

FIGHT ON SHORE.

Our Marines Attacked by the Spanish.

FOUR REPORTED KILLED.

The Shores of Guantanamo Bay Ring with Our Fusillade.

Many of Our Boys Were Bathing in the Bay Near Camp McCalla When the Enemy Fired Into the Camp on Saturday Afternoon—They Sprang to Arms Dressed in Their Cartridge Belts—The Enemy Was Hidden in the Scrub and Skedaddled as Our Force Advanced—We Beat the Undergrowth All Around, but the Spaniards Had Vanished—Outside Bay There Were 800 of Them—The Channel Leading to Calmanera Is Mined—No Attack on the Town is Thought Likely Until Our Force is Augmented.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

CAMP McCALLA, Guantanamo Bay, June 12.—It was thought scarcely probable that the Spaniards would venture to attack the marines of the First Battalion of Marines of Brooklyn who landed here on Friday afternoon, but it turned out that the belief was ill founded. The men were busily engaged all Friday afternoon in establishing their camp, which was named Camp McCalla in honor of the commander of the Marblehead. They were tired enough when taps were sounded and though all the tents were not up they slept soundly all night. Although no attack was really expected, every precaution was taken to guard against surprise and the sentinels were acutely alert. The night passed without alarm, and this morning the work of completing the camp was resumed with the greatest activity.

The day passed without incident of note until 4:40 P. M., when the sharp reports of three of the enemy's rifles were heard. The shots went wild, but in an instant the camp was aroused.

As might have been expected, the attack came from a dense growth of tropical bushes some little distance from the camp proper. The only surprising thing was that the Spaniards of Guantanamo Bay should show themselves more venturesome than those elsewhere in the island and make the first advance.

The landing of the last marines and baggage had just been completed as the shots were heard. A large number of the men were hauling water up the steep hill on the top of which the camp is situated, while others who had been working hard all day beneath the burning sun were refreshing themselves swimming in the bay about half a mile away from the camp.

A guard of twenty men in command of Sergeant Smith was posted at the southern or landward approach to the camp, which, as before stated, is on the crest of the hill. This hill falls away slightly to a so-called hill, which is backed up against a high mountain which intervenes between the camp and the Caribbean Sea.

West of the guards was the western line of the harbor, while to the north and behind Fisherman's Point, where the landing of the marines was made, were the cruiser Marblehead, the transport Panther, and the torpedo boat Porter. To the east was a lagoon that puts in to the foothills above mentioned.

All the land except that occupied by the Americans was covered with woods and thick brush. The only road was a mule path skirting the mountain.

Suddenly, at 4:30 o'clock, the guard was fired on from the foothills, and a number of Spaniards appeared in the bush at the head of the lagoon.

The bullets whistled through the air, and for the moment startled the guards. It was only for an instant, however. Almost instantly they returned the fire with rapid volleys.

As soon as the shots were heard the men came running from the camp ground and the shore to the aid of their comrades. Many of them who had been swimming did not have a shred of clothing on, but this made no difference in their fighting qualities. They had dashed from the water, seizing their arms as they ran, and made for the camp.

Col. Huntington, commanding the marines, formed his men in a semicircle on the far slope of the hill, and they were ordered to kneel. In a few minutes the mountains were resounding with the fusillades the Americans poured into the woods and bushes. There was no excitement beyond that natural to an occasion of the sort. The men obeyed orders instantly, and there was no firing without orders, as is generally the case when troops go into action for the first time. In fact, they acted as well as veterans.

The Spaniards had in the meantime repeated their fire on the guards, but did not try to pick out the men after their formation.

The attack was not exactly in the nature

of a surprise to the commander of the camp. A minute before the first shots were fired a Cuban dashed into the camp with the news that the enemy were preparing to attack. He said he thought there were 200 Spaniards in the woods, and was anxious that the Americans should capture them before they could get away.

Lieut. Col. Robert W. Huntington of the Marine Corps sent First Lieut. Wendell C. Neville ahead with ten men to act as a skirmishing party. First Lieut. James E. Mahoney, with another detachment, was sent out to the right, and another detail to the left.

The latter party worked to the head of the lagoon without uncovering anybody. Lieut. Neville's little party pushed straight into the bush regardless of the enemy. They started some of the Spaniards and fired on them. The enemy returned the fire, but their marksmanship was characteristic, and none of the Americans was hit. They did not wait to fire again, but took to their heels and made good their escape in the bush. It is not known whether any of the Spaniards were hit, but it is thought that some of them were. A search of the bush will be made later to ascertain if any of them were killed.

Lieut. Mahoney beat up the bush all the way to the lagoon and went on till he met Lieut. Neville's party without getting sight of the Spaniards.

The search for the enemy lasted for half an hour, after which the battalion was reformed on the crest of the hill, where they remained on guard for a while.

There were no more shots, except from time to time as movements were seen in the grass. The men were fiercely in earnest, and it would have fared the Spaniard who got in their way.

They had a slight foretaste of what fighting in the Cuban jungle means. When the skirmishers returned from the woods they were simply black with the mosquitoes that covered them, and their legs, arms, and bodies were jabbed with burrs and cactus needles.

The Spaniards had evidently been keeping a close watch since the marines landed. They thought that the time was favorable for an attack, but they found that the Yankees were not to be caught napping. Not a Spaniard had been seen or heard on the peninsula since the Yankee and Marblehead shelled the place on last Tuesday until last night, when the outposts reported that crackling had been heard in the bushes. This noise was supposed to have been made by the enemy's forces or by scouts who were trying to learn the exact disposition of the Americans. When this report was made Company C was ordered out, and marched about the mountain seeking to locate the enemy, but beyond hearing movements in the bushes they discovered nothing.

Word of the presence of the Spaniards was sent to Camp McCalla of the Marblehead, and a few hours later, after the camp was asleep, the warship moved within range and turned her searchlight on the hills. If the Spaniards were there they kept themselves well hid, for no sign of them could be discovered.

Early this morning some of the officers thought they saw the enemy about 1,200 yards off in sheltered places above the lagoon. They obtained permission to fire, but as there was no sign of the shots taking effect they began to doubt if the enemy was really there.

The harbor here was full of warships for two days. The Oregon left yesterday, and the Yosemite, Dolphin, Texas, and Vixen took their departure to-day and were soon beyond signalling distance, leaving the Marblehead and the Porter the only two fighting ships left.

The lower harbor has been taken for a coaling station. A careful search was made for mines, but none was found. Last night the channel leading to the town of Calmanera was explored and it was found to be mined.

No attack on the town is likely until a larger force of troops is available, though the Spanish fortifications are not formidable nor the garrison large.

Unless another attack is made on the camp the marines are not likely to hunt the Spaniards again until the arrival of sixty insurgents, who are expected here to-morrow. These Cubans will be used as scouts and pilots, they having accurate knowledge of the country hereabouts and of the waters of the bay.

Earthworks are to be thrown across the peninsula south of the camp immediately. As the Spaniards left two field pieces here when they were cleared out on Tuesday by the fire from the warships, it is thought that they have only rifles with them in the woods. They departed in such a hurry that they left behind them a telescope, a signalling outfit, a battalion flag, and even important despatches and love letters. The flag is now on board the Marblehead. Michigan naval reserves on the Yosemite seized one of the cannon as spoil of war.

The marines are not satisfied with the pole on which the Stars and Stripes are flying. They are looking for the highest tree in the neighborhood, and when it is found it will be cut down and transformed into a pole that will be high enough to allow the flag to be seen for a much greater distance. The pole will then be erected on a point across the bay, where the Span-

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Everybody in official circles is happy to-night in the knowledge that the expedition is fairly on its way. The last few days have been trying to the nerves and tempers of the chief officers of the Administration. President McKinley has been particularly anxious to have Santiago taken in the shortest possible time, and the urgent request of Admiral Sampson for troops, sent off the north coast of Cuba and been investigated now admit that their alarm was probably groundless. None of the so-called "spook ships" has been sighted since last Tuesday, when they were thought to have been seen in the Bahama Channel, headed in the direction of Havana. Whether an error in judgment was made in holding back the transports for three days on account of the reports that Spanish vessels had been seen is something that nobody in official circles cares anything about now. In justice to the naval authorities, it should be explained that these reports came from two sources. One was the dispatch from Camp Thomas, however, by the War Department from the beginning; but now that the matter is ended, with the sailing of the Santiago expedition, the officers of both military branches are willing to let the affair rest.

There have been several changes in the plans relating to the expedition, and it cannot be stated definitely what the route of the transports and their convoys will be. The original idea apparently was to have the fleet keep close to the line of blockade, so that the ships engaged in guarding Cuban harbors would be available for service in an emergency and would also be able to furnish information as to any suspicious craft. The route, according to this programme, was along the north coast of Cuba in an easterly direction. It is not unlikely, however, that the transports will be ordered to cut across the bay to the south coast. This route is about 100 miles longer than the other and will take half a day more to cover. The first of the transports should reach Santiago some time on Thursday. The second, which will consist of the warships, will be on hand as soon as it was arrived at, and by the other. But the vessels will proceed leisurely, accommodating their speed to the slowest transport. All the vessels will keep within signalling distance of each other, and the convoys will always be near together to be able to cope with any emergency that may arise. There is no doubt that the expedition will have no interruptions on the voyage, and accident that before the end of the week the army corps under Gen. Shafter will be on Cuban soil.

The Santiago expedition is composed of the First, Second, Fourth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Twelfth, Thirteenth, and Seventeenth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth regiments of regular infantry, the Seventy-first New York Volunteer Infantry, the Second Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, the First United States Volunteer Infantry, the First United States Volunteer Infantry, the First United States Volunteer Infantry, Col. Theodore Roosevelt, a battalion of regular engineers, a detachment of the signal corps, four batteries of light artillery, and two batteries of heavy artillery. These troops number between 15,000 and 18,000 men.

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GUARDING AGAINST TORPEDOES.

New Night Tactics of Sampson's Fleet Off Santiago.

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Insurgents report that in last Monday's bombardment by the fleet seven men were killed and thirteen injured in the forts. They confirm the report about a shell landing on the old cruiser Reina Mercedes and killing an officer and wounding a dozen men.

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OUR BASE IN CHINESE WATERS.

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HONG KONG, June 12.—It is reported from Shanghai that the extension of the Hong Kong boundary secured by Sir Claude Macdonald, the British Minister, and signed at Peking the other day by the Tsungli-Yamen, will, if the limits given are correct, affect Admiral Dewey's despatch vessels, as the new boundary embraces Kowloon and Mira Bay. The use of the bays by the Americans would, of course, involve a violation of British neutrality, and their transfer to the British flag will, therefore, necessitate the selection of a new base for the Americans in Chinese waters.

OUR SEIZURE OF GUANTANAMO.

French Critics Regard Our Occupation as a Master Stroke.

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WASHINGTON, June 12.—After many delays and one false start the transports bearing the troops of the Santiago expedition began leaving Tampa at 8 o'clock this afternoon, accompanied by some war vessels. To-morrow they will rendezvous at a point selected by the War and Navy departments, where other warships assigned to escort duty will be met, and the fleet of troopships and convoys will steam away to Santiago without further delay. This rendezvous is not Key West. The original intention to have the transports and warships congregate there was abandoned at the other place selected. While the officials of the War and Navy departments will not divulge the location, Dry Tortugas is probably the place. It affords a good harbor and every opportunity for secrecy. Eleven vessels will compose the convoy. Two armoureds, the battleship Iowa and perhaps the cruiser Brooklyn will probably arrive from Santiago in time to accompany the troopships on the entire run to that place. If they do not get there when every vessel is ready to proceed the expeditionary force will pick them up on the voyage. In addition to these two powerful ships, the transports will be protected by five other vessels, some of which left Tampa to-day with the troops and others ran over from Key West to the rendezvous. These convoys are the battleship Indiana, gunboats Castine and Annapolis, the dynamite gunboat Ventura, the cruiser Bancroft, the revenue cutter Manning, and the auxiliary gunboats Scorpion, Osceola, and Wompatuck. The entire fleet will leave the rendezvous for Santiago to-morrow.

Everybody in official circles is happy to-night in the knowledge that the expedition is fairly on its way. The last few days have been trying to the nerves and tempers of the chief officers of the Administration. President McKinley has been particularly anxious to have Santiago taken in the shortest possible time, and the urgent request of Admiral Sampson for troops, sent off the north coast of Cuba and been investigated now admit that their alarm was probably groundless. None of the so-called "spook ships" has been sighted since last Tuesday, when they were thought to have been seen in the Bahama Channel, headed in the direction of Havana. Whether an error in judgment was made in holding back the transports for three days on account of the reports that Spanish vessels had been seen is something that nobody in official circles cares anything about now. In justice to the naval authorities, it should be explained that these reports came from two sources. One was the dispatch from Camp Thomas, however, by the War Department from the beginning; but now that the matter is ended, with the sailing of the Santiago expedition, the officers of both military branches are willing to let the affair rest.

There have been several changes in the plans relating to the expedition, and it cannot be stated definitely what the route of the transports and their convoys will be. The original idea apparently was to have the fleet keep close to the line of blockade, so that the ships engaged in guarding Cuban harbors would be available for service in an emergency and would also be able to furnish information as to any suspicious craft. The route, according to this programme, was along the north coast of Cuba in an easterly direction. It is not unlikely, however, that the transports will be ordered to cut across the bay to the south coast. This route is about 100 miles longer than the other and will take half a day more to cover. The first of the transports should reach Santiago some time on Thursday. The second, which will consist of the warships, will be on hand as soon as it was arrived at, and by the other. But the vessels will proceed leisurely, accommodating their speed to the slowest transport. All the vessels will keep within signalling distance of each other, and the convoys will always be near together to be able to cope with any emergency that may arise. There is no doubt that the expedition will have no interruptions on the voyage, and accident that before the end of the week the army corps under Gen. Shafter will be on Cuban soil.

The Santiago expedition is composed of the First, Second, Fourth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Twelfth, Thirteenth, and Seventeenth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth regiments of regular infantry, the Seventy-first New York Volunteer Infantry, the Second Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, the First United States Volunteer Infantry, the First United States Volunteer Infantry, the First United States Volunteer Infantry, Col. Theodore Roosevelt, a battalion of regular engineers, a detachment of the signal corps, four batteries of light artillery, and two batteries of heavy artillery. These troops number between 15,000 and 18,000 men.

THE FIGHT RESUMED.

Fear of Our Men Killed and One Wounded on Saturday Night.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

CAMP McCALLA, Sunday morning, June 12.—About 9 o'clock last evening, after the despatch boat with the first report of the fight between our marines and the Spaniards near this camp had left Guantanamo Bay, the firing was renewed by the Spaniards, who again collected on the slope of the largest hill to the south of this camp. Throughout the night there was almost continuous firing.

The Spaniards were evidently in considerable force, and they succeeded, by immense expenditures of ammunition, in killing four of our men and wounding another.

Among the killed were Assistant Surgeon JOHN GRAYS of New York city and Sergeant SMITH.