hurried runs; and the routine of duty is in nowise relaxed. Comfortable quarters, therefore, mean much to all aboard ship.

Of course, the absorbing topic, from Admiral to coal-passer, is, When do we take Havana? One could not help thinking yesterday, when lying near shore, how easy it would be to land troops at a particular place or at hundreds of others on the coast. The toy forts on the hills would not frighten a battalion of school cadets, and the water is deep enough to allow the warships to cover a landing from close in.

On the highlands of Cuba health is the rule at

(Continued on Second Page.)

CAMPAIGNS ON SEA AND LAND.

THE FIRST NAVAL BATTLE OF THE WAR LIKELY TO BE FOUGHT OFF MANILA SOON.

THE AMERICAN AND SPANISH SQUADRONS IN MOTION.

COMMODORE DEWEY'S FLEET SAILS FROM MIRS BAY FOR MANILA—SEVEN SPANISH WARSHIPS ON THE WAY ACROSS THE ATLANTIC TO BOMBARD AMERICAN PORTS—A MILITARY BASE ABOUT TO BE ESTABLISHED, FROM WHICH TO CO-OPERATE WITH THE FORCES OF GENERAL GOMEZ.

The first naval battle of the war is expected to take place off Manila within the next two or three days. Commodore Dewey's squadron sailed from Mirs Bay for Manila at 2 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon. At about the same time the Spanish fleet moved out from Manila to give battle.

Prospects of a naval encounter in the Atlantic seem distant, owing to the uncertainty which prevails as to the movements of the Spanish fleets at the Cape Verde Islands and Cadiz, although four Spanish ironclads and three torpedo-boat destroyers are said to have sailed from a Spanish port on Tuesday, and it is reported in Spain that they are expected to bombard cities on the coast of the Northern States. Another fleet is forming at Cadiz.

The Spanish battleship Pelayo and three torpedo-boats are cruising about near Gibraltar, evidently looking for vessels flying the American flag, and other Spanish warships have been seen near the mouth of the English Channel. Portugal will proclaim neutrality to-day and the Spanish fleet will thus be compelled to leave the Cape Verde Islands.

The blockade of Matanzas is reported as complete. It is expected that operations to establish a military base on the coast of Cuba will be begun soon.

Secretary Alger desires to raise six regiments of yellow-fever immunes for service in Cuba. Surgeon-General Wyman of the Marine Hospital Service has perfected plans for guarding the troops to be sent to Cuba against yellow fever and smallpox.

The War Department is planning to concentrate the volunteers at points in the South as soon as the men can be mustered into service. Debate on the War Revenue bill was begun in the House of Representatives.

All persons have been excluded from the Government reservation at Old Point Comfort after 9 p. m. It is thought that this may be the first step toward closing the big hotels there.

The 7th Regiment by unanimous vote decided not to enlist as volunteers for the Federal service. The members feared that such a course would disintegrate the regiment and cause it to lose its identity as a State military organization. The other regiments of the National Guard in this city, with the exception of the 22d and 23d, by an overwhelming vote volunteered for service.

TAMPA TROOPS OUT OF CONDITION. SUFFERING FROM CLIMATIC CHANGES—MEN ARE BEING MOVED ABOUT. Tampa, Fla., April 27 (Special).—Three thousand Cubans of Tampa now say that they stand ready to enlist in the United States Army, provided they are commanded by Cuban officers, but not one hundred will enlist unless they are allowed to name their own officers. They have already selected colonels, majors, captains and lieutenants, and as Florida has only been called upon for 750 volunteers, the Cubans are virtually shut out.

The State troops of Florida will mobilize at Tampa by next Sunday, and it is expected that at least 5,000 volunteers will be here by Sunday night or Monday. These men will go into camp close to the camp of the Regular Army, but they will be under entirely different commanders.

The Army Reorganization bill makes a number of changes in the officers of the Army, but no orders have been issued yet by the General commanding the Tampa Division of the Army. The 5th Infantry is now quartered at Port Tampa, nine miles from the headquarters of the division. The regiment is located on an island, and its special duty is to protect the large supply of munitions of war that has arrived here recently, consigned to the North Atlantic Squadron. The bay is totally unprotected, and a

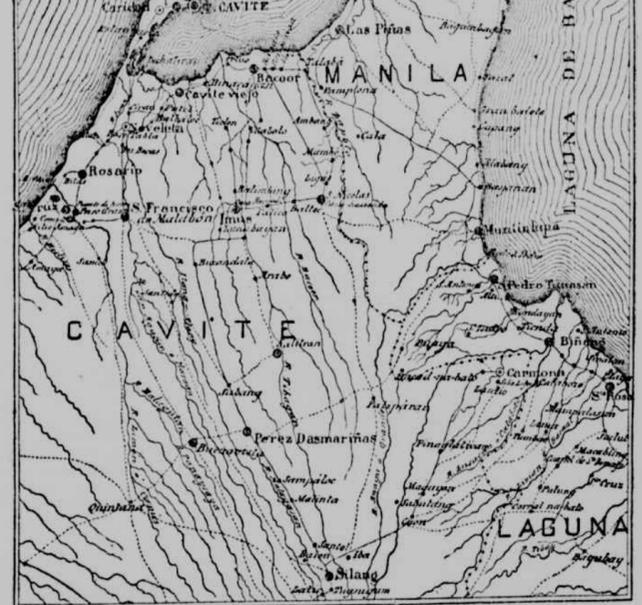
at Tampa Bay Hotel last night, and the serenade was highly appreciated by citizens and soldiers, who attended in large numbers.

KENTUCKY RIFLEMEN WANTED. ASSISTANT SECRETARY ROOSEVELT DESIRES MEN WHO CAN RIDE AND FIGHT, SHOOT AND OBEY ORDERS. Lexington, Ky., April 27 (Special).—Theodore Roosevelt has written to Roger D. Williams, of this city, the following characteristic letter: "In the event of my not getting all the men that we need in the Rockies for our mounted riflemen, will you organize and command a company of good men from Kentucky, who would ride and fight, shoot and obey orders?"

This was answered affirmatively by wire. Mr. Williams says he will open recruiting headquarters to-morrow. He is vice-president of the National Fox Hunters' Association, has hunted grizzlies with Assistant Secretary Roosevelt in the Rocky Mountains, and is one of the best-known deer hunters and all-round sporting men in America.

THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN RUSTLERS. WOOD AND ROOSEVELT HOPE TO LAND IN CUBA WITHIN THREE WEEKS. Washington, April 27 (Special).—The regiment of mounted riflemen, of which Dr. Wood has been appointed colonel and Theodore Roosevelt lieutenant-colonel, will rendezvous, mounted and equipped ready for service, at San Antonio,

THE CENTRAL SCENE OF WAR IN THE PHILIPPINES (FROM A SPANISH ORIGINAL).



small Spanish fleet would have no trouble in effecting a landing, as there is no artillery in this section.

Accordingly to orders issued to-day, the different regiments are to be moved about to get them accustomed to sudden movements in this warm climate. The change in drinking water is having a bad effect upon the men, and at present nearly one-half of the division is suffering with dysentery, and would not be in very good condition to cross the rough Gulf Stream and begin fighting in Cuba.

Colonel Cochran, of the 6th Infantry, commander of the Sixth Brigade, was stationed at St. Augustine in 1870. He married a St. Augustine woman, and has visited in this city a number of times since then. Colonel Cooke, commander of the 5th Infantry, was stationed in Tampa in the reconstruction days, and has many friends here. The band of the 6th Infantry tendered General Wade and staff a concert

NAVAL BATTLE IMPENDING.

PHILIPPINES THE SCENE.

COMMODORE DEWEY'S FLEET ABOUT DUE AT MANILA.

FIGHTING THEN EXPECTED WITHIN A FEW DAYS—NO ANXIETY FELT FOR THE RESULT—NO DEFINITE PLANS FOR A CAMPAIGN ON THE ATLANTIC—LANDING OPERATIONS IN CUBA TO BEGIN SOON.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, April 27.—Interest here in the conduct of the war is fast concentrating on the situation in the Far East, where the first test of strength between the navies of Spain and the United States seems destined to occur within the next two or three days. Cable dispatches from Madrid, received through London, report the Spanish fleet at the Philippines to be preparing to do battle with the Asiatic Squadron under Commodore Dewey, and as the American men-of-war have now cut loose from all former bases of supply and can only establish themselves in port again by capturing Manila, a speedy collision between the two forces appears to be inevitable.

THE SPANISH FLEET OVERMATCHED. Were it not for the marked superiority of Commodore Dewey's fleet over the motley collection of vessels now mustered under Admiral Montojo for the defence of the Philippines, the Administrator would be justified in feeling some anxiety over the result of the impending encounter. The American squadron, if checked or defeated, would experience great difficulty in making good its retreat to any port where new supplies of coal, provisions and ammunition could be obtained, and its value as a factor in the present war would be practically eliminated for several months to come. But the fighting strength of the Asiatic Squadron, which includes the fine protected cruiser Olympia, the cruisers Baltimore, Boston, Raleigh and Concord, the gunboat Petrel and the converted revenue-cutter McCulloch, so overmatches that of the Spanish fleet off Manila that the first general action between the two is expected here to result in a decisive American victory.

If Manila falls into the hands of Commodore Dewey's squadron it can at once be converted into a new base of supplies, and coal, ammunition and other war material can be dispatched at once in sufficient quantities to the Philippines from San Francisco and other ports on the Pacific. The American fleet is due off Manila to-day or to-morrow, and news of an engagement by sea is expected at any moment.

READY TO MEET SPAIN ON THE ATLANTIC. The prospect of a naval encounter on the Atlantic still seems more or less distant. Uncertainty here as to the movements of the Spanish battleship Pelayo and her supposed consort makes the execution of any definite plans for a naval campaign at present impossible. Though the blockade of the chief Cuban ports is to be rigorously maintained, the Navy Department is prepared at any time to summon North for a junction with Commodore Scley's Flying Squadron the more heavily armored fighters of the Key West fleet. An offensive movement of either the Cadiz or Cape Verde squadron, or of both combined, could thus be met without materially affecting the efficiency of the Cuban blockade.

It is scarcely believed, however, that the Pelayo and her consort will attempt a cruise across the Atlantic at this juncture, their present scheme of operations being more likely to be restricted to the pursuit and capture in mid-ocean of stray American steamships following the main travelled Atlantic routes.

COMMUNICATING WITH THE INSURGENTS. The apparently successful opening of communications with Generals Gomez and Garcia through the efforts of Lieutenant Rowan and other Army officers has given much satisfaction at War Department headquarters. Reports from the insurgent camps will be awaited with great interest, for on their tenor will depend the character of the landing operations which, it is understood, will be shortly undertaken to establish a military base on the Cuban coast.

MORE VOLUNTEERS THAN ARE NEEDED. The Secretary of War has found himself overwhelmed for two days past with requests for an extension of the limits set in Saturday's call for volunteers to the quotas assigned to the various States. From Maryland, the District of Columbia, Pennsylvania and many other quarters complaints have come that more volunteers than those required by the call cannot be accepted.

Much unreasoning criticism has been directed at the Secretary of War for the terms of the requisitions for volunteers, the chief ground of dissatisfaction apparently being that the War Department is unwilling to accept regiments and batteries without regard to organization or strength. The fact is simply that the general Government fixes a minimum and maximum strength for each regiment or battery which is to be accepted, and the whole responsibility of interfering or not interfering with existing militia organizations is left exclusively with the military authorities in the several States.

OFF TO CAPTURE MANILA. THE AMERICAN SQUADRON SAILED YESTERDAY AFTERNOON.

London, April 28.—The Hong Kong correspondent of "The Times" says: "The American fleet, headed by the flagship Olympia, sailed at 2 o'clock this afternoon (Wednesday) direct for Manila. The British cruiser Immortalite will follow the American Squadron."

The Hong Kong correspondent of "The Daily Mail" says: "United States Consul-General Williams, after spending the evening ashore with United States Consul Wildman, accompanied the American squadron."

"Thirty insurgent leaders here wanted to accompany it, but Chief Aguinaldo goes as their representative. He will take charge of the insurgent forces at Manila. Admiral Dewey has issued strict orders that no barbarous or inhuman acts are to be perpetrated by the insurgents."

SPANISH FLEET HIS OBJECTIVE. "The primary object is the capture of the Spanish fleet, which Admiral Dewey thinks more important than capturing Manila. He is determined to prevent its preying upon American vessels."

"On reaching Manila he will demand its capitulation within half an hour of his arrival. His men are in the best spirits and excellent health. There have been nine desertions, including six Chinamen, one Italian and one German, during the fleet's stay at Hong Kong."

"Every preparation has been made. The ships are cleaned and painted for battle, and the general opinion is that the fight in these waters will result in an easy victory for Amer-