

While the Dauntless, the dispatch boat from the Associated Press, was making her way from Key West early this morning, she was sighted by the flagship. The lookouts on the New York were unable to make out her identity owing to the mist and the distance which separated her from the flagship and a four-inch shell was fired in her direction. It was not aimed at the Dauntless, but was only sent near enough to make her heave to. The Dauntless, thinking she was being fired at by a Spanish boat, promptly put about and steamed away. Then she was recognized and a few minutes later the recognition became mutual and the Dauntless ran alongside the New York. Later she proceeded to Matanzas.

A strict watch against a possible torpedo attack is being kept on board the chaplain, paymaster's clerk and take deck watches at night including the chaplain, paymaster's clerk and the assistant surgeon.

The small craft captured by the Wilmington yesterday was only taken to Key West because her crew were members of the second Spanish naval reserve. It was thought that they might be members of the crew of one of the torpedo gunboats for which vessels are keeping very sharp lookout.

London, April 30.—A prominent Englishman who believes in the justice of the American cause and who is also of the opinion that the United States will certainly have a walk-over, is Lord Wolseley, the commander-in-chief of the British forces. During a dinner party conversation Lord Wolseley drew a parallel between Cuba and Crete, saying: "While England interfered in Crete on moral grounds, the United States has both moral and material justification for intervention. I believe the quality of the American army and navy is so much superior to Spain's that the Americans will have no difficulty in defeating Spain's ships and land forces, which are their equals or superiors on paper only."

The weeklies, except the Saturday Review, continue to favor the United States and have faith in her success.

The Statist thinks that if the continental powers threaten to intervene, Great Britain ought to veto their action, and urges the government to make this clearly understood.

The Spectator expresses confidence that Commodore Dewey will be victorious at the Philippines and says: "We see great difficulties before the Americans, though not from Spain's ships."

The Saturday Review pursues its attack upon America and the following extract will indicate the tone of its comments: "American action, unfortunately suggests the attitude of a huge and boastful bully attacking an effete but old roue with whom one cannot help sympathizing, especially when the bully, not content with thrashing his feeble old opponent and stripping him of his valuables, bellows out with tears and protestations that he does it unwillingly and with the highest moral purpose."

The Moscow correspondent of the Standard says: "Public opinion in Russia, so far as it is exposed, sympathizes with Spain. Apart from admiration of courage that ventures upon a conflict with an overwhelming superior antagonist, Russia has received a severe blow in the suspected friendly agreement between the United States and England. The Russians don't forget placing their fleet at the disposal of the North in the war of secession in 1861, and they are bitterly aggrieved that the United States is not equally mindful of this service now."

Hongkong, April 30, 2:30 p.m.—If the reports which are current here are correct, the United States fleet has a difficult task to accomplish. It is said that the entrance of Manila bay is

commanded by from fifty to sixty heavy guns, well placed, and it is added that it will be impossible for the American warships to enter the bay without the co-operation of a strong land force.

Therefore, it is believed Commodore Dewey will not attempt to force an entrance into the harbor, but will blockade until the insurgents move on Manila.

Agents of the insurgents here are trying to charter a steamer in expectation of being able to transport a force of insurgents to the vicinity of Manila and capture the strong fortress of Cavite, inside Manila bay.

The cable to Manila is still intact, but the transmission of news regarding military or naval movements in the Philippine Islands is barred.

The British warships and torpedo boats at Hongkong have been forbidden to commence fresh repairs, which would seem to indicate the possibility of a movement in the near future upon the part of the British fleet.

The British steamer Memnon, which has just arrived here from Manila, reports having seen the Spanish fleet cruising outside Manila. She also met the British steamer Esmeralda, chartered by the banking companies of this place, which is on her way to Manila to take on board the specie there. She did not see any vessels of the U. S. fleet. The latter is supposed to be close in shore trying to communicate with the insurgents preparatory to continuing on to Manila.

WHAT DEWEY MAY DO.
Washington, D. C., April 30.—No word has yet come from the Philippines, and, as already explained, even if there has been any action between Commodore Dewey and the Spanish naval force there, the navy department is scarcely in a way to hear of it for several days. Even if the commodore should manage to land at Manila he probably will not be able to operate the cable owing to a lack of skilled operators, and perhaps the apparatus itself may be disabled before it falls into his hands.

There is good reason to believe that the commodore will not directly attack Manila in the beginning. The report that he took aboard before leaving Hongkong one of the most popular of the leaders of the Philippine insurgents is regarded as evidence that the commodore relies largely upon the insurgent support to maintain his footing in the islands. If this be so, he would very likely avoid Manila, the capital, and seize first another port where the insurgents are in greater strength and where there are no fortifications to overcome. While there is no doubt that one of the objects of Commodore Dewey is to crush the Spanish squadron in the East Indies as the most effective method of protecting the important trade interests in that quarter, it is beyond doubt part of his purpose to seize and hold a port suitable for use as a coaling station.

The coaling station is not only desirable but it is absolutely necessary from a naval point of view unless the United States is prepared to surrender all commerce in American bottoms with Asia, and fully realizing this the naval officials will proceed with their campaign. Whether the station will be retained after the war by the United States will not be determined.

It is positively asserted that up to this moment the European menaces have taken no official form and so far no protests have been lodged with the state department. If any such should be made based on diplomatic reasons it would not be hard for our government, pointing to the wholesale seizures of almost the majority part of the Chinese coast by the European powers, to justify ourselves in seeking to obtain at least something of a foothold

in that region of the globe as would suffice to give our warships a safe home port in time of stress and afford moderate degree of protection to our commerce which in comparison with that of some of the European powers who have been most forward in their threats is by no means insignificant.

The state department officials are more amused than concerned by the report from Madrid, originating with Capt. Gen. Blanco that the Austrian and French consuls at Matanzas have lodged a protest against the bombardment of that place by Admiral Sampson. They say in the first place there has been no bombardment at that place and owing to the distance that Matanzas lies away from the fort at the entrance of the harbor, the town itself never was in danger from any of the few shots fired by the Americans.

London, April 30.—A dispatch from Madrid says it is announced there in an official dispatch from Havana that the Spanish gunboat Ligeria has again been engaged with an American torpedo boat off Cardenas. The dispatch adds that the "American boat fired twenty shots. All went wide, except one which carried away the back stay of the gunboat. The fire of the Ligeria was so well sustained that the Americans were forced to retire."

New York, April 30.—The torpedo boat Foote under command of Lieutenant Rogers, had an interesting though not serious exchange of compliments with two small Spanish gunboats last Sunday, says the Key West correspondent of the Herald.

Accounts brought in by the officers of the Puritan, now here coaling, say that the monitor Terror lay some miles off Cardenas on Sunday afternoon, at half past 2 o'clock. When the officers in the mess room heard the shots they ran on deck and saw the torpedo boat Foote, lying well in toward Cardenas.

About a mile and a half nearer shore and close to the mouth of the harbor their glasses revealed two small Spanish gunboats sneaking along and hugging the coast. Lieut. Rogers had seen them, and as he afterwards explained to the Terror's officers, he decided to have some fun with them, though the range was rather long for serious execution.

The Foote opened fire with her one pounder guns, and Lieutenant Qualtrough of the Terror thinks one of the Spaniards was hit by one shot, but he is not certain.

Both the Spanish gunboats returned the Foote's fire without hesitation. Lieut. Rogers then steamed in toward them firing again as he advanced.

The Spaniards replied with a few more shots all of which went wide of their mark and then, apparently not liking the Foote's rapid advance, they turned and steamed back into Cardenas harbor.

Chicago, April 30.—Five-year-old Vincent Prinz was instantly killed by a North Ashland avenue trolley car and his brother Paul, 4 years old, fatally injured. After the accident the angered neighbors chased the motorman and conductor, Johnson and John Nolan, to the Clybourne Place barns, then returned to the scene of the accident and shattered the windows of the car with stones and clubs. It was necessary to call the police of the Rawson street station to quell the disturbance.

London, May 2.—The British governor of the Straits settlement cables that the American fleet "annihilated the Spanish fleet in a two hours' engagement at the bombardment of Manila, it is supposed, is now proceeding."

Madrid, May 2.—8 a. m.—The Spanish admiral acknowledges that his fleet has been completely demolished.

The United States fleet is blockading