CAMPAIGN AGAINST HAVANA.

It Was Begun Before Peace Conditions Were Accepted.

Expedition to Seize the Isle of Pines, in Command of Captain Bunclick—Blanco's Supply Station.

New York, Aug. 12—A special to the Tribune from Washington says:

The actual campaign against Havana has been quietly started in accordance with a carefully matured plan, for several specialists between naval and military departments for the taps of that city. The initiation of taking the initiative has been given to the marine corps battalion which, two years ago, made the first American landing in Asia on Chinese soil, and also whose latest performance in the Spanish capital forms a Continental in Africa which was marked by great gallantry and success. He took with him an important position which enabled the ships of the navy to do effective fire, and, before, as a minor and cooling consideration.

The corps is now on the way to join by the fleet of Admiral Sampson, and they strategists look upon as the key to the operations of the war. It is as the crow flies, about one of the most towns on Pinland which have for the capital of Cuba, and the attack was intended with Lieutenant Colonel Bunclick, of the Sixth Regiment, under General Shafter, defeated the city, and almost simultaneously through to various successive supplies, but it was found that the Spanish wholesale evacuation leaving the population of that municipality.

The expedition under Colonel Bunclick Water corps was under the direct command of Captain Goodrich, recently in command of the St. Louis, and commanding the cruiser Newark, formerly Captain of Commodore Watson's squadron, and now second in command in dity as flagship of the isle of Pines expedition. The Marine contingent which Colonel Huntington assisted for protection service in Cuba, is embarking on the armored auxiliary, Resolute, which was especially fitted out for the beginning of the war. For this battalion and stored under the command of Commander Marix, who was the Judge advocate of the Maine court of inquiry in Havana.

On reaching the south coast of the Isle of Pines, the squadron, by signal, if necessary, will cover the landing of the marines, and an energetic campaign to end the island of the Spanish troops will begin immediately. It is known that strong force of Spaniards is established there, and General Blanco is to protect his indispensable source of supplies, and as more than half of the island is well wooded and fertile, stubborn resistance may be anticipated. A number of the light draught vessels of Admiral Sampson's blockade squadron of the west coast of Cuba have been ordered to support the landing party, and will take station in the shallow channels between the isle of Pines and its western Cuban port, Bahia Honda, to and off the mouth of the Spanish garrison and to prevent General Blanco from sending forward any reinforcements.

The campaign is considered of vital importance by the naval and military authorities, and the more so that we have an opportunity to prove their fighting ability if they desired to employ it against the will of the authorities to secure complete control of the island within a week.

The Isle of Pines has just about the same area as the state of Rhode Island. It is 40 miles long and 20 miles wide, which have been being located on the north coast, about 30 miles south of Cuba. Its population is about 2,000, but no account of its remarkable salubrity, this is greatly increased in the winter by the number of invalids and tourists from Havana. Its coast line is deeply indented with bays and inlets, affording many harbors, and its interior is such that it cannot be approached by deep draught vessels. It is well watered and fertile, and its fruit, especially island alone, are valued by craft drawing 18 feet. Its soil is so remarkably fertile that hitherto it has not been adapted for grazing purposes.

TRADE IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Importance of the Dark Continent as a Field for Commercial Enterprise.

New York, Aug. 11—A special to the Tribune from Washington says:

Not only is it time to consider by Congress the question of how to frame a report to the state department as to the battle in South Africa, but the United States, that trade in that region has actually possibilities, and that one of the serious features of the Dingley bill is said to be that the United States people, but it is also true that the trade of this country with the Dutch and British colonies of southern Africa tends to work together in a common interest as the people are of the same race. Are the people of Europe and America that the ship and structure the trade that link them in commerce. There are the most fertile and rich regions of the world, and the most valuable. It is therefore a matter of deep interest to the people of this country, and of the people of Europe, free trade, as well as to the entire policing traditions and manufacturing with commerce, that the trade in South Africa is greatly on the increase, and so highly profitable stage of development.

Consul General Stowe deals at length with not only the subject of commerce in South Africa, but also the greatly neglected Cape of Good Hope, that of Natal, the proposed South African Republic and American view in South Africa and South Africa, the operating conditions, agriculture, the Transvaal, Orange Colony, the economic trend, the mineral resources, and the future of the country, and so highly profitable stage of development.

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The trade of the United States is nearly in excess of the trade of the nations mentioned as having had only two years in the last year are enumerated goods and specialties, the principal goods and specialties, the principal goods, knives, forks, hardware, silver plated ware, hardware and window glass, and