THE FILIPINOS TO BE DESTROYED.

Gen. Otis Turns His Attention to Most Aggressive Tactics.

NO FURTHER TEMPORIZING.

Wheaton's Guns Under Command of Lieut. Naylor of the Utah Battery—Shelling Rebels.

Washington, May 4.—The war department is satisfied from the dispatches received from Gen. Otis today that the American commander has not made the mistake of temporizing and has turned his attention to most aggressive tactics. The wisdom of this course was fully conceded by officials here, who now assume that the rebels needed only to be convinced that we are in earnest to a realization of their position.

PEAK OF CAMPAIGN.

The early dispatches from Gen. Otis usually mean the greatest pain of a campaign, he is moving so long as possible. He is moving so long with columns. Mad-Gen. MacArthur marching north and forward, is a man quite rich of country between Calumpit and the rebel stronghold, San Fernando, and Gen. Lawton, according to a cable, force under Gen. Sumner, to prevent the insurgents from reinforcing San Fernando, the rebel capital, also is in the north. The latter dispatch showed that Lawton had been for weeks in the mountains of the north, particularly in Gen. MacArthur's advance on San Fernando.

The defeat of Luna at San Tomas and the scattering of the insurgent forces between Bamban and four miles from San Fernando, with a clear road before him, he will take the city tomorrow, according to the cable quoted. The taking of Tomas is no longer looked upon by the authorities as of chief moment, the main consideration being to interrupt the insurgents.

LAWTON'S DESIGN.

Gen. Lawton's move northward to Baler in Wallace is designed to be a body of American troops to the north of the rebels and between them and the Bay of Lingayen, the point of landing. A successful execution of this movement will cut the insurgents well north of the Bay of Lingayen, which is a stretch of at least seven miles from Manila, the grande river along which the rebels are rallying. If the rebels be encased in getting into the mountains, the department officials believe they cannot continue organized resistance, as the mountain localities afford much better opportunity for guerrilla than the rice lands along the foothills and plains. The authorities are very all satisfied with the manner in which our forces are placed.

FILIPINOS FIGHT DESPERATELY.

Are Driven from Trench to Trench by American Artillery.

Manila, May 5, 3:25 a. m.—In spite of the peaceful overtures of their commander, the insurgents continued to dispute the advance of Gen. MacArthur's division from San Tomas to San Fernando, fighting desperately at long range and running from trench to trench when driven out by the American artillery.

The movement commenced at half-past 3 this morning. Gen. Wheaton's brigade, consisting of five Gatlings, under command of Maj. Young of the 9th artillery, the battalion of the Fifty-first Iowa regiment, the First Nebraska regiment and the First Dakota regiment, advanced along the road a few miles west of the railway line.

Gen. Wheaton, with Hotchkiss and Gatling guns, under the command of Lieut. Naylor of the Utah light artillery, marched in the direction of Calumpit, the Twentieth Kansas and First Montana regiment deploying to the right and left when fire became hot.

The country to be traversed proved the worst yet encountered, consisting of marshes and navigable streams flowing the advance somewhat.

Both brigades met with resistance simultaneously on approaching the river near San Tomas, which is about eight miles north of Calumpit. The number of the railroad bridge had dropped into the river, and the rebels had only left a small force on the south side. Wheaton, their main body lining the strong trenches in front of them. Hale.

SHELLED BY ARTILLERY.

Although the attacking force posted a very good battery and machine gun on across the river, the enemy stubbornly resisted for over an hour, without breaking ranks. Maj. Young shelled their left flank, and then retreating along the river bank under cover.

Gen. Wheaton, in the meantime, tried ineffectually to drive the fire of the Filipinos in the trenches east of the track. As soon as they discovered that the column of the country would pass on either side of the embankment, the insurgents abandoned their fire and fought desperately for three-quarters of an hour in the jungle of the Twenty-first Kansas and the rank-fire foothills, flanked by the Montana regiment. Then a general scramble for cover ensued, the rebels bearing the trains that were in readiness, and the others taking the roads to San Fernando, or the foothills of the bluffs of San Tomas and Mottie.

About noon Gen. Wheaton crossed the broken bridge, and found the enemy out of the villages and advanced to San Fernando. Gen. Hale effected a crossing simultaneously, after a night delay necessary to repair a stone bridge.

OUR LOSS.

Our loss up to that hour (noon) was two members of the Nebraska regiment and one of the Montana killed and three wounded, three members of the Kansas regiment, two of the Montana, four of the Nebraska and one of the Dakota wounded. The enemy's loss was very slight.

After a short rest the advance was continued, Gen. Wheaton encountering the first series of intrenchments near San Fernando. Maj. Young's battery while leading for cover, was killed, and while leading for cover, was killed, while leading for cover, was killed, while leading for cover, was killed,