

MILES'S BUSY DAY.

His Return to Washington Hurries War Preparations.

FURTHER MILITARY EXPEDITIONS.

The Porto Rico Force to Be Stronger Than Heretofore Proposed.

CAMPAIGN TO BE PUSHED.

So Asseverates the Commander-in-Chief, Under the President-Cadiz Fleet Not Feared-Manila Situation.

Delay in Hobson Exchange.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The return of General Miles to Washington from Tampa to-day had an inspiring effect upon the war preparations.

The General had a busy day calling upon Secretary Alger, consulting the chiefs of the staff departments, and giving the department the benefit of his observations at Tampa.

Secretary Alger said that he was entirely satisfied with the condition of the troops, as reported by General Miles, and wished that he had the means to provide every one of the volunteer soldiers with a daily surf bath, such as was being enjoyed by the men at Tampa.

General Miles is yet to have a conference with the President. In the mean time the plans are moving forward steadily for sending further expeditions both to Porto Rico and Cuba.

There is little likelihood that a second expedition of 5,000 men, to reinforce General Shafter at Santiago, will leave within the next few days, as has been reported.

The necessity of sending these additional forces is questioned by high military officials, and moreover, the means of transporting such a force are not available.

The main consideration just at present is the equipment of an expedition of greater dimensions than any heretofore discussed, with Porto Rico as the objective point.

A month ago the military authorities were satisfied that a small force would be sufficient to occupy Porto Rico, as the Spanish force there did not exceed 9,000 or 10,000 men.

Now, however, the Spanish garrisons have been so reinforced and the defenses so strengthened that it is believed a much larger invading army will be required.

Moreover, the officials were satisfied on learning to-day that the Cadiz fleet had sailed, that the ships would go to Porto Rico rather than to Cuba, if they crossed to this side.

It was pointed out that this move would be the natural strategic one for the Spanish commanders to take, as there was still something left for them to save in Porto Rico.

General Miles would speak only in the most general way as to prospective army movements. When asked as to recent reports that large bodies of troops were about to be concentrated at Florida points with a view to starting further expeditions to Cuba, Porto Rico, and elsewhere, he said: "The military campaign is proceeding steadily toward its complete execution. The sending of a single part or another is but a detail—a single part of the general plan of campaign. Of course, it is more or less right to say that troops are about to be forwarded, and that expeditions will be equipped and sent. That almost goes without saying, for when we entered upon war an aggressive campaign was formulated and approved, which contemplated the sending of expeditions and their co-operation toward a successful prosecution of the war. Just when these men will accompany them, it is not desirable to say now, but it is enough to state that the campaign now entered upon is to be prosecuted with the utmost vigor until the end of the war."

The naval officials are somewhat puzzled at the failure of the effort to exchange Hobson and his crew, just announced from Havana. Of course this is not permanent, but simply means that the Havana authorities as yet have not been authorized to exchange the prisoners. The report that came from Madrid was that the exchange had been authorized, so it is surmised that the Spanish Government has not yet found means of communicating its decision to General Blanco at Havana.

Some of the naval officials are pulling long faces over the projected promotion of Hobson to the rank of lieutenant-commander. Not that they object to his reward, but they feel that some means might be found to do this without practically injuring the 29 officers whom he will jump.

Dewey's report of June 12th from Cavite was food for a good deal of discussion to-day at the Navy Department. Taken in connection with the press reports, it would seem to indicate that Manila probably has fallen by this time.

China, the Marquis continued, had shown her willingness to accept British assistance, but the difficulty lying in her reluctance to give such position to the officers as would enable them to overcome tradition and deep-seated evils.

"We do not anticipate catastrophe, yet there can be but one outcome to the present trend of events, in which the Chinese Empire is concerned, unless the army and navy are developed on lines involving entire reform."

Spanish Report of Santiago Loss. HAVANA, June 17.—The following is a Spanish report of the losses at the bombardment of Santiago June 16th: "The Spanish losses at the Morro were one artillery company of 120 men; one company of 100 men; one company of 100 men; and two sailors of the watch service wounded."

"At the Zocapa Battery, two artillery soldiers were killed and one Second-Lieutenant killed; the navy, and six officers and 100 men were wounded."

"The Spanish soldiers were unharmed."

SPANISH STARVING.

Manila Officials Seek Supplies of Food In Vain.

TROOPS ACTUALLY CRYING FOR BREAD

"Somebody Deserves Lynching for the State of Affairs."

INSURGENTS AT THE GATES.

Still, the Street-Cars Continue to Run, and the Ladies Are Visiting as Usual, Apparently Unconcerned.

(Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.)

MANILA, June 5, via HONGKONG, June 17.—It is now officially admitted here that the lack of food supplies has become a serious matter. Gunboats, conveying volunteers, sent into the lagoon to search for food for the city on Friday, June 30, returned here to-day (Saturday) and reported the total failure of their mission.

It has been officially admitted that the troops have been thirty-six hours without food. The insurgents are gaining everywhere, and are now firing into Manila itself.

In the northern sections the insurgents have united near Pasig, on the Pasig river, driving the Spanish gunboats to sea. There were few casualties.

Whole companies of Spaniards have had nothing to eat for two days, and some of them are literally crying for bread. It is a pitiable sight. The native peasantry, charitably assist the starving soldiers without compulsion, and some Englishmen yesterday gave a treat to the soldiers guarding an outpost. They bought a wandering hawk's stock of eatables for a few shillings, and gave the food to the soldiers, who said it was the first food they had tasted for thirty-six hours. There is no doubt, as one person remarked, that somebody deserves lynching for the state of affairs existing.

Scores of bloated officers of the Spanish army are to be seen daily, loafing about the beer-shops and cafes along the boulevards, reviling the English, while the men under their charge are starving.

INSURGENT SUCCESSES. The insurgents yesterday rushed the passage of the Zapota river, and also descended from the lagoon, took the Spaniards in flank, and captured several guns. The Spaniards had a good stand until they were ordered to retreat. Probably their ammunition was inadequate. It is almost impossible to understand how such magnificent positions can be abandoned without a struggle.

The insurgents captured Las Pinas, Parangue, Tuguingo, Mall bay, and Pineda—all on the coast line. The Spaniards lost ninety men killed and wounded, and 7,000 returned here unhurt. The insurgents are now straggling into Nalate, the southernmost quarter of Manila, and a mile and a half from the center of the place, containing the fort, magazine, telegraph office, and club-house.

The Spaniards are running, however, and ladies are visiting within rifle-shot of the enemy, apparently unconcerned.

REBELS IN EVERY SUBURB. The insurgents are also in every outlying quarter of Manila, awaiting the signal to advance.

At Cavite, a suburban railroad station, there are still a few Spanish troops in ridiculous entrenchments. The village is full of insurgents, and the railroad line is broken outside the station. The ties have been carefully removed by the insurgents, who promise to replace them after the war.

Many of the native troops make little secret of their intention to desert to-night. There is a frantic scramble for refuge in wide outlying districts, in obedience to the orders of all the townships.

PROPOSED SURRENDER. The Captain-General had held a council of war in which it was proposed to surrender, because resistance is clearly useless and a deplorable expenditure of blood, and heroic efforts would be rendered futile by lack of training, insufficient supplies, and the smallness of the force.

The council was furious at this "humiliation by mere natives," and he (?) resigned and was superseded by his second in command, who is now waiting for the withdrawal of the troops from the field.

SPANISH POWER CRUMBLING. (Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.)

MANILA, June 5, via HONGKONG, June 17.—In short, Spanish power is crumbling in the Philippines.

General Pena and a thousand Spanish soldiers have surrendered at Santa Cruz, at Laguna, and Panapa, and in each case hardly anybody was killed.

It is reported that Rear-Admiral Dewey is unable to restrain the insurgents, but that their conduct is satisfactory. There is no necessity for interference, as no excesses whatever have been committed. This is partly due to the merely nominal assistance furnished the insurgents. The latter proposed to form a republic, under Anglo-American tutelage, and threatened to visit with severe penalties the Spaniards who have become turncoats, especially in the case of Paterno, a prominent native protegee of the Spaniards.

SPANIARDS IMPOTENT. There was desultory firing to-day in every quarter on the outskirts of the town, with no material result, although there were several artillery attacks, and one explosion, which killed six Spaniards and wounded many others. The annihilation of the Spaniards is utterly trustworthy, because it is old, rotten, and has never been tested.

The Spaniards are impotent with rage, bewilderment, and despair. The cafes to-night are crowded with officers, with their hands in their pockets, gazing vacantly, while an intermittent fusillade is audible in the distance.

Cart-loads of food have been stored inside the walled citadel, with the intention of standing a siege and defying the American warships. But the idea is ridiculously preposterous, for the citadel, so-called, is totally untenable against the fire of a fleet of modern warships.

REPORT FROM DEWEY. WASHINGTON, June 17.—The Navy Department has received the following from Admiral Dewey: "Cavite, June 12 via Hongkong, June 17.—There is little change in the situation since my telegram of June 3d. Insurgents continue to shell Manila and have practically surrounded Manila. They have taken 2,500 Spanish prisoners, whom they treat most humanely. They do not intend to take the city at the present time. Twelve merchant vessels are anchored in the bay, with refugees on board, under guard of neutral men-of-war. This, with my permission, is the health of the squadron continues excellent. The German commander-in-chief arrived to-day. Three German, and two British men-of-war, one French warship, and one Japanese war-vessel are now in port. Another German man-of-war is expected. The following is a cur-

CAMARA'S SQUADRON.

IT IS REPORTED IN THE MEDITERRANEAN, MOVING EASTWARD.

IS IT HEADING FOR BOSTON?

One Story is That It is to Bombard New England Cities—Fourth Spanish Fleet to Be Formed—War to Be Long.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The State Department has received the following dispatch from its agent at Gibraltar: "Charles V., Pelayo, Rapado, Priola, Audaz, Osado, Prosperino, Giraida; Pratelo Alonzo XII., Canadonga, Antonio Lopez, Isla Pina, Buenos Ayres, and San Francisco left Cadiz yesterday. First eleven passed the Rock bound for Carthage, for orders. Last three have troops on board."

This is Admiral Camara's Cadiz squadron, and appears to be in the Mediterranean, bound for African shores.

SIGHTED OFF CEBU. GIBRALTAR, June 17.—The captain of a German steamer which arrived here this morning, reports having sighted the Spanish Cadiz fleet off Cebu, north coast of Africa, about opposite and seventeen miles south-southeast of Gibraltar, last evening. The warships, it is added, were going in an easterly direction. The fleet consisted of two battleships, four large cruisers, and four torpedo-boat-destroyers.

FLEET PASSES GIBRALTAR. GIBRALTAR, June 17.—The Cadiz fleet, which was sighted off Cebu last evening, passed here to-day, going eastward. It consisted of two battleships, four large cruisers, and four torpedo-boat-destroyers.

GREAT SECRECY AS TO THE FLEET. MADRID, June 17.—Great secrecy is maintained in regard to Admiral Camara's fleet. The Spanish newspapers say that work is being actively continued in the Balearic Islands. Captain Anson, the Liberal reiterates the declaration that if Spain has nothing to hope from the Powers, she is able to defend herself.

Before the departure of the Spanish warships, a flag of honor, embroidered by the ladies of Cadiz, was presented to the officers of the cruiser Carlos V. It was a solemn ceremony. The flag was blessed by a priest on the deck of the vessel, and the Minister of Marine made a patriotic speech.

COUNCIL OF WAR. Captain Anson subsequently held a council of war with the commanders of all the ships of the squadron, on board the battleship Alvaro. Captain Anson, after the departure of Admiral Camara, wired the Premier the following message: "The reserve squadron and the troops of the expeditionary corps, on leaving Spanish waters, will remain in the hands of the Government and the fatherland, and affirm their desire to fight for them."

The Minister of Marine also telegraphed to the Queen Regent an enthusiastic greeting to the squadron, and the announcement of its determination to fight to the last for the national honor.

STILL ANOTHER SQUADRON. It is announced that Captain Anson, after inspecting the arsenal at Carthage, will return to this city and organize a third squadron of warships. He sent a message to the Premier that he was much satisfied with the condition of the squadron of Admiral Camara.

Admiral Camara, it is said, hopes to prorogue the Chamber of Deputies next week.

ALLEGED PHILIPPINE AGREEMENT. Aguinaldo and American Consul Parties-Ratified by Dewey.

LONDON, June 18.—The Madrid correspondent of the Daily Mail says: "There is an idea in Manila that the Germans have something up their sleeve. This point my correspondent writes as follows: 'The Germans are disposed to be meddlesome here. Germans and Spaniards are very chummy, entertaining one another at dinner parties, and walking together in the parks. There is no question about how the British feel. They are watching the Germans closely.'"

SPANIARDS EXHAUSTED. (Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.)

MANILA, June 5, via HONGKONG, June 17.—There is a general feeling of exhaustion in the city in all directions. The Spaniards are utterly exhausted by hunger, sleeplessness, and incessant alarms. They have no information regarding the whereabouts of the enemy's troops until they are suddenly attacked. In the mean time, they are in constant dread of the populace rising and attacking them in the rear. Beside this, in every skirmish, direct retreat begins, the native troops desert.

NON-COMBATANTS UNHARMED. The insurgents avoid disturbing the non-combatants, and English women and children are living peacefully and unhurt in the zone of hostilities.

The Spaniards are expatiating on "diabolical cruelties in the British Colonies," and predicting similar tyranny in the Philippines, unless the Powers intervene.

ALL SPANISH IN THE CITADEL. To-night, almost all the Spanish civilians inside the citadel, the troops are manning the walls, and the antediluvian cannon and gunboats are guarding the river.

Admiral Dewey has consented that the Spanish merchant steamers should remain in the harbor. The insurgents exchange signals with the Americans day and night, while the Spaniards continue to construct fortifications, dig works, and bring every road with useless defenses.

The banks to-day shipped \$250,000, by H. M. S. Immortale.

INSURGENT WARSHIPS, TOO. LONDON, June 18.—A special dispatch from Manila says that according to a dispatch just received there from Hongkong, four warships carrying the flag of the Philippine insurgents have appeared in Manila Bay and attacked the city from the sea, in combination with the insurgent forces on the land.

NEXT MANILA EXPEDITION. Quick Work Necessary, if It is to Leave as Scheduled.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 17.—It will require some very rapid work on the part of both the local military officials and the department at Washington to have the third fleet of transport steamers ready for sea by the 24th instant, the date reported to be set for its departure.

General Westley Merritt, in command of the expeditionary forces, spent the morning with General Otis, at Camp Merritt, discussing the details of the next expedition. Eight thousand is the number that has been fixed, and it is possible that even more will go. The date of sailing will be the earliest possible.

General Merritt and his staff, expect to go on this expedition, if no orders from the War Department come to alter their plans. Large quantities of ordnance stores of all kinds are on the road from the East, and are expected to be in time to be taken with the next fleet.

ALLEGED AGUINALDO TRICKERY. August Will Capitanate Only as Commander of Manila.

MADRID, June 17.—6 P. M.—One of the high Spanish ministers, in an interview to-day, said: "Aguinaldo, after breaking faith with the Spaniards, induced the uprising in aid of the Americans by swearing the latter only came to liberate the Philippine Islands, and would support a native Government when the natives were through the trickery, and Spanish warships with reinforcements appear, there will be a reaction in favor of Spain."

"If Manila is obliged to capitulate, the seat of government will be transferred to the Visayas. General Augustus is capitulating as commander of Manila, and not as Governor-General of the Philippine Islands."

The minister also denied that the Spanish Government had any intention of dining in Germany, in exchange for her undenied assistance.

SPANISH STARVING.

Manila Officials Seek Supplies of Food In Vain.

TROOPS ACTUALLY CRYING FOR BREAD

"Somebody Deserves Lynching for the State of Affairs."

INSURGENTS AT THE GATES.

Still, the Street-Cars Continue to Run, and the Ladies Are Visiting as Usual, Apparently Unconcerned.

(Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.)

MANILA, June 5, via HONGKONG, June 17.—It is now officially admitted here that the lack of food supplies has become a serious matter. Gunboats, conveying volunteers, sent into the lagoon to search for food for the city on Friday, June 30, returned here to-day (Saturday) and reported the total failure of their mission.

It has been officially admitted that the troops have been thirty-six hours without food. The insurgents are gaining everywhere, and are now firing into Manila itself.

In the northern sections the insurgents have united near Pasig, on the Pasig river, driving the Spanish gunboats to sea. There were few casualties.

Whole companies of Spaniards have had nothing to eat for two days, and some of them are literally crying for bread. It is a pitiable sight. The native peasantry, charitably assist the starving soldiers without compulsion, and some Englishmen yesterday gave a treat to the soldiers guarding an outpost. They bought a wandering hawk's stock of eatables for a few shillings, and gave the food to the soldiers, who said it was the first food they had tasted for thirty-six hours. There is no doubt, as one person remarked, that somebody deserves lynching for the state of affairs existing.

Scores of bloated officers of the Spanish army are to be seen daily, loafing about the beer-shops and cafes along the boulevards, reviling the English, while the men under their charge are starving.

INSURGENT SUCCESSES. The insurgents yesterday rushed the passage of the Zapota river, and also descended from the lagoon, took the Spaniards in flank, and captured several guns. The Spaniards had a good stand until they were ordered to retreat. Probably their ammunition was inadequate. It is almost impossible to understand how such magnificent positions can be abandoned without a struggle.

The insurgents captured Las Pinas, Parangue, Tuguingo, Mall bay, and Pineda—all on the coast line. The Spaniards lost ninety men killed and wounded, and 7,000 returned here unhurt. The insurgents are now straggling into Nalate, the southernmost quarter of Manila, and a mile and a half from the center of the place, containing the fort, magazine, telegraph office, and club-house.

The Spaniards are running, however, and ladies are visiting within rifle-shot of the enemy, apparently unconcerned.

REBELS IN EVERY SUBURB. The insurgents are also in every outlying quarter of Manila, awaiting the signal to advance.

At Cavite, a suburban railroad station, there are still a few Spanish troops in ridiculous entrenchments. The village is full of insurgents, and the railroad line is broken outside the station. The ties have been carefully removed by the insurgents, who promise to replace them after the war.

Many of the native troops make little secret of their intention to desert to-night. There is a frantic scramble for refuge in wide outlying districts, in obedience to the orders of all the townships.

PROPOSED SURRENDER. The Captain-General had held a council of war in which it was proposed to surrender, because resistance is clearly useless and a deplorable expenditure of blood, and heroic efforts would be rendered futile by lack of training, insufficient supplies, and the smallness of the force.

The council was furious at this "humiliation by mere natives," and he (?) resigned and was superseded by his second in command, who is now waiting for the withdrawal of the troops from the field.

SPANIARDS IMPOTENT. There was desultory firing to-day in every quarter on the outskirts of the town, with no material result, although there were several artillery attacks, and one explosion, which killed six Spaniards and wounded many others. The annihilation of the Spaniards is utterly trustworthy, because it is old, rotten, and has never been tested.

The Spaniards are impotent with rage, bewilderment, and despair. The cafes to-night are crowded with officers, with their hands in their pockets, gazing vacantly, while an intermittent fusillade is audible in the distance.

Cart-loads of food have been stored inside the walled citadel, with the intention of standing a siege and defying the American warships. But the idea is ridiculously preposterous, for the citadel, so-called, is totally untenable against the fire of a fleet of modern warships.

REPORT FROM DEWEY. WASHINGTON, June 17.—The Navy Department has received the following from Admiral Dewey: "Cavite, June 12 via Hongkong, June 17.—There is little change in the situation since my telegram of June 3d. Insurgents continue to shell Manila and have practically surrounded Manila. They have taken 2,500 Spanish prisoners, whom they treat most humanely. They do not intend to take the city at the present time. Twelve merchant vessels are anchored in the bay, with refugees on board, under guard of neutral men-of-war. This, with my permission, is the health of the squadron continues excellent. The German commander-in-chief arrived to-day. Three German, and two British men-of-war, one French warship, and one Japanese war-vessel are now in port. Another German man-of-war is expected. The following is a cur-

CAMARA'S SQUADRON.

IT IS REPORTED IN THE MEDITERRANEAN, MOVING EASTWARD.

IS IT HEADING FOR BOSTON?

One Story is That It is to Bombard New England Cities—Fourth Spanish Fleet to Be Formed—War to Be Long.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The State Department has received the following dispatch from its agent at Gibraltar: "Charles V., Pelayo, Rapado, Priola, Audaz, Osado, Prosperino, Giraida; Pratelo Alonzo XII., Canadonga, Antonio Lopez, Isla Pina, Buenos Ayres, and San Francisco left Cadiz yesterday. First eleven passed the Rock bound for Carthage, for orders. Last three have troops on board."

This is Admiral Camara's Cadiz squadron, and appears to be in the Mediterranean, bound for African shores.

SIGHTED OFF CEBU. GIBRALTAR, June 17.—The captain of a German steamer which arrived here this morning, reports having sighted the Spanish Cadiz fleet off Cebu, north coast of Africa, about opposite and seventeen miles south-southeast of Gibraltar, last evening. The warships, it is added, were going in an easterly direction. The fleet consisted of two battleships, four large cruisers, and four torpedo-boat-destroyers.

FLEET PASSES GIBRALTAR. GIBRALTAR, June 17.—The Cadiz fleet, which was sighted off Cebu last evening, passed here to-day, going eastward. It consisted of two battleships, four large cruisers, and four torpedo-boat-destroyers.

GREAT SECRECY AS TO THE FLEET. MADRID, June 17.—Great secrecy is maintained in regard to Admiral Camara's fleet. The Spanish newspapers say that work is being actively continued in the Balearic Islands. Captain Anson, the Liberal reiterates the declaration that if Spain has nothing to hope from the Powers, she is able to defend herself.

Before the departure of the Spanish warships, a flag of honor, embroidered by the ladies of Cadiz, was presented to the officers of the cruiser Carlos V. It was a solemn ceremony. The flag was blessed by a priest on the deck of the vessel, and the Minister of Marine made a patriotic speech.

COUNCIL OF WAR. Captain Anson subsequently held a council of war with the commanders of all the ships of the squadron, on board the battleship Alvaro. Captain Anson, after the departure of Admiral Camara, wired the Premier the following message: "The reserve squadron and the troops of the expeditionary corps, on leaving Spanish waters, will remain in the hands of the Government and the fatherland, and affirm their desire to fight for them."

The Minister of Marine also telegraphed to the Queen Regent an enthusiastic greeting to the squadron, and the announcement of its determination to fight to the last for the national honor.

STILL ANOTHER SQUADRON. It is announced that Captain Anson, after inspecting the arsenal at Carthage, will return to this city and organize a third squadron of warships. He sent a message to the Premier that he was much satisfied with the condition of the squadron of Admiral Camara.

Admiral Camara, it is said, hopes to prorogue the Chamber of Deputies next week.

ALLEGED PHILIPPINE AGREEMENT. Aguinaldo and American Consul Parties-Ratified by Dewey.

LONDON, June 18.—The Madrid correspondent of the Daily Mail says: "There is an idea in Manila that the Germans have something up their sleeve. This point my correspondent writes as follows: 'The Germans are disposed to be meddlesome here. Germans and Spaniards are very chummy, entertaining one another at dinner parties, and walking together in the parks. There is no question about how the British feel. They are watching the Germans closely.'"

SPANIARDS EXHAUSTED. (Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.)

MANILA, June 5, via HONGKONG, June 17.—There is a general feeling of exhaustion in the city in all directions. The Spaniards are utterly exhausted by hunger, sleeplessness, and incessant alarms. They have no information regarding the whereabouts of the enemy's troops until they are suddenly attacked. In the mean time, they are in constant dread of the populace rising and attacking them in the rear. Beside this, in every skirmish, direct retreat begins, the native troops desert.

NON-COMBATANTS UNHARMED. The insurgents avoid disturbing the non-combatants, and English women and children are living peacefully and unhurt in the zone of hostilities.

The Spaniards are expatiating on "diabolical cruelties in the British Colonies," and predicting similar tyranny in the Philippines, unless the Powers intervene.

ALL SPANISH IN THE CITADEL. To-night, almost all the Spanish civilians inside the citadel, the troops are manning the walls, and the antediluvian cannon and gunboats are guarding the river.

Admiral Dewey has consented that the Spanish merchant steamers should remain in the harbor. The insurgents exchange signals with the Americans day and night, while the Spaniards continue to construct fortifications, dig works, and bring every road with useless defenses.

The banks to-day shipped \$250,000, by H. M. S. Immortale.

INSURGENT WARSHIPS, TOO. LONDON, June 18.—A special dispatch from Manila says that according to a dispatch just received there from Hongkong, four warships carrying the flag of the Philippine insurgents have appeared in Manila Bay and attacked the city from the sea, in combination with the insurgent forces on the land.

NEXT MANILA EXPEDITION. Quick Work Necessary, if It is to Leave as Scheduled.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 17.—It will require some very rapid work on the part of both the local military officials and the department at Washington to have the third fleet of transport steamers ready for sea by the 24th instant, the date reported to be set for its departure.

General Westley Merritt, in command of the expeditionary forces, spent the morning with General Otis, at Camp Merritt, discussing the details of the next expedition. Eight thousand is the number that has been fixed, and it is possible that even more will go. The date of sailing will be the earliest possible.

General Merritt and his staff, expect to go on this expedition, if no orders from the War Department come to alter their plans. Large quantities of ordnance stores of all kinds are on the road from the East, and are expected to be in time to be taken with the next fleet.

ALLEGED AGUINALDO TRICKERY. August Will Capitanate Only as Commander of Manila.

MADRID, June 17.—6 P. M.—One of the high Spanish ministers, in an interview to-day, said: "Aguinaldo, after breaking faith with the Spaniards, induced the uprising in aid of the Americans by swearing the latter only came to liberate the Philippine Islands, and would support a native Government when the natives were through the trickery, and Spanish warships with reinforcements appear, there will be a reaction in favor of Spain."

"If Manila is obliged to capitulate, the seat of government will be transferred to the Visayas. General Augustus is capitulating as commander of Manila, and not as Governor-General of the Philippine Islands."

The minister also denied that the Spanish Government had any intention of dining in Germany, in exchange for her undenied assistance.

HAVE NEW REGIMENT

GOVERNOR WILL FORM ONE IF ANOTHER CALL IS MADE.

COLONEL STERN TO BE IN COMMAND.

He Will Surely Be Honored, if the Opportunity Is Given—Sick Soldiers Sent to the Jacksonville Camp—Other Military News.

GOVERNOR TYLER, having notified the War Department of the readiness for service of the two negro battalions, he is ready to turn his attention to the next call for troops to be issued from Washington. To a Dispatch man who called on him last night he said that he doubted very much if a third call for troops would be made in the near future, as if the President called for 50,000 more, as had been indicated from Washington, Virginia, would be ready at short notice to furnish her quota, which he estimated would be about 1,200.

The Governor says if he is called upon for 1,200 men, and the nature of the call is not specified, he will organize a regiment with Colonel Jo. Lane Stern at its head. On this point his mind is positively made up. He says, too, that there will be no trouble in organizing such a regiment. He has applications from more than sixty men who are raising companies throughout the State, and says he knows absolutely of about twenty companies the organization of which has been completed.

DON'T LIKE THE ORDER. The Governor is no little disturbed by the order which emanates from Washington some days ago, and which makes a rank of officers in the volunteer service contingent upon the date of their being mustered into the Federal service, rather than upon the date of their original commission. He thinks that this rule does not do justice to the men who are in the State service, and that the more fact that one captain was first mustered into the Federal service should not give him rank over a captain who had previously raised his company in the State service. The Governor has hopes that his letter to Secretary Alger may bear fruit.

COMMISSION OF