AN AGGRESSIVE MOVE.

Americans and Cubans Advanced on the Spaniards.

CAPTURED THE ENEMY'S POSITION.

Others Advanced in Single File and Charged the Spaniards in the Brush, Quickly Routing Them.

United States Camp, East Side of Guantanamo Bay, Tuesday, June 14.—By the Associated Press Dispatch Boat "Dixie" via Kingston, Jamaica, Wednesday, June 15.—(Copyrighted, 1898, by the Associated Press.)—The United States marines, under Lieutenant Colonel Robert W. Huntington, made their most aggressive movement against the Spanish guerrillas today and succeeded in driving the enemy. The force of marines was under Captain Elliott and the insurgent Cubans were under Gen. Lacret. The combined forces raised a Spanish camp about five miles from the American position, destroying the only well in the vicinity and killing one Spanish guerrilla. One American marine was slightly wounded. Two Cubans were killed and four wounded.

It was considered necessary for the Cubans to accompany the marines, owing to the guerrilla methods of fighting, but it is doubtful if they are of any use.

The marines behaved admirably. Their marksmanship being excellent, even when they were under the fire of the enemy.

The captured camp lies about five miles southeast of the camp of the marines, and it was an important point for the enemy, as it commanded the only well within six or seven miles. Lacret's men discovered the place the attack was made in the day, and about 4 o'clock the force started across the mountains. The march lay over steep hills and through the jungle, and when the place was reached it was a severe test of endurance for the marines, and had it not been for the Cubans, who acted as guides, the task would have proved impossible. All were able, however, to be in the position before the morning dawned.

The marines were compelled to march in single file, and when they reached the position Sousa's Cubans darted forward and flanked, to right and left, in the brush. The marines then, from a hollow, the Americans emptied most of the Spanish camp in a rifle volley, and then charged, and that ended the fight. The Spaniards had fired but two volleys, with the result that two of their bullets struck the Cubans. The enemy's loss was three men killed, besides many wounded, as the Americans, for the marines acting as light infantry, delivered the attack as though at target practice.

Very few Spaniards were in sight. They were lying behind the huts and in the brush, and the puffs of smoke revealed their positions, indicating the accuracy of the effective volley. Forty-twenty minutes both sides maintained a terrific fire. The Spanish shots were incessant and well aimed, while the Americans fired away, aiming carefully and shooting to kill. For a time the American firing was done deliberately, but at times the officers would direct firing by squads, always with telling effect.

Now, having begun to lock as though a bayonet charge would be the next step, the Spaniards, instead of holding the enemy, when suddenly the latter began to break for the rear, in a hundred yards farther on. Little groups could be seen fleeing from the camp, scattering, during through the brush and disappearing to escape the shots. It was then that the American fire became more deadly. Men after men was seen to fall in a wain rush for shelter, and the fire from the Spanish became scattered and almost ceased. Two Cubans had died and four wounded, and Private Walker of Company B had a leap in the rear with a slight wound in his side.

The easy victory put the marines in high spirits. The little black Cuban warriors waved their machetes and hooted exultantly at the sight of the enemy. Their firing had been wild throughout, but they all displayed the utmost courage, and, following the lead of the marines, advanced and, probably many of their dead.

Fifteen bodies were found scattered through the brush, but as the Cubans were unable to examine the spot where their firing had been most deadly, it was not known how many of the Spaniards were making.

Meanwhile Lieut. Magill was seen to be coming with his men from the camp, and Capt. Mahoney was on the way with a hundred more, but before they could reach the scene, the fight was over.

As the Spanish retreated the Americans moved slowly toward their camp, they went, and by the time the camp was reached, the enemy had all gone, taking their wounded, and probably many of their dead.

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The camp began breaking camp, the Dolphin, which lay out at sea, was signaled, and began sending shells into the woods, to which the Spaniards were making.

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JOHN D. LONG,
Secretary.

The report of Captain Newcomb, upon which the secretary's letter was based, was as follows:

"At 3:30 p.m. I drew off the main portion of the Cubans, but the Dolphin was ordered by the senior officer present to continue firing for half an hour longer. At 4 p.m. I left the senior Winnington and the Dolphin together, and Winslow, Smith, Pendleton and myself with the Cubans, and the other commissioned officers of the Dolphin, sailed in the cutter Winnington to go out around Cuzimas point and approach the Spanish camp from the rear, and thence proceed to determine the best water, report to Admiral Sampson, and return to the Dolphin. We landed at Cuzimas point at 5:30 p.m., and proceeded over toward Mono at full speed.

"At 10:45 p.m., when a little over a mile distant, we saw a large fire, which we assumed from the shore, which was immediately reported by our chief. At 11 p.m. we arrived at the Dolphin, and the Hudson cruised for a little time with her two on examination. Observing no signs of the attack, we then proceeded to the full strength of the enemy's camp, we obtained the Winnington, and the Dolphin left for the Dolphin at 1 a.m. and arrived at 3 a.m. Yours respectfully,

"CAPTAIN F. H. NEWCOMB."

IN THE NICK OF TIME.

Coming of the Cuban Force to the Aid of American Marines.

SPANIARDS ROUTED WITH SEVERE LOSS.

Cuban Insurgent Forces Make a Fine Military Attack, Cut the Spaniards to Ribbons.

Washington, June 15.—Like the relief in the Indianapolis at Lookout Mountain the moment seen in the navy department this afternoon when the Marine Corps of Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, was relieved by the Cuban insurgents who had passed the day on Great Hill and succeeded in night and day, and were strongly reinforced by Lieut. Gen. Lacret, who attended to Lieut. Gen. Lacret, who attended to Lieut. Gen. Lacret, who attended to