

TOWNS AND PRISONERS TAKEN

Copyrighted, 1888, by James Gordon Bennett. BY JOSEPH L. STICKNEY. MANILA, June 11 (via Hongkong, June 17). The rebel troops, who, as I mentioned in my last dispatch, were besieging the old Cavite church, kept the Spanish garrisons closely surrounded, but could make little impression on the solid stone walls. The insurgent battery across the bay had no fuses for the shells and their powder was bad, consequently the Spaniards had not much fear of their guns. Not till the Krupp field pieces were so placed as to make sure of breaching the walls did the lieutenant colonel commanding surrender on June 9, after having held out nine days. The rebels captured here 250 men and 270 Mauser rifles. This closed the campaign in the Cavite province, there being no more Spaniards left at large.

The whole insurgent force then moved north to attack the Spanish positions outside of Manila City. Continuous fighting has been going on ever since, resulting in the rebels taking the towns of Parneque and Pasay on the coast.

Several towns on the north-east of Manila are now surrounded by the insurgents, who press the Spaniards hard, notwithstanding the latter's superiority in artillery.

One day's fighting illustrates all. Having taken Pasay, the rebels debouched from the swampy into the rolling country, containing woods, a few modern houses and an occasional stream. Near the beach was a large powder magazine close to a well-built stone battery.

The rebels made a rush at this magazine at night, capturing several prisoners, rifles and some powder before the Spaniards could rally to protect their position. In the morning the rebels deployed in the woods south of the magazine, opened a hot fire on the Spaniards, using the same tactics as they had done in all previous actions I have witnessed. From my position in the rear I could see the rebel advance line crouching behind cover while the Spaniards poured a continuous fire of small arms at them.

The insurgents replied with carefully aimed shots; then a group of twenty or thirty would make a rapid rush toward the front, dropping under cover within fifty paces of their starting point. The Spaniards soon began firing shells from the field guns, in the fort, but not much damage was done.

When the rebels had massed about 3000 men within easy range of the magazine they lay quiet, intending to make an assault that night, but fortunately they discovered in time that the Spaniards had mined a bridge over which they must charge and the assault was countermanded.

Aginaldo says he does not expect to make much more progress until the United States troops arrive. The Spaniards have such great superiority in artillery that the insurgents cannot succeed in an attack on the walled fort in the city.

To guard against assault by the rebels the small gunboat Cebu has been placed so as to command Puente de Espana, across the river Pasig, which divides the city. A large number of field guns has also been placed around the city walls.

Aginaldo says the Spaniards have 35,000 troops in Manila. My own information, obtained from men in the field, who have the best opportunity of observing the enemy, places the number under the Spanish flag at 7000, of whom 2000 are volunteers, who are useless as a fighting force.

From very trustworthy sources I have received the following facts about the situation in Manila: Of the three principal batteries commanding the bay one contains four 6-inch Krupp

JUST TO CALM THE POPULACE

Cadiz Fleet May Sail a Short Distance and Return.

Cabinet Discusses the Reported Transfer of the Philippines to Germany.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The State Department received the following dispatch from its agent at Gibraltar: "The Charles V., Pelayo, Rapido, Patriot, Audaz, Osada, Prosperina, Girald, Prelojo, Colon, with the Minister on board; Alfonso Doce, Canadon, Antonio Lopez, Isla Panos, Buenos Ayres and San Francisco left Cadiz yesterday. The first eleven passed the rock bound for Carthagea on orders. The last three have troops on board."

There is a feeling of great optimism in official circles here and in the lobbies of the Cortes, owing to the departure of Admiral Camara's fleet. It is said that it has an enormous quantity of war material on board, including a mysterious new explosive.

There are a number of rumors in circulation here as to the destination of the fleet. One has it that the Spanish warships are now heading for Boston, Mass., with the intention of bombarding New England towns, and another report sets forth that the Spanish reserve fleet is going to the Philippine Islands.

The Spanish newspapers say that work is being actively continued on fortifications in the Canary and Balearic Islands. The Liberal reiterates the declaration that "if Spain has nothing to hope for from the powers she is able to defend herself."

the military party has obliged General Augusti to resign and transfer the command to Jandene, who was second in command. The panic in Manila is general. The Spanish families are entering inside the walled city.

MAY RETIRE TO THE VIZCAYA ISLANDS.

If Obligated to Capitulate at Manila Augusti Intends to Remain Governor General. MADRID, June 17.—One of the high Spanish Ministers in an interview today said:

"Aginaldo, after breaking faith with the Spaniards, induced the uprising in aid of the Americans by swearing that the latter only came to liberate the Philippine Islands and would support a native republic. But when the natives see through the trickery and Spanish warships appear with re-enforcements there will be a reaction in favor of Spain, because the natives, although fickle, are still influenced by the friars, who are only hated by the members of the secret societies and not by the mass of the natives."

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

The Minister also denied that the Spanish Government had any intention of ceding territory to Germany in exchange for any undefined assistance.

VERY CHUMMY WITH SPANIARDS AT MANILA.

Actions of Germans Cause the Belief That They Have Something Up Their Sleeve. LONDON, June 18.—The Hongkong correspondent of the Daily Mail says: The Archbishop of Manila, Monsignor Nozalada, announces that he has had a communication from God, who has promised him that the "Xankee pigs" will be driven out of the island, and that "Spain will be triumphant in the end."

There is an idea in Manila that the Germans have something up their sleeve. On this point my correspondent writes: "The Germans are disposed to

ADMIRAL DEWEY'S LATEST REPORT.

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 3. The insurgents continue to hostilities and have practically surrounded Manila. They have taken 2500 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 under guard of neutral men-of-war; this with my permission. The health of the squadron continues excellent. The German commander-in-chief arrived to-day. Three German, two British, one French and one Japanese men-of-war are now in port. Another German man-of-war is expected. The following is a correct list of the Spanish vessels captured and destroyed: "Destroyed—Two protected cruisers, five unprotected cruisers, one transport and one serving vessel, both armed. "The following were captured: The transport Manila and the gun-boat Callao."

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. Captain Anun subsequently held a council of war with the commanders of all the ships of the squadron on board the Pelayo. Captain Anun, after the departure of Admiral Camara, wired the Premier the following: "The reserve squadron and the troops of the expeditionary corps, on leaving Spanish waters, send greetings to the Government and the fatherland and affirm their desire to fight for them."

The Minister of Marine also telegraphed to the Queen Regent enthusiastic greetings from the squadron and their determination to fight to the last for the national honor.

It is announced that Captain Anun, after inspecting the arsenal at Carthagena, 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.

Premier Sagasta, it is said, hopes to prorogue the Chamber of Deputies next week. Fresh contingents of troops are being constantly called to the colors and there is great activity in the War and Navy departments. Work on the fortifications at the different ports of Spain is being pushed and it is asserted a third squadron of warships is to be formed immediately, to be composed of the Cardinal Cisneros, Lepanto, Alfonso XIII and other cruisers. Cadiz is to be the rendezvous of this squadron.

It is the general opinion here that a protracted war is ahead, and it is semi-officially announced that the Government does not count upon the support of any power, and that even Germany, in spite of her great interests in the Philippine Islands, will do nothing to favor Spain.

be meddlesome here. Germans and Spaniards are very chummy, entertaining one another at dinner parties and walking arm in arm everywhere. There is no question about how the Brits feel. They are watching the Germans closely. The Hongkong correspondent to the Times says: According to Manila advices dated June 13 and brought here by Her Majesty's ship Linnet, the rebels have captured the family of Captain-General Augusti. In most cases the desertions of the naval regiments have been accompanied by a massacre of the officers. It is reported from Shanghai that the Spanish Archbishop from Manila has arrived there with the German troopship Darmstadt.

MANILA MAY HAVE FALLEN BY THIS TIME.

It Is Believed Dewey Has Reached an Understanding With the Insurgent Leader. WASHINGTON, June 17.—Dewey's report of June 12 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. One phrase used by the admiral, "that they do not intend to take the city at the present time," warrants the belief that he has reached a perfect understanding with the insurgent leader, and that the town is not to be attacked until the American troops arrive. For some reasons it is extremely desirable that such should be the case, and that Dewey should receive the surrender of the town in person rather than force the Spaniards to surrender to insurgents and thereby afford a possible pretext for the interference of some of the European powers, whose ships are gathering in suspiciously large numbers in Manila Bay.

SPANISH ARTILLERYMEN STAMPEDED FROM MALATE

Immense Consternation Caused, It Being Believed the Insurgents Were Attacking. MANILA, June 6, via Hongkong, June 17.—During last night, owing to a misunderstanding, a squad of Spanish artillerymen stampeded from Malate at Manila, causing immense consternation, it being believed that the insurgents were storming the city. A Spanish officer commanding an outpost at San Juan left his men in

charge of a sergeant, came to town and was found helplessly drunk. It is reported that he was sentenced to death. A six-inch gun at Malate, while being fired into the woods over the Spaniards' heads, fired a shot which struck a tree and killed several Spaniards.

Augusti Resigns HIS MILITARY COMMAND. Council of War Made Furious by the General's Proposal to Surrender. MANILA, June 5 (via Hongkong, June 17).—The captain general held a council of war, at which it was proposed to surrender because "resistance was clearly useless and a deplorable expenditure of blood and heretofore efforts were rendered futile by lack of training, insufficient supplies and the smallness of the force."

The council was furious at this suggested "humiliation by mere natives," and Captain General Augusti resigned his military command, being succeeded by his second in command, who countermanded the order for the withdrawal of the troops from the field.

NO HARM DONE, SAYS MADRID

Special Dispatch to The Call. MADRID, June 17.—Advices received here from Havana from official sources characterize the fighting at Guantanamo Bay as "mere skirmishing," with the net result that the Americans have been able to hold the places where they landed. Continuing, the Havana dispatch says: "They have suffered greatly, both from the fusillade and the heat. The Spaniards are in possession of several wells, none of which has been injured. The stories that the fortifications at Calmanera and Morro have been damaged are false."

The following official note has been issued here: "The charges of Spanish cruelty to the wounded and mutilation of the dead are false. These accusations have caused the liveliest indignation among all classes in Spain, especially among the troops, who are indignant at the calumnies. The Spanish army is conducting itself in this war with the nobility it has always shown, as proved by the evidence of the American prisoners who were released, and its discipline is so strict that any misconduct would have been relentlessly punished."

The following is a Spanish report of the bombardment of Santiago de Cuba: "On June 15, at 5 a. m., fire was opened on the coast batteries of Santiago de Cuba by four American battleships, two ironclad cruisers and a protected cruiser, while one yacht opened fire opposite Aguadores beach. The bombardment was violent and fearful and lasted one hour and a half. The Americans fired over 1000 projectiles and temporarily disabled the Hontoria cannon at La Socapa, covering them with earth. The parapet was destroyed by a shell. One cannon at Morro Castle was damaged by the American projectiles. All the damages were repaired to-day. "The Americans suffered severe damage. Shells from the Spanish batteries were clearly seen to fall on the American ships, which were approximately two miles off. "The Spanish losses at Morro were one artillery corporal killed and a second lieutenant, Juan Arbeláiz, also eight soldiers and two sailors of the watch service wounded. At the El Socapa battery two artillery sailors were killed and Second Lieutenant Rikard Eruisquita of the navy and two soldiers wounded. The Spanish soldiers were unharmed. "General Linares eulogizes the behavior of the troops and captain General Blanco, who saved several officers and soldiers wounded to-day and in the engagement of June 6. He will also recommend for special reward Colonel Ordonez of the artillery. "The Governor of Santiago de Cuba has sent a cable dispatch to the Government, describing the bombardment of yesterday, in which he said: "The Americans fired 1000 shots. Several Spanish shells hit the enemy's vessels and caused several deaths and twenty-one wounded, including two officers. The Spanish squadron was not damaged."

TWO SHIPS NOT PENITENT IN SANTIAGO

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He talked in a half-boastful, half-defiant way about his voyage that ended here. While the Gloucester was here Huke was reticent and sulky, but when the Gloucester left his manner changed. He was very angry at what he called the hindrance the American navy was putting in the way of his business and did not hesitate to say so. "This blockade of Cuba is a joke,"

he said. "I can run through it whenever I want to, and I do. The British flag protects me. The American naval officers are a lot of fools. When they boarded me at Guantanamo they never had sense enough to look into my bunkers to see whether they were full of coal or not. No, I will not tell you how much coal I had, but it was enough for a big Spanish warship I met the other day. My bunkers are empty now. You can draw conclusions as to what I did with it. "Cervera is on the flagship Colon and is in Santiago with a few ships, but two big ones that the Americans do not suspect are prowling around outside. They have been waiting for coal and have got it. They are now ready for business and some day will surprise the Americans."

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Of the 75,000 men required under the President's second call, 43,000 will be needed to recruit the existing volunteer regiments up to the maximum strength. To obtain these recruits detachments from each volunteer regiment are now in the States from which they come. The remaining 32,000 men will be organized into companies, battalions and regiments as the exigencies may require, each State meeting the requirements of the second as it may those of the first call.

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California—One regiment infantry.
Connecticut—One regiment infantry.
Georgia—One regiment infantry.
Illinois—Two regiments infantry.
Indiana—One regiment infantry and two companies light artillery.
Iowa—Two light batteries.
Kansas—Two battalions infantry.
Kentucky—One regiment infantry.
Louisiana—Three batteries light artillery.
Maine—Three batteries heavy artillery.
Maryland—One battalion infantry.
Massachusetts—One regiment infantry.
Michigan—One regiment infantry.
Minnesota—Six companies infantry.
Mississippi—Six companies infantry.
Missouri—One regiment infantry.
Nebraska—One regiment infantry.
New Jersey—One regiment infantry.
New York—Three regiments infantry and three batteries light artillery.
North Carolina—Seven companies infantry.
Ohio—One regiment and nine companies infantry.
Oregon—Two batteries light artillery.
Pennsylvania—Eighteen companies infantry.
Rhode Island—Two batteries light artillery.
South Carolina—Two battalions infantry.
Tennessee—One regiment infantry.
Texas—One regiment infantry.
Utah—One battery light artillery.
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